JOHN G. HOLMES.

Business Directory.

SOCIETIES. T. O. O. F.-Buchanan Lodge No. 73 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening. R. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Friday evening on or before the full moon in each month. P. OF H.-Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. I. O. G. T.-Buchanan Lodge No 856 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening. G. A. R. Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular W. meeting on the first and third Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting comrades al-

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VAN RIPER & WORTHINGTON, Attorneys V and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Office over Rough Bros', Store. DAVID E. HINMAN, Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. Collections made and proceeds promptly remitted. Office in Rough's block. THORNTON HALL, Attorney and Counsellor Tat Law and Solicitor in Chancery, Buchanau,

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P. S. DODD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office in E. S. Dodd & Son's drug store. Residence on Day's Avenue. RS. PIERCE & BAKER, Physicians and Surgeons. Night calls promptly attended to. Office in Kinyon's block. MRS. E. F. ANDERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. In addition to my general practice I make diseases of women and children a specialty. No. 18 Portage street, Buchanan, Mich.

W. SLOCUM, Homeopathic Physician and W. SLOCUM, Homeopatine raystean and Surgeon. Office, corner of Third and Main Streets. Office hours, 11 to 12, 1 to 4, 6 to 8. THEODORE F. H. SPRENG, M. D., may be consulted at his office until 9 A. M. and from 1 to 3 and after 7 P. M. Office on Main street, first doorsouth of Rough Bros'. Wagon Works. D. MANCHESTER, M. D., Homeopathic Physician, Buchanan, Mich. Office on Chicago street. Office hours, 9 to 11 a.m. and 3 to 6

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BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XVIII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

Business Directory.

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JOHN BROUGHAM.

Lives of PAIN RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA have

long enough run riot in the humai They have tormented the human family and defied the medical faculty; from time out of memory they have corrupted the blood, demoralized the joints, vexed the nerves, agonized the muscles and racked the brain with wearying pain.

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"ATHLOPHOROS" is a new remedy, but it has been abundantly tried. From far and near come testimonials from well-known persons who had long been sufferers. It has turned their diseases out. It has cured them. That is all,—and that is enough. "ATHLOPHOROS" can do for you what it has done for those sufferers. It can drive out your Rheumatism and Neuralgia, and will do so if you give it a fair trial. "ATHLOPHOROS" has by this time had such a

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AMOUSEN CENTRAL



Time Table-May 18, 1884

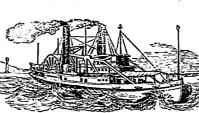
	Time Table-May 18, 1884.			
		Mail.	Accom.	Night Ex.
	Chicago	6 45 a.m.	3 40 p.m.	9 55 p.m.
1	Kensington	7 35	4 50	10 45
	Loba	1 2 12	551	11 27
1	Michigan City	8 58	6 48	12 10
ı	New Enflato	9:20	7 12	12 35
İ	Three Oaks	9 37	7 25	
	New Buffalo Three Oaks Galien	9 50	7 37	+1 07 a.m.
1	Dayton	9 56	7.49	
	Dayton	10 05	7 51 8 25	1 21
ı	Viles	10 20	\$ 25	i 40
1	Niles. Dowagiae	10 46	S 50	2 05
	Decatur	11 10	8 54	2 28
1	Lawton		9 23	2 43
1	Kalamazon	19 0tn m	10 00	3 17
	Kalamazoo Galesburgh	19 05	10 00	1
	Battle Creek	ำ ัจร		4 05
	Manchall	1 20	i	4 32
Ì	Marshall	1 50 2 15	l	4 57
	Albion	2 13	7 00 a.m.	5 45
Ì	Jackson	3 03	7 22	6 07
	Obaless	3 30	7 42	6 30
i	Chelsea Dexter	0.00	7 55	
1	Dexter	4 10		6 43
	Ann Arbor	4 32	8 17	7 00
	Anu Arbor Ypsilanti	4 50	8 28	7 15
1	Wavne June	1515	9 10	7 38
1	Detroit	6 05	10 00	8 20
		Mail.	Accom.	Eve.
	Detroit	6 00 a.m.	6 00 p.m.	\$ 00 p.m.
1	Wayne June		6 44	S 40
	Ypsilanti	7 15	7 07	9 03
	Ann Arbor	7 90	7 23	9 20
	Dexter	7 30 7 55	7 43	9 37
1	Chelsen		S 00	9 50
Ì	Grass Lake		8 25	10 10
1	Jackson		S 50	10 35
1	Albion	0 17	0 00	11 22
1	Marshall	10 10		11 48
	Dattle (track	10 19	!	12 15 a.m.
1	Battle ('reek	11 15	ŀ	12 42+
	Galesburgh Kalamazoo	11 90	4 45 a.m.	1 07
	Tamton	10.15	5 18	1 45
	Lawton	12 10	5 35	2 07
ı	Decatur	10.50	5 58	
١	Downgiae	12 01		12 32
1	Niles	1 40 p.m.	6 40	3 00
1	Buchauan	1 53	6 54	3 15

6 54 7 03 7 08 7 22 7 35 8 03 8 50 9 45 10 35 †Stop only on signal.

O. W. Ruggles, Gen. P. & T. Agt.
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On and after Monday, Dec. 10, 1883, trains will run on the St. Joseph Valley R. R. as follows:

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V. E. DAVID. RUPTURE CURED By Dr. M. M. Moore's method without the aid of useless trusses. Send stamp for circular. Office 242 Wabash Aye., Room 38. MY OLD WOMAN AND I.

We have crossed the bridge o'er middle of My old woman and I, Taking our share in the calm and strife

With the travelers passing by; And though on our pathway the shadows are There's a light in the western sky. Some losses and crosses, of course, we've had My old woman and I

sad, And a very good reason why; We were as busy as bees, and we weren't so mad As to stop in our work and cry.

But, bless you! we've never found time to be

On our changable road as we journeyed along, My old woman and I, The kindly companions we met in the throng Made our eyes like a vision fly; And therefore the few who imagined us wrong Scarcely cost us a single sigh. The weak and the weary we've striven to

cheer, My old woman and I, For each of us thought that our duty while Was to do as we'd be done by. In the hope to exhibit a balance clear

When the reconing day is igh,

SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE.

Mr. Edward Tupper sat alone in his spacious parlor, his head enveloped in cloud of tobacco smoke that puffed in volumes from between his angry is and curled gracefully from the daintily colored bowl of his elegant. meerschaum; for the said Edward was a connoisseur in pipes, and among the many that he had laid away as he took up with a new love of more exquisite design than the former, this special one had never lost favor in his sight and whenever he found himsef especi ally moody, this was always fished out of some obscure recess, and filled and lit to soothe his mind to a proper state of complacency.

Poor fellow! He had been married but the short space of eight months, and already he felt himself sadly neglected; and yet how could this be The dainty slippers that adorned his elegantly formed feet were the work of his wife's hands; some elaborate workmanship was also displayed in the crown of a hat tossed carelessly into a corner, evidently the work of the same lovely hands, and everywhere might be seen evidences of that same kindly rigor that makes home, to a man, that place of all places nearest to heaven.

Poor Edward! Everything had gone on happily for him until within the past week, when an old friend of Dolly's (Dolly, by the way, was Mrs. Tup per), came to the city; and Dolly, dear, kind Dolly, took him in and made much of him, much to the delectation of the said friend, and much to the chagrin of the indulgent husband. Dolly meant nothing by this. Frank Olmstead was a very old friend whom she had known for many years, and her dear little heart could not conceive

how it could be wrong for her to make much of him whom she had known long before Edward came to be the bright particular star. Edward had borne it patiently, never uttering a syllable of reproach, and our dear Dolly was probably all unaware of how the poor fellow's heart was bleeding; and though her kisses were as warm as ever, still he thought he detected a coldness that made his heart bleed and his heart darken, and almost made his food go down the wrong way. Strange, is it not, what a

close affinity there is between a man's heart and his stomach? This evening Dolly had capped the climax by actually going to the opera with Olmstead, and leaving her liege lord to the tender mercies of the hired girl and the evening paper.

"Confound it!" muttered Edward, forcibly, rising to his legs out with a victous jerk. "I believe I'm getting jealous to my little Dolly—but I'll be blowed if I don't think I have cause." "Cause? Of course you have cause!" aughed a cheery voice just outside the

"May I come in? Where's "My dear brother," answered Edward smiling in spite of himself, "you might be his six men, and you would still make his friends wonder why you were

not made seven to balance your lingual powers." "You never mind me, Ed-I'll take care of myself. But where's Dolly? I had a box for the opera this evening and my girl has left me. Thought I'd

come over and take her." "Well, you're too late. Harry, this time," said Edward, moodily; "our mutual friend, Olmstead, has her there by this time."

"Whew! The dev-excuse me, my beloved, but so sets the wind, does it? See here, don't you go to blaming Dolly. You may be her husband, but when you married her you made her my sister, and you bet I'll stick up for her;" and the young scapegrace assumed his brother's reply. "Oh, I'm not blaming her—but you'll admit its confounded hard on a man

to see his wife running around like this. Now, Harry, you've a good head on you if it is an airy one. Can't you show some plan to show her that she's in the wrong without hurting her feelings too much?" "Yes, I admit that one airy head is

better than nary one," laughed Harry, thumping the article in question victously. "But why didn't you ask my advice before you married her? I'd have advised you not, and then tried for her myself. "The way I feel to-night you might

have her in welcome," growled Edward, viciously. "But seriously, can't you think of something?" "Let me see," mused Harry. "She still loves you?" "Idiot—of course she does!"

"Excuse the pet name, if you please -yes, I have a plan." "Tell it me." "You must promise implicit obedience to my will and recognize my sway as sovereign in the whole affair. "Very well," exclaimed his brother. "But be careful and make no mistake

in this matter. Don't make a failure, for pity's sake." "You're a sweet object to excite pity!" with mock disdain. "In the hectic vocabulary of youth which no tongue can expound, there's no such work as fail-or words to that effect.' "Consider me your vassal—command and I will obey-and if I succeed in routing the enemy-" "Well—if I succeed?"

"You have carte blanche on my pocket-book for a week." "Adieu, my brother; I go but will return again; meanwhile, dress yourself for the opera, order round the carriage and admit me here." And Harry Tupper disappeared through the halfopen door. "I wonder what idea the fellow has n his head?" mused Edward, after his brother had gone. "I was only partly in earnest, and still I have half a mind to let him have his way. He is fertile

productive of some good: so here goes to dress for the opera." Dolly Tupper was looking her very prettiest this evening and many admiring eyes were turned upon her as she entered the theatre. As she was a favorite in society circles, recog-

in schemes, and perhaps this may be

nitions were frequent, and not a few of the designing mammas present wondering who the handsome young man with her might be-a brother, probably, and undoubtedly a desirable match.

The opera "Fra Diavalo" was one of her favorites, and the only check to pleasure was the thought that would come to her of poor Edward at home alone while she was enjoying herself. It troubled her a little, and once in a while a little twinge of conscience would make her sigh at the thought that perhaps she had gone a trifle too far. Then, as she thought how kind and tender to him she would be that night to recompense him for his loneliness, a pink flush stole over her cheek that made her look like the tender, loving little woman she was. "You are looking lovely to-night, Dolly," whispered Olmstead, bending toward her that he might look into the

shining eyes that had become too dear to him of late for comfort But Dolly was in a strange humor to-night, and turned away her head without answering him; things were beginning to assume a new light to her now, and she saw in her friend's eves too much that was dangerous to her own conscience and his peace of

mind. The curtain had just raised on the second act when a party entered the left box with a great flurry spread of skirts, and of course all eyes were instantly turned on the new arrivals. A lady and gentleman had just entered: the lady had seated herself in the front of the box, but her escort was still busy in disposing of the wraps, and as his back was turned, could not be recognized.

The lady was handsomely attired. but loud in the extreme, and many a female nose was elevated disdainfully

in polite abhorrence. Then the man came and turned toward the frent of the box, and after some jest that caused his companion to titter and raise a daintily laced handkerchief to her face affectelly, he took his seat by her side. His face was turned so that Dolly could not see it, but the form looked familiar to her, and a cold chill passed through her heart in bitter apprehension. Her eyes burned as she fastened them on him, waiting patiently for him to turn that she might see his face. She kept them there until she saw his head turn slowly, and then were turned back to his

companion. "Take me home!" gasped Dolly hoarsely, clutching Olmstead by the "Take me away, Frank, or I shall smother here." "Calm yourself," whispered he, hur-

riedly, "and I will have you out of this in a minute." A carriage was soon in waiting, and he conducted the angry little woman to the door. Dolly bore up well until they were seated in the carriage, then she gave way to tears, sobbed as

though her heart would break.

"Dolly," whispered Olmstead, passionately, "you know I loved you long before this man ever saw you. Give me the right to take you away from this neglect, and I swear to you-" "That will do, Frank. I see where I have been wrong, and though I shall leave my husband I will leave him in a way that will enable me to look the world in the face with a clear conscience, and you are a coward to take

advantage of this moment to insult me. After to-night I do not wish to see you again." Olinstead was, abashed, angry and silent, and remained so untit they reached the house. Then he left her

without a world, and drove to his

hotel. Dolly hurriedly changed her dress for a gray traveling costume, put on hrw.:p:, and sat down to the table to write a few parting lines to her husband, before she left the home that had been so dear to her and in which she had foun I so much happiness. Poor little girl! Her fiery disposition could not brook the slight—the insult-Edward had put upon her in

taking some shameless creature to the opera before her very eyes. She did not once stop to think of what the provocation might have been; it was enough that he had ceased to love her -had transferred his affections to another. Innocent as she was of a wrong intention, she could not see how he could be so false to her-he whom she had loved with her whole heart. A noise in the hall warned her of her husband's return, and with a smothered sob she kissed the paper

that was to be the bearer of her parting message and started for the door. She was too late, however, for footsteps were already approaching on the other side, so with a quick turn she sprang into the next room, which was a little alcove with a pretty bay window looking out into the garden, and pulled together the heavy curtains just as the door opened and Edward

and the lady entered. Edward flung himself moodily into an easy chair, while his companion, flung off her wraps, pulled a chair up to the table, flung her feet upon the same in a very careless fashion, and lit

a cigarette. Dolly was a witness to all from be aind the curtains, and her pulse throb-"To think of bringing the creature home with him, she thought, "to this very house! Oh, how was I mistaken

in.him!" Meantime the figure at the table had notice the written sheet upon which she had placed her feet, and quickly pulled it trom under them read i

"Here's a go, Ed!" grumbled the airy female in the unmistakable voice of our young scapegrace, Harry. "Dolly has lamented." "What!" exclaimed Edward, hourse-"Let me see it!" and hastily snatching it from his brother, he read:

"MY DEAR EDWARD:-Still dear to n.e. though mine no longer, I leave you to-night forever. Do not attempt to look for me, for you will never see me again. I shall always love you but think from appearances that it will be an easy matter for you to forget the past. Good-night, my darling. DOLLY." He had hardly finished reading it when he heard a faint sob in the next

through the curtains and would have taken his weeping wife in his arms: but she repulsed him with a shudder, and stood before him with her eyes flashing. "Don't you dare!" she cried. "Keep your embraces for such as the woman in there, and let me go my way.' "You are unjust, sweetheart," re-

room. Quick as thought he sprang

went out to-night with another com-panion—why should I not do likewise?" "You might at least have had some respect for me-who is that in the next room?" Her eyes were flashing now, and Dolly looked dangerous. "Tell me!"
"That, dear, is one who loves you

plied her husband, tenderly.

me make you happy." "Who has done the most to make utterly miserable." "See here, sweetheart. Look be-tween the curtains and you will see are devoted to the business, with an that I am guilty of nothing but a little | aggregate capital of about \$25,000,000. | is 212 feet The Grizzly Giant, monattempt to deceive you."

very much, and would do much to

before her face, and with a quick movement peered into the next room, where the obnoxious Harry, tired out and sleepy, had divested himself of hat and false hair, and was sleeping peacefully the sleep of the

A glad little smile-humorous and happy-played for an instant over Dolly's face, then two warm arms were raised to her husband's neck, and the sweetest of lips sought his in a kiss of reconciliation.

"It was very wrong in me, Edward," she whispered. "Hush, darling, never mention is again, but remember that what is sance for the goose is sance for the gander; so if you must go out with

another man—"
"If I do," laughed Dolly, "it will be with the sleeping beauty there, whom I shall kiss before he wakes." And she did, and followed it up with a sharp box on the ear, and then ran off to her own room. "This is the way the great benefi-

be falling in lave with myself." And he floated away to his room.

Well, I must take these togs off, or I'll

Indian-Meal Delicacies. INDIAN PUDDING .- Have one quart of milk in a stew-pan over the fire, just ready to boil; stir into this four tablespoonsful of fine corn-meal which has been moistened in cold milk enough to render it of a lumpless, creamy consistency; after it is thoroughly mixed in the hot milk, add three tablespoonsful of molasses; add a teaspoonful of salt after it has boiled ten or fifteen minutes, and you are ready to pour it into a well-buttered pudding dish. It will bake so as to be as good as the average in two hours, but remember those brick oven puddings that set in the oven all night and were the better for it, and after it has baked thoroughly set in the "not closet" of your range and give it all the time you can afford, the more the better. Six hours is three times as well as two. Add butter now and then to keep the

top from burning. INDIAN BREAD .- Two cups of Indian meal, one-half cup each of rye meal and wheat flour, two-thirds of a cup of molasses, one pint of sour or buttermilk, one teaspoonful of saleratus or

cooking soda, one teaspoonful of salk FRITTERS.—One cup of new milk, two eggs, one-half teaspoonful saleratus, salt; make stiff enough with equal parts Indian meal and wheat flour to pat with the hands into flat, round cakes. This is easily done by wetting the hands in cold water, and with deft handling the cakes will have an average look. Drop in a skillet of hot fat. To be eaten like a biscuit, with butter.

PANCAKES.—One cup of milk, either sour or sweet; two eggs, well beaten; one half cup of molasses, teaspoonful saleratus, a little salt. Make a stiff batter of half rye, half Indian. Drop the batter from spoon into hot fat This latter is quite an art: the forefinger of the right hand should be dipped in cold water, the spoon of batter held in the left hand, and the aforesaid wet forefinger with a deft twirl should take the batter out so that it will fall into a perfect ball, or it will "peter out" in thin edges and points. None but the experts can do this perfectly. The novice can only rely on the promise that "practice makes perfect," and regret that "Whipple's snagging machine

for trimming edges off pancakes" is still an unperfected dream. SUET PUDDING .- One pint of Indian meal, two caps sweet milk, one cup of chopped suet, a little salt, one-half cup of molasses, one-half teaspoonful of saleratus, chopped seedless raisins or

currants and citron.

He Didn't Need It. A guest in a country hotel, after vainly trying to sleep, summoned the

negro waiter and said: "Look here! What the deuce am ? going to do about these mosquitoes They are about to eat me up."
"Sorry. boss, dat we had ter put yer in dis room, but it couldn't be hepped.' "That's all right. No doubt the intentions of the establishment are good, but, confound it, you don't want me to be eaten up alive, do you?"

yer."
"Well, why don't you give me a mosquito bar? You've given one to that man," pointing to a bed at the opposite end of the room. " Yes, sah.' "Why, then, can't I have one?".

· "Oh, no, sah; doan' wush ter harm

"'Case dar's only one 'lowed ter each room; but I'll take de one from de gentleman, sah, an' gin it ter yer.' "I don't want you to do that. He will complain."

'Oh, no, sah; he doan' need it."

A Brood of Chickens.

"Why?" "'Case he's dead, sah."-Arkansav Traveller.

John G. Cooley's cat, at North Frank lin, disliked the confinement incurred in watching four kittens all day, and she placed them under a motherly hen. which was trying to hatch a porcelain egg in a nest two feet away on the same hay-mow. The hen clucked, lifted her wings, and welcomed the litter. The cat went off to while away the day, returned at night, and took back her offspring. Each morning thereafter the kittens were put off on the hen, the cat strolled away, and the hen entertained them by clucking to them until the cat came back at night. They answered to both the clucking of the hen and the specific maternal call. The hen sat on the kittens for about two weeks, and then they ran away, leaving her disconsolate. There was a void in her affections that a porcelain egg was incompetent to fill. After brooding on her nest for two or three days she gave up the attempt to hatch the egg and began to lay eggs again. Mr. Cooley believes that a litter of kittens is the only thing, except death, that will "break up" a sitting hen.—New York Sun.

A Nautical Question. Little Jack-What does pa mean by saying he was captain of this ship? Ma-Oh, that is only his way of saying that he is head of the house. Little Jack-If pa is captain, then what are vou? Ma-Well, I suppose I am the pilot.

e the compass. Ma-The compass? Why the compass ? Little Jack—Why the captain and the pilot are always boxing the compass, you know.—Philadelphia Call.

The simple making and settling

men's clothing is the greatest local in-

Little Jack-Oh, yes; then I must

dustry in New York City. It employs nearly double as many people as any other single occupation, not taking into account the workmen who manufacture and finish the cloth. Inside the ttempt to deceive you." employing 50,000 operatives, and payarch of the Mariposa Grove, measures

Doubtingly she took her hands from ing out \$15,000,000 a year in wages.

92 feet.

NUMBER 37

The Cingalese in Bangles, All the people in Ceylon, from ba-bies just "feeling their feet" to old men and women, their steps tottering on the brink of the grave, wear gold and silver ornaments. They even invent new places for carrying them, and it is no uncommon thing to see a Cingalese belle with the top of her ears covered with gold plate or wire, a large pair of rings pendant from the lobes of the ear, a gold or silver circlet round her hair, her nose adorned with rings, and silve plates on her toes. This is the perfection of adornment; but in one or other of the fashions, or in several of them, the Cingalese woman, of whatever station in life, is set forth. I saw running out of a house a sturdy little boy two years of age, who had nothing or but a silver key fastened round his waist by a girdle of silver wire. The men take their pleasure less expensively. They delight in gold earrings and rings, but beyond this they are content to intrust the recommendation of their personal appearance to a fine tortoise ciary of the human race is treated. shell comb of circular shape, set on the

ward the forehead .- Good Words.

crown of their heads, with the ends to-

The Infidel's Grave. A young Gorman countess, who lived about a hundred years ago, was a noted unbeliever, and especially opposed to the doctrine of the resurrection. She died when about thirty years of age, and before her death gave orders that her grave should be covered with a solid slab of granite; that around it should be placed a square block of stone, and that the corners should be fastened to each other by heavy iron clamps. Upon the covering this inscription was placed: "This burial place, purchased to all eternity, must never be opened." All that human power could do to prevent any change in that grave, was done; but a little seed sprouted, and a tiny shoot found its way between the side stone and the upper slab, and there slowly but steadily forced its way until the iron clamps were torn asunder and the granite lid was raised, and is now resting upon the trunk of the tree, which is large and flourishing. The people of Han-over regard it with almost a kind of superstition, and speak in the lowest tones of the wicked countess.

Verschiedenheit. It is 3,155 miles from Washington to San Francisco.

There are more than a million cattle in Montana. There is a new gold discovery at Leadville on Printer Boy Hill. North Carolina spent \$725,000 last

Southern authorities report that insanity is increasing among the negroes. The signal officer at Pike's Peak has burnt eight cords of wood this summer. One-half of all the telegraph wires

in France are already under ground.

An Alabama farmer obtained eight

gallons of molasses from 100 water-

year upon her public schools.

The National debt is only twelve times as large as that of the city of New York.

It's the five-minute horse that travels all day, People who live in glass houses should have plenty of cuatains. Blest is he who has a friend that

lasts like a pair of suspenders.

The turtle is not as swift as the grayhound; but he makes a better soup. The dog with the handsome silver collar doesn't always make the biggest

Flora Temple drew a vender's wagon before she broke the record. Some people are more particular about blots on their letters than blots

on their escutcheons.

Kansas town.

Pa., insane asylum.

Cæsar, with all his greatness, couldn't snap his fingers with impunity in the face of a buzz-saw. The bull-terrier is not as long-headed as the average business man; but

The rain falls alike on the new \$8 silk "dicer" of the dude and the faded felt hat of the statue-peddler. Tranquil is the name, but not the

A man was recently acquitted of bigamy by a western justice on the ground that he was a twin. A brass band has been organized

Moines \$24,000 in four years through damage to pedestrians. The Chinn family are having a reunion at Lexington, Mo., and there is no lack of Chinn music in the town.

enjoyed it more than an opera. The day schools of New York have 150,000 pupils, and the night schools 12,000.

It is said that the expenses of the

Gordon relief expedition will be £150,-

The Mexicans of Southern California carry all their water in waterproof baskets made of willow. German female telegraph operators

receive a salary of \$240 a year and get

We shall have no more hateful things to say about the bustle. We scorn to speak of things behind a person's back, —Burlington Free Press. There is a maidenly lady in Burlington who is such a strict Prohibitionist that she won't even permit herself to sit in a draught.—Burlington Free

Press.

A perfect skeleton, to which was attached a ball and chain, was lately unearthed twenty five feet below the surface of the earth near Savannah, Ga. The professional carpet-layer is more

frugal than the average clergyman, because he wears great leather pads on his knees to save his trousers. Washington Territory has two Chinamen who are entitled to vote. They are Shoo Fly and Andrew Johnson, who were born at Walla Walla, and

Jules Ferry, the present premier of France, was educated for a lawyer, and first made his mark as a journalist. His early articles, written when the liberal press was not in favor with the government, subjected him to considerable persecution. One piece won for him a fine of \$2,400. The oldest and largest tree in the

are, therefore, native citizens.

world, so far as known, is a chestnut near the foot of Mount Ætna. It is hollow, and big enough to admit two carriages driving abreast through it. The circumference of the main trunk

A 114-pound squash is one of the attractions of Walla Walla, W. T.

The double-headed snake has again been dispatched near Columbia, S. C. A large hunting-knife was recently

found in the stomach of a panther that was killed at Boon's Mountain, Pa. Englishmen who have visited this country declare that the lightest, pleasantest and most comfortable vehicle to ride in in the world is the American

buggy. One of the most remarkable features in the development of Virginia since the close of the war is the growth of potato culture. The crop of Irish and weet potatoes now averages about 1,-

000,000 barrels per annum. A Pittsburg dealer says there is enough lumber stacked up in the country to supply the trade for from three

to six years, and yet no attempt is made to check production. The iron in the dome of the United States Capitol weighs 8,009,200 pounds. is 3071/2 feet high, and compared with other large domes, in the world ranks fifth in height and fourth in diameter

heretofore confined to South America, has made its appearance in Florida. Its bite, though not poisonous, is painful, and the loss of blood comparatively great. A Paris novelty is a magnifying fan. Two sticks are bored and the holes filled with small lenses of the purest

The barrashuth, a carniverous fly

crystal. The wearer covers her face with the fan and uses the sticks as opera glasses. One of the largest stock ranches in the world belongs to Charles Gordnight. at the head of Red River, in Texas.

He controls 700,000 acres, has 256 miles of fence, inclosing 40,000 head of cattle. According to the London Graphic there is living in Klyeta, Japan, a family, all of whose members have reached the age of 100 years, and there has

been no exception since the family was founded, A. D. 730. An English architect asserts that houses can be made of timber which will last longer than brick or stone. In many English towns houses of oak

and plaster are standing and in daily use that were built 500 years ago. An extensive business is being done this year shipping the wild plums of the Sierra Nevada Mountains to points in Nevada. They are said to be poor eating when fresh, but it is claimed they make excellent jam.

ized race known as Bourats, who worship a human god. When their god reaches the age of 19, they poison him, and choose a male infant to be their god, who is likewise poisoned when he reaches that age. It is said that immense numbers of paper cigars are now imported into Australia, and that they are so skillfully flavored they cannot be distinguished

In South Siberia there is an uncivil-

from the genuine article. There is an awful possibility that the imports may not be confined to Australia. Miss Kate Field has become the happy possessor of a perfect copy of the first edition of the Book of Mormon, published at Palmyra, in New York, in 1830. Its title page announces Joseph Smith as "author and proprietor" of the book, held to be the word of

God. Later editions omit this extraordinary statement. Fort Sumter is now a very insignificant place compared to what it once was. It has been razed to one story, and looks quite dilapidated. It has on it a few guns, not more than half a dozen, and the foundation of the traverses of the best guns are rotten and unfit for even ten minutes of service. The government pays \$200 a month to a man and his assistants to keep the lights on this fort and to

watch it. Mr. Walton, lockmaker, Great Russell street, Birmingham, is about to exhibit at the Wolverhampton Exhibition, in case 247, a master key which he claims is capable of opening 22,600 patent lever locks, all the locks to be different—that is to say each of the 22.600 locks may be different in their wards or combinations. The key weighs three ounces, and is nickel-plated. It has taken Mr. Walton, the inventor, three years to complete the drawings of the different wards and combinations which enable this extraordinary product of human ingenuity to be made. Master keys capable of opening 100 different combinations have been known to the trade for many years, but nothing approaching the key in question has ever been accomplished

By the Hurons the moon is called the creator of the earth and grandmother of the sun. In the myths of the Ottawas it is an old woman with a pleasant face-the sister of the day star. The Chiquitos call the moon their mother, and the Navajos made it a rider on a mule. Where the planets are worshipped, preference in honors is generally accorded to the brighter and more conspicuous star of the day. But the Botocudos of Brazil give the higher place to the moon, and derive most of the phenomena of nature from it; and in Central America and Hayti are also people who hold the moon in no less nonor. Curiously, these people find their counterparts among tribes of Western, Southern and Central Africa, who rejoice with dancing and feasts at each appearance of the new moon, and expect an improvement of their condition from its benificent influence; and they are not so far removed from the superstitious women of civilized Europe and America who wait for the increase of the moon to change their dwelling, to cut their hair, to be married, and to baptise their children. A belief existed among the uncient Mexicans and Peruvians, the Natchez of the Mississippi, and the Appalachians of Florida, that the sun was the radiant abode of dead chiefs and braves. To the Esquimaux of Labrador belongs the honor of having discovered that the moon was the paradise for the good, while the wicked were consigned to a hole in the earth; although some of the South American Indians and Polynesians of Tokelau may be nearly abreast of them in the competition.

Peterson's Magazine for November is on our table—ahead, as usual, of all

The Republican party announces its principles so clearly that no man can fail to understand them. It is responsible for the financial system as it exists, the best the world ever saw. It. is the father of protection in its true sense-protection to the manufacturer and to the laborer. It believes in human liberty, and always dares to defend the poorest subject. Who can tell how the Democratic party stands on any subject.

then he never loses his grip. nature, of a particularly boisterous among the inmates of the Norristown, Defective sidewalks have cost Des General Sherman went to the circus in St. Louis the other day, and said he

> others. How the publisher can afford to keep improving it, as he does, is a standing wonder. With this number appears the prospectus next year. It promises even better things, and "Pe-terson" always keeps his promises. There will be over 1,200 printed pages, 14 steel engravings, 12 double-sized colored steel fashion-plates, from 800 to 900 woodcuts, six copyright novelets, one hundred smaller stories, etc., etc. In short, the magazine will continue to be, as heretofore, the cheapest and the best for ladies. The terms are only two dollars a year. To clubs it is cheaper still, viz.: Four copies for six dollars and a half, with an extra copy to be given to the person getting up the club. Or five copies for eight dol-lars, with an extra copy and the "Pearl of Price," a beautifully illustrated volume, or a large steel engraving, "The Lion in Love," Everybody should take this magazine. Now is the time to subscribe. Address CHARLES. J. PETERSON, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Specimens are sent. gratis, if written for, to get up clubs with.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT. JAMES G. BLAINE,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN A. LOGAN.

OF ILLINOIS.

For Presidential Electors. At Large-Dwight Curler, Joseph B. Moore First District-James McMillan. Second District-WILLIAM S. WILLCOX Third District-George H. FRENCH. Fourth District—J. Eastman Johnson Fifth District-George G. STERETEE. Sixth District-Josephus Smith. Seventh District—George W. Jenks. Eighth District-CHARLES W. WELLS. Ninth District-Lorenzo A. Barker. Tenth District-SETH McLEAN. Eleventh District-John Dungan.

Republican State Ticket. RUSSELL A. ALGER, of Wayne. For Lieutenant Governor, ARCHIBALD BUTTARS, of Charlevolx. For Secretary of State, HARRY A. CONANT, of Mouroe. For State Treasurer, EDWARD H. BUTLER, of Wayne, For Auditor General. WILLIAM C. STEVENS, of Washtenaw For Commissioner of the Land Office. MINOR S. NEWELL, of Genessee. B For Attorney General. MOSES TAGGART, of Kent. For Superintendent of Public Instruction, HERSCHELL R. GASS, of Hillsdale. For Member of the State Board of Education,

For Representative in Congress-Fourth District JULIUS C. BURROWS.

JAMES M. BALLOU, of Allegan.

For State Senator-Eleventh District, HARSEN D. SMITH. For Representative in the State Legislature, JOHN M. GLAVIN.

Republican County Ticket. For Judge of Probate-DAVID E. HINMAN. For Sheriff-SAMUEL HANNON. For Clerk-HENRY L. HESS. For Treasurer-SAUNDERS L. VAN CAMP. For Register of Deeds-WILLIAM A. WETHERBY

For Prosecuting Attorney—
GEORGE M. VALENTINE For Circuit Court Commissioners—
ALBERT A. WORTHINGTON JOHN A. WATSON. For Surveyor-LUTHER HEMINGWAY. For Coroners-ALEXANDER WINBURN.

GEORGE HILL. For Fish Inspector-JAMES KISSENGER.

The Sturgis Journal places Hon. J. C. Burrows' majority at 1,000.

Keelev and his vaporic gun unmitigated humbugs. During the month of September the

The Scientific American pronounces

753 pieces. If there is anyone thing that w tend to make one lose confidence in

human nature it is a political cam-

South Bend mail carriers handled 158,-

The old game of trickery and forgery in Democratic campaign tactics is becoming so common that it has little or no effect. Hardly a day passes

but something in this line makes its Having a full electoral ticket of their own in the field, the Butlerites have a decided advantage over the Cleveland followers in this state who

when they vote for their choice must at the same time give one-half of that Mr. Yaple in his speeches does not

refer to his dignified appearance on the floor of the House of Representatives, when he was swinging a piece of the Vetter pork over his head and defaming the American hog. He is probably waiting until he speaks in Niles

Ben Butler voted 57 times for Jeff Davis for the Democratic candidate for President, after Davis' treasonableutterances on the floor of the United States Senate, and now by his plank that he tried to get incorporated in the Democratic platform of 1884 favors pensioning the confederate soldiers. This is Ben's Democracy.

Mr. Yaple must be given credit for having more courage than the Democratic party, which one-half of him represents in this district. He is an outright free trader; believes in no tariff whatever, at least his speeches are in that line, and he says so, while the tariff plank in the party platform yet been able to determine what it

Henry Ward Beecher has lately improved in memory. It is but a few years since, as a witness in a court of justice, to questions about matters that would most likely impress themsalves upon his mind for a few months at least, his answers were, "I cannot remember." "I do not know." He now remembers precisely a conversation of years ago, of a matter that was none of his business.

The succotash party in this Senatori. thing that will help them, now that al district is making considerable ado over their "farmer" candidate for Senator-Mr. Sherwood. He is one of the kind commonly known as the kid gloved farmer. One who lives at his of them are in to-day. These and other measures will be brought ease in town and allows some one else to do his farming several miles away from his home. A very good gentleman, but the claim that he is a farmer is on a par with calling the cashier of the Citizens' National bank in Niles a farmer, because he owns a farm in | Don't take for granted that the men Cass county or Texas.

A statement by Mr. Yaple that on account of protection Michigan farmers pay \$14 for an Oliver Chilled plow, while the same plow is sent to Scotland and sold for \$6, caused a St. Jo- that they will do nothing. It is in the seph county farmer to write the man- power of the soldiers, if they will exufactures regarding the assertion. He ercise it, to elect Congressmen enough received from them the reply that for to see matters right. Now boys let us what they sold to Michiganfarmers for of the men who are sent to Congress \$14 was sold to the Scotch, Irish and English farmer for such Sterling mon- of the Union soldier during the war, ey as was equal to \$20 of American and with such a representation we money. This is about on a par with a would be enabled to compel a recognigreat many of the utterances of this tion of the same.—Grand Army Advoman Yaple, in his free trade harangue.

THE ELECTIONS.

Ohio and West Virginia held their State elections on Tuesday, with very acceptable results for the Republicans. Ohio elected Hoadly, Democrat, Governor, last year, by a plurality of 12,-529, and in 1882 gave Newman, Democrat, for Secretary of State, 19,115 plurality, and the Congressional Representative stood 13 Democrats to 8 Republicans, with the legislature 26 Democratic on joint ballot. The work of Tuesday changed all of this, and this morning's papers show the entire Republican State ticket to have been elected by from 10,000 to 15,000 majority, and the congressional honors about equally divided, or if anything, over half Republicans, and according to the Inter-Ocean report, 12 Republicans to 9 Democrats. One of the Republicans is McKinley, who was elected two years ago by 8 plurality, and unseated by the Democrats in the house. The returns from West Virginia

come in slowly, and not enough have been received to determine the size of the result. The Democratic majority In that state in 1882 was 3,211, and it is altogether likely that the state has gone Democratic by a decreased majority, although the returns received show Republican gains and the Republicans claim the state by 1,000. Several days will elapse before the precise result will be known. On the whole the result may be considered a glorous victory for the Republicans, in a fight in which both parties had staked their best, and which practically determines the November contest. Frank Hurd the leader of the free trade forces in congress has been defeated in the tenth Ohio

The methods adopted by Cleveland Democrats in New York cities to interfere with the speaking of Butler and Senator Grady are not working very smoothly for the benefit of Mr. Cleveland. The interferance with free speech in the North will never be profitable, however well it may operate in Mississippi, and the New York Democrats are learning as rapidly as they are capable of learning anything.

A good point is made by Senator Palmer on the Democratic outcry that the United States is not well represented in the merchant marine of the world. The principal cause, he says, it is no object for people to brave the dangers of the sea for \$10 a month when they can earn \$18 or \$20 a month on shore. That is the main fact in the matter. Perhaps if the Democratic South. That such men should be Refree traders could rule the country awhile they would remedy that inquality of wages by reducing all to the "level of the sea."—Kalamazoo Tele-

Missouri is noted as a decidedly Democratic state, and the appearance is that it is the intention to keep it so At least, they do not propose to allow such men as Gen. Wm. T. Sherman to vote there. He was in the federal army during the late unpleasantness. You have doubtless heard of him. To prove that the sentiment of Northern De and make the strife eternal. It was mocracy is not far different toward a Union soldier, a Democratic leader in | and never paid one cent for the high Detroit named Jas. Romeyn, a member of the Legislature from Wayne county, writes a letter upholding this | could read or write. It is the Republiact of disfranchisement. This is one

Here is a special from Georgia to the Salt Lake Tribune of September 4, 1884. It may be strange, but there actually exists a great difference of opin- can without disgracing himself, must ion in different parts of the country opinion and be branded as disloyal and regarding the relative worth of the two men mentioned in this special:

"Rev. Wadsworth of the Advertiser soys in the number just issued: 'As long as the Republicans are in power there will be no real reconciliation, because of its continued insults to Jefferson Davis. We are sure we have overdone the reconciliation business in Georgia. Atlanta actually gave a reception to General Sherman. the man who contrary to the rules of civilizaed warfare burned down private houses and left without shelter or bread women and children. In comparison with such creatures Jefferson Davis

towers almost to the dignity of a god. A suit of clothes that costs fifteen dollars contains five pounds of wool worth thirty cents per pound, or \$1.50. The balance of the fifteen dollars is the wages of the workmen who have carded the wool, spun the yarn, bleached it, colored, wove stretched and finished the cloth, the tailor who makes the clothes, and the dozen or more of others whose hands it passes through. Remove the tariff from this manufactured article so that it must come into the market at a lower price, to compete with foreign goods made by cheaper help, and it doesn't require a very smart working man to tell you just where the first reduction in cost of manufacture would be made, whether it would come off from the \$1.50 of wool or points in all directions, and no one has from the \$13.50 worth of work. The same rule follows in nearly every other manufactured article. The material used is a small item of the entire cost. Mr. Burrows is in favor of protecting this price of the laboring men, and Mr. Yaple is opposed to it. You cast your votes and takes your choice.

> deal depends upon the Congressional We want the pension laws revised so that there will not be so much delay when an applicant has filed his paper. We want the prisoners of war bill passed, giving to the men who endured the tortures of the damned somethe effect of prison life is showing upon them. We want the widow's pension for herself and little ones to an amount that will place them above the state of pauperism that many before the next Congress, and it stands you in hand that you know who you are casting your vote for. Demand of the candidates of all parties that they will work and vote for these and all other just measures for the advancen ent of the soldiers' cause. nominated by your party will vote all right, but see them and know they will do so. There is one thing certain, if any measures are passed by the next Congress for the aid of the soldiers, it must come from the members from the North, as the action of the Southern members in the last Congress proves take hold and do it. At least one-half should be men who wore the Uniform

Comrades, remember that a great

Effect of the Tariff.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The Liverpool Cotton Circular, in a recent issue, has the following pertinent comment on the effect of the United States tariff laws: "This country has suffered severely of late years from the increasing stringency of foreign tariffs. There has been a growing tendency evinced in most countries to protect their own industries, and in every such case we are the chief sufferers, for we live, as already said, by changing our manufactures for the necessaries of life. The United States was at one time a large customer for our ironware and textile fabrics: but the hostile tarif she has enforced since the civil war has nearly driven us out of her market and has built up a vast system of manufactures which completely supplies her own wants and leaves something to spare to compete with us in foreign markets. The fact is that their market is almost lost to us, and we, on the other hand, are constantly more dependent upon her food and raw material. For this we have no means of paying except by money or bonds, or indirectly by our credit with China, Brazil, etc. 'Our colonies all follow in the wake of the United States, and do their best to stimulate their own mamufactures by closing their markets against us."

Any reference to the Democratic record from 1856 to 1865 by Republicans is flaunting the bloody shirt, a garment the Democrats have a holyhorror for, and naturally want to see as little of as possible, and we are sorry to say the Republicans have become quite anxious to please them by closeting the garments from their sight. As they cannot consistently make any objection to Republican papers copying from Democratic sheets, we give our readers the benefit of the following bit of doctrine from the Houston, Texas, Journal, valuable only as Democratic ideas of political consistency:

"Some persons have expressed sur-

Southerner to be a Republican. We

see nothing unnatural or bigoted in the assertion. It is merely a statement of a fact. We do not include in this statement men of Northern birth and education, nor to a certain extent men of European origin, though it were a thousand times better that they had never settled among a people whose bread they eat while they insult their history and principles. Neither do we include any of the negro or colored race. Were they governed by reason rather than instinct, they would all be Democrats and thus form a po litical as well as industrial alliance with the governing class of the country, but we would restrict the statement to men of the white race and who have been born and bred in the publicans is as monstrous as that a man should affiliate with the insulters of his mother and the murderers of his brethern! That a white Southerner should be a Republican is as unnatural and unmanly as it would be for him to cultivate the friendship of those who have stolen his property, burnt his houses, proscribed his people and rejoice to call him a traitor and a reb ell It is no use to chop logic about loyalty and the Union. It was the Republicans who began the war of hate, who carried it on with unrelentblood scenes were over, strove by every the Republicans who stole our slaves headed robbery. It was the Republicans who placed the franchise in the hands of the negro race, before they cans who are still endeavoring to reduce us to the level of a civilization low enough to accommodate a race that is yet struggling with the superstitions and ignorance of recent barbarism. And it is because we say that no true son of the South cannot be a Republi-

Under the Journal's method of argument, there is the same consistency in any Northern man being a Democrat as there is in a Southerner being a Republican.

bigoted? Away with cheap impu-

A Cheeky Pension Fraud.

Paul E. Williams, special examiner of the pension office, was in Lakeside, Berrien county, where he was sent to unearth one of the most impudent frauds that has been perpetrated on the pension department for a long time. The man arrested by Mr. Williams is James McGuire, an Irishman, and s resident of Lakeside. He became a quainted with Robert Redmond, a halfwitted fellow, at Warsaw, Indiana; succeeded in making him believe that he was his brother-in-law, and induced him at the same time to draw his back pension, amounting to \$500. For years Redmond had not drawn his quarterly allowance, and the money had thus accumulated. It is alleged that McGuire swindled his unfortunate victim out of his money and also his pension certificate. While in possession of this document he was enabled to draw Redmond's pension regularly, which he has done for several years. McGuire is a pensioner himself and lived in good style without doing any work, on the cash he received from the government. He had always signed his name to the receipts for his own money, but when he got Redmond's pay he was conven-

The Poisoner of Ninety-six Victims. To those who believe that the practice of Thuggee has been completely put down in India, the story of Sharfu, vhose career of crime has just terminated by his being sentenced to transportation for life, will come as an unpleasant revolation. Sharfu was the

veloped a maked taste not only for gambling but even for card sharping. At the age of 18, having quarreled with his father, he left his native village and attached himself to a party of horse-dealers. He then joined the Bareilly police, but was shortly afterward sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment for injuring his wife, the daughter of Thakur, whom he had abducted. In the Bareilly jail he came into contact with Tikka Ram, the head of a band of poisoners in the northwest provinces. On their recovering their liberty they resumed operations together, making their headquarters in the town of Agra. After six years' work of undetected crime, of which the details have not been revealed, the two fell out, and Sharfu joined the police force again, only, however, to be dismissed in a few

It was after this occurrence that he

resumed his operations as professional

poisoner on his own account. His mode

months.

son of a butcher in a small village in

the Punjab, and when yet a boy he de-

of working was simple. Disguising himself as a well-to-do native of Oude, he used to waylay and enter into conversation with those natives of the province who happened to be returning with their savings. His favorite scene of operations was on the Grand Trunk road. Quee he had struck up a companionship with these unsuspecting travelers it was an easy matter for him to take food with them, and Sharfu rarely failed to introduce the opium or dhatura needed to drug his victims, whom he speedily relieved of their savings. Most of these unwary persons recovered when pursuit was useless but many of them died. His operations between the years 1867 and 1872 were particularly numerous and successful. and official reports recognized the extent to which Thugges prevailed in the Punjab during that period. In July, 1881, his secret was revealed by Tikka Ram's wife, with whom he had been prise that the Journal has ventured to say that it is a disgraceful thing for a living for fourteen years, and he had only just sufficient warning to make a hurried retreatinto Rajpootana. There he renewed his old practices and placed his services at the disposal of those who had inconvenient relatives to get rid of, and who would jay handsomely for the dangerous work. He long baffled the pursuit of the officials, and it was not until the present year that he was discovered through the instrumentality of Tikka Ram, undergoing a short term of imprisonment in the Agra jail under

a different name. Brought up for trial at Loodiana, he admitted his guilt in ninety-six cases of murder or dringging, and was sentenced to death, which was afterward modified to transportation for life. Sharfu's long impunity shows the great difficulty of detecting crime in India, at the same time that it reveals the extensive organization which criminals have formed, in the Punjab at all events. Much light has recently been thrown by Dr. Leitner on the argot which thieves in the Punjab have framed for their own use, and of which Government officials are absolutely ignorant.—London Times, A Scotch Piper.

The Orientals love the noisy music which comes from the clashing of cymbals and the beating of gongs. A Turkish ambassador who attended a London concert was asked how he liked the music. "I was pleased with the first part," he replied. He referred to the tuning of the instruments. An Indian prince, wishing to honor the officers of several English regiments

marching through his territory, invited them to an afternoon entertainment. The officers went, accompanied by the band and twelve pipers of a Highland regiment. The prince paid little attention to the music of the band, but when the pipers struck up a Scotch reel, he exclaimed, "Beautiful! That is the music for me! Can I get such a band? Can I buy it?"

On being informed that he might purchase the discharge of one of the pipers and hire him to instruct his own men, he at once made arrangements to secure the services of John McK-The Highlander was appointed the prince's head musician, given a good house, several cows and a horse and buggy, besides a liberal salary. He was arrayed in a scarlet tunic

covered with gold lace, blue-cloth trousers with gold lace down the seams, a blue and gold turban, and a heavy, broad sash. Fourteen men, supplied with bag-pipes imported from Scotland, were placed under his instruction. The prince at first proposed to dress his pipers in full Highland costume.

But the Scotchman's pride could not stand seeing a native dressed up in a kilt. So the pipers were uniformed in green cloth tunics and tartan trousers. The prince frequently sent for his head piper to amuse him, or to soothe him to sleer by the shrill music of his own pipes. On such occasions John always received a handsome present in

He remained five years with the prince, and then, having saved a large sum of money, returned to Scotland and set himself up in business.

Ancestry. "No, indeed, nothing could induce me to live in Philadelphia.' "Nor me, either. I think that little town just horrid."

"Yes, in Philadelphia they always ask questions about your grandfather.' "That is just what I hate about it." "No one asks such impudent ques

tions in New York." "No, indeed; if they did some one might retaliate by asking who their grandfather was."—Philadelphia Call.

National Republican Platform.

He hall always signed his name to the receipts for his own money, but when he got Redmond's pay he was conveniently ignorant and affixed instead of a strantate his mark to the paper. He wanted to avoid discovery in the similarity of the writing. To Mr. Williams he confessed his guilt and said he expected to be 'railiroaded.' He has already served a term in the penitentiary for burglary. This time the charges against him are fraud; falsely impersonating another, and forgery.—Journal.

State Items.

J. H. Sullivan keeps a pel bear in the Webster House barn at Greenville. The other night some very smart young fellows attempted to steal it, but they were glad enough to return the animal after receiving a few hugs and scratches from the little black darling.

L. F. Wheeler, a Tecumseh citizen and a domestic kind of an individual, was the other day carrying a pickle jar with a solution of alum in it, when without provocation or previous notice the bortom fell out of the jurt and upon Wheeler's foot, cutting to the bone. The alum water sootling syrup followed and drenched the wound, adding insult to injury. For a while people in that vicinity thought a bear dance was in progress.—Adrian Record.

The prison authorities have found queer case in one Ackerman who, after serving his sentence of a term of years, refused to leave the prison. On account of this freak he has been subjected to a medical examination, adding insult to injury. For a while people in that vicinity thought a bear dance was in progress.—Adrian Record.

The prison authorities have found a queer case in one Ackerman who, after serving his sentence of a term of years, refused to leave the prison. On account of this freak he has been subjected to a medical examination, adding insult to ease, this action would seem to be more peculiar than Ackerman's, refused to leave that had been his home, and the surroundings he had been accustomed to for a term of years.

public regulation of railway corporations is a wise and salutary one for the protection of all classes of the people, and we favor legislation that shall prevent unjust discrimination and excessive charges for transportation and that shall secure to the people and the railways alike the fair and equal protection of the laws.

We favor the establishment of a national bureau of labor, the enforcement of the eight-hour law, a wise and judicious system of general education by adequate appropriation from the national revenues wherever the same is needed. We believe that everywhere the protection to a citizen of American birth must be secured to citizens by American adoption, and we favor the settlement of national differences by international arbitration. The Republican party, having its birth in a hatred of slave labor, and a desire that 1 men may be truly free and equal, is unalterably opposed to placing our working men in competition with any form of servile labor, whether at home or abroad. In this spirit we denounce the importation of contract labor, whether from Europe or Asia, as an offense against the spirit of American institutions, and we pledge onreceves to sustain the present law restricting Chinese immigration and to provide such further legislation as is necessary to carry out its purposes.

Reform of the CivilService auspiclouslybegun un-

carry out its purposes. Reform of the CivilService auspiciouslybogun un

Réform of the Civilservice auspiciouslybegun until Republican administration should be completed by the further extension of the reformed system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed in all executive appointments, and all laws at variance with the objects of existing reformed legislation should be repealed, to the end that the dangers to free institutions which lark in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided. gers to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided.

The public lands are a heritage of the people of the United States, and should be reserved as far as possible for small holdings by actual settlers. We are opposed to the acquisition of large tracts of these lands by corporations or individuals, especially where such holdings are in the hands of non-residents, allens, and will endeavor to obtain such legislation as will tend to correct this evil. We demand of Congress the speedy forfeiture of all land grants which have lapsed by reason of noncompliance with acts of incorporation in all cases where there has been no attempt in good faith to perform the condition of such grants.

The grateful thanks of the American people are due to the Union soldiers and sailors of the late war, and the Republican party stands pledged to provide suitable pensions for all who were disabled and for the widows and orphans of those who died in the war. The Republican party also pledges itself to the repeal of the limitation contained in the arrears act of 1879, so that all invalid soldiers shall share alike and their pensions begin with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of disability or discharge, and not with the date of disability or discharge, which seeks peace and can trade with all powers, but especially with those of the Western Hemisphere.

We demand the restoration of our navy to its old-time strength and elliciency, that it may, in any sea, protect the rights of American citizens and the interests of American commerce; and we call upon Congress to remove the burdens under which leaves no sea unexplored, and a navy which takes no law from superior force.

Resolved, That appointments by the President to offices in the Territories should be made from the boua-fide citzens and residents of the Territories wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promotive and effectual.** ries wherein they are to serve.

Resolved, That it is the duty of Congress to enact such laws as shall promptly and effectually suppress the system of polygamy within our territory, and divorce the political from the ecclesiastical power of the so-called Mormon Church, and that the law so enacted should be rigidly enforced by the civil authorities if possible, and by the military it need be. military if need be.

The people of the United States, in their organized capacity, constitute a Nation and not a mere confederacy of States. The national Government is supreme within the sphere of its national duty, but the States have reserved rights which should be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with feelburg cays, so that the harmour of our sys-

be faithfully maintained. Each should be guarded with jealous care, so that the harmony of our system of Government may be preserved and the Union kept inviolate. The perpetuity of our institutions rests upon the maintenance of a free biflot, and honest count and correct return. We denounce the traud and violence practiced by the Democracy in Southern States, by which the will of the voter is defeated, as dangerous to the preservation of free institutions, and we solemuly arraign the Democratic party as being the guilty recipient of the fruits of such fraud and violence. We extend to the Republicans of the South, regardless of their former party affiliations, our cordial sympathy, and pledge to them our most carnest efforts to promote the passage of such legislation as will secure to every citizen, of whatever race and color, the full and complete recognition, possession and exercise of all civil and political rights.

Phacts and Physic. THE Chicago exposition closes to-

morrow.

Firs: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Remedy. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2.00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch

Deer hunters are having fair success in Alpena county, and venison is getting common at the hotels.

Mr. Gough on Silk Hats "It would be no violation of the commandment," said John B. Gough, "if a man were to fall down and worship the silk hat, for it is not made in the likeness of anytning in heaven, or on earth." Besides it heats the head and causes the hair to fall off. Parker's Hair balsam will stop that and restore the original color to gray or faded hair. Not oily, not a dye, beneficial, deliciously perfumed. A perfect hair dressing. 50c. All druggists. 34w3

Winter apples are arriving freely at Eaton Rapids, of the best quality and in liberal supply, at prices raningg from 90 cents to \$1.25 per barrel.

LAPEER, Mich., Feb. 2, 1881. I keep a good supply of your Downs' Elixir (all the sizes), believing it to be one of the best cough remedies put

A domestic at one of the prominent hotels of Jackson found a bottle of hair-oil in one of the sleeping rooms and put a good share of it on her raven hair. It did very nicely for a day or two, but soon her hair began to fall out, and now she is as bald as a bil liard ball. - Evening News. Baxter's Mandrake Bitters cure ind

gestion, heart burn, costiveness, and al malarial diseases. 25 cents per bottle Oct. U. D. Bristol, Druggist. It is proposed to organize a company with \$100,000 capital to build and op

erate a cable system of street railways at Grand Rapids. I thank God that you ever invented

such a medicine for catarrh. I have suffered for five years so that I could not lie down for weeks at a time. Since I have been using Ely's Cream Balm I can rest. Frank P. Burleigh, Farmington, N. H. It is 3,155 miles from Washington to

San Francisco. CATARRH.—For twenty years I was a sufferer from catarrh of the head and throat. By a few applications of

Ely's Cream Balm I received decided benefit—was cured by one bottle.— Charlotte Parker, Waverly, N. Y. There are more than a million cattle

Housekeepers—Can you keep your tinware bright and clean? If you find it difficult, use DeLand's Soda, which aside from its great merit in other departments, is exceedingly useful in

There is a new gold discovery at Leadville on Printer Boy Hill. Partial treatment of rheumatism or

neuralgia, as with lotion and oint-ments, is like scotching a snake when it ought to be killed. It is a mere postponement of pangs till another and more inconvenient day. Athlophoros does not parley with these diseases, and gets right beneath and behind and roots them out of the system. It is the most compromising cure. Says S. H. Stevins, Natick, mass "Mother has been a sufferer from rheu matism for five years. In ten days after taking Athlophoros her pains were entirely remove!.

North Carolina spent \$725,000 last ear upon her public schools. That hacking cough can be quickly cured by Shiloh's Cure. We guarantee

it. D. Weston. Will you suffer from dyspepsia and liver complaint? Shiloh's Vitalizer is guarranteed to cure you. D. Weston. Sleepless nights made miserable by that terrible cough. Shiloh's Cure is the remedy for you. D. Weston. Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need

for consumption, loss of appetite, dizziness and all symtoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. D. Catarrh cured, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal In-

For lame back, side or chest, use

Shiloh's Porcus Plaster. Price 25 cents.

D. Weston. Shiloh's Cough and Consumption Cure is sold by us on a guarantee. It cures consumption. D. Weston. Croup, whooping cough and bron chitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's ure. D. Weston.

"Rough on Rats," clears out rats, "Rough on Corns," for corns, bun-

ions. 15c.
Thin people. "Wells' Health Renewer" restores health and vigor, cures dyspepsia, etc. \$1. "Rough on Toothache," instant relief. 15c.

Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity don't fail to try "Wells' Health Renewer. "Buchu-paiba," great kidney and urinary cure. Flies, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, cleared out by "Rough on rats."

"For children, slow in development puny and delicate, use "Wells' Health "Rough on Dentist" Tooth Powder. Try it. 15c. Nervous Weakness, dyspepsia, sexual debility cured by "Wells Health Renewer." \$1.

"Rough on Coughs," troches, 15c;

liquid, 25c.

Renewer.

complete cure. \$1.

Mother Swan's Worm Syrup, for feverishness, worms, constipation tasteless. 25c. Stinging, irritation, all kidney and urinary complaints cured by "Buchu-Night sweats, fever, chills malaria,

dyspepsia, cured by "Wells' Health

My husband (writes a lady) is three times the man since using "Wells' Health Renewer.' If you are failing, broken, worn out and nervous, use "Wells' Health Renewer." \$1. Prevalence of kidney complaint in America; "Buchu-paiba" is a quick,

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```
Wheat, per bushel
Flour, rad, per barrel, selling.
Flour, red, per barrel, selling.
Clover Seed, per bushel.
Corn, per bushel new,
Oats, per bushel.
Bran, per ton, selling...
Pork, live, per hundred...
Pork, dressed, per hundred...
Pork, mess, per pound, selling...
   Beaus, per bushel......
Vood, 18 inch, per cord.
Vood, 4 feet, per cord...
    Butter, per pound
Eggs, per dozen....
Lard, per pound....
     Ioney, per pound. ......
reen Apples, per bushel .....
    Prick, perthousand, selling...
     Hides, green, per pound.......
Hides, dry, per pound.....
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A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage, and which will he p you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune mens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once ress True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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I will sell my town property on River street, containing something over two acres, one half sown to wheat and seeded down. Some apple trees and small fruit on the other half. Call on or address:

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SUPPLEMENT. CAMPAIGN

SCHURZ ANSWERED.

. Ex-Chief Justice Marston Replies to Schurz's Falsehoods.

On the evening of October 7th, the Hon. Isaac Marston, ex chief justice of the supreme court of Michigan, delivered a masterly speech in reply to the attack of Carl Schurz on Mr. Blaine in regard to the Mulligan letters. From it the following extracts

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN-It has not been my privilege or good fortune to attempt to make a political speech in the last ten years. I do not wish to be understood that during that time I had entirely lost all interest in politics or that I had paid no a tention to the political issues of the day. During that time I had read, listened and formed opinious, although I expressed them not in public, and upon some of the questions of the day I had made up my mind from the information that I then obtained. Years ago some questions that are agitating the people at the present day were brought forward and discussed, not only in congress but spread broadcast among the prople, who read for themselves and came to conclusions thereon. I had then read what were known as the Mulligan letters, and had come to a conclusion. I supposed that question was entirely settled and that the author of those letters had b en vindicated by re-election after re-election, by placing him in positions of honor and political trust, and finding him true in each and every instance.

Of late days the same question has been raised again. I remember when about 20 years of age reading the speecess of one who then delighted me and was one of my early political educators. But a few short weeks ago he commenced making speeches upon this question, discussing these letters, and drawing from them conclusions different from what I had drawn many years ago; and remembering the pleasure with which I had read his speeches on those occasions, I con-cluded again to review what he had to say again to read the arguments he had made and the evidence that be produced, so that I might honestly and conscientiously come to a correct conclusion, and if I had erred in the conclusion that I previously arrived at that I might revise it, and at least vote

intelligently.

I consider it the duty of every citizen to I consider it the duty of every citizen to inform himself upon the political issues of the day, to cast his vote for one of the two great parties, and thus perform his duty. It is cowardly for him to remain at home, and I decline to do it, and it is equally cowardly for one to throw his vote away by voting for a third party, of whom there is not the slightest possibility of election. [Applause] I therefore procured the argument of the Hon. Mr. Schurz that he had made in this city, and I read it carefully. I confess to you that the first time I read it over it was with astonishment, and I rethe American people.

THE CHARGES SERIATIM.

A general charge is made by Mr. Schurz: First, that Mr. Blaine belongs to that class of politicians who represent the principle in public life that as much must be made as can be made. You will see that this is a very broad, general and comprehensive charge; but he follows it with this more specific statement that in 1876 rumors-mark the language, rumors—arose of the Union Pacific railroad company having purchased a lot of Little Rock & Fort Smith bonds, paying \$64,000 therefor, and that bonds when sold were worth but \$15,000 to \$20,000 Secondly, it was rumored that these wonds were bought from Mr. Blaine, and that the \$64,000 passed into his hands. Third, that such sum paid was rastly larger than the male that the second was his hands. Third, that such sum paid was vastly larger than the market value of the bonds, and it might be supposed Mr. Blaine had done some kind of favor to the Union Pacific railroad company. To these rumors the speaker then gives a more definite design nation by saying that those accusations became so serious that on April 24, 1876, Mr. Blaine arose in his seat and said, first, the Blane arose in his sent and said, first, the story of the \$64 000 was not true; secondly, the ownership of Little Rock bonds was entirely harmless, because that railroad company had absolutely nothing to do with the government and congress; and, thirdly, that he had paid full market price for the Little Rock bonds, like anybody else. These are the three specific charges which Mr. Schurz undertook to move hy which Mr. Schurz undertook to prove by Mr. Bline's words and pon to be untrue; Mr. Bline's words and pen to be untrue; say is the fair tendency of the letters, and and I suppose the one 1 first stated is also to be taken into consideration, as that seems to Union Pacific bonds or a sale of bonds to the be taken into consideration, as that seems to comprehend the whole, namely, that Mr. who believe that in public life as much must e made as can be made. After he had thus made his specific

charges, after he had stated that he was going to prove the ruth thereof, from the pen and the lips of James G. B aine—conscious, as it seems to me, of the fact that the evidence which he was about to produce would not sustain the charges—and although upon belonging to this city, composed largely, as Thave a right to presume, of the Democratic party, an audience in no way favorable to Mr. Blaine, yet, not satisfied with the prejudice existing against him, he attempted to create and enlarge that prejudice and embitter it, so that he might water a still deeper impression. that he might make a still deeper impression by the evidence that he would produce. For this purpose he recited the fact that when Mulligan came to Washington Blaine went there and begged of him to let him have those letters, went down upon his knees, and in the name of his wife and his children Mulligan came to Washington Blaine went there and begged of him to let him have those letters, went down upon his knees, and sow you what it was not. Listen to me while I show you what it was not. Listen to me while I show you what it was. It was, quoting in the name of his wife and his children asked that they be given to him; and yet, when he made that recital he knew as well when he made that recital he knew as well as any man could know, that, so far as any fact could be proved to be untrue, these fact could be proved to be untrue, these said on that occasion were not borne out and sustained by the evidence [Gr-at applause.]

Mulligan to Mr. Blaine? I have shown to caldwell to Mr. Blaine? I have shown to caldwell to Mr. Blaine? I have shown to be an interest to me. That is the language.

Mulligan this wife and his children from the letter, "a participation in the new ralload enterprise." That is the language.

My friend says Caldwell and Fisher were engaged in the enterprise of building that road. The letter again says, "You spoke of Caldwell's offer to dispose of a share of his interest to me." Mr. Blaine, when in congress, in clear and explicit terms, stated that upon two occasions Blaine had repea ed the same landuage. occasion. Blaine had repea ed the same language. On one of those occasions fortugately, Nou have not only Mr. Blaine's statement in congress; you have from Mr. Schurz's statement to share in was an enterprise of building the road, and had no reference to bonds or the says asked to share in was an enterprise of building the road, and had no reference to bonds or the says asked to share in was an enterprise of building the road, and had no reference to bonds or the says the fact that the enterprise of building the road, and had no reference to bonds or the says the fact that the enterprise of building the road, and had no reference to bonds or the says the fact that the enterprise of building the road, and had no reference to bonds or the says the fact that the enterprise of building the road, and had no reference to bonds or the says the fact that the enterprise of building the road, and had no reference to bonds or the says he says the telegraph flashed across the country the manner in which Mr. Blaine had obtained these letters, and Blaine, knowing that it would be political death to min, then came before the house and produced them.

Blaine had been endeavoring in vain to get the sub-committee of congress, composed of two Democrats from the South, men who had been in the rebel army, and one man from the North, had in vain been urging them to hear the evidence which properly belonged to the matter under investigation, make a report, and spread it before the people. But

The Mulligan Letters Examined and Accounted For.

Accounted For.

Accounted For.

Accounted For.

Accounted For.

Accounted For.

Accounted For.

Build Spiter delay occurred. The convention for the purpose of nominating the presidential candidate was soon to be held, and these letters were held back and efforts were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and and the spiters were made to retain them; and the spiters were made to retain t Mr. Blaine, after using every effort in his power to get the matter presented and to keep irrelevant matter from the committee, obtained the letters, and like an honorable obtained the letters, and like an honorable man, conscious that there was nothing in them that he need be afraid to have go before the American people, at once appeared in the halls of congress, arose and, holding the letters aloft, spread consternation among his enemies by reading them to the American people. [Tremendous cheers.] He kept back not a single scratch he had received. Every article and every letter that he had received on that occasion was read and presented to the American people, and yet these seated to the American people, and yet these facts were not stated by the honorable gen-tleman with the frankness and candor that

they ought to have been.

I now call your attention to the two letters of June and July and read from one of them.
I will not read all of it, but will omit no part that has a bearing upon the hocorable gen-tleman's argument. This is the letter of June 29, 1869:

June 29, 1869:

"Your offer to admit me to a participation in the new railroad enterprise is in every respect as generous as I coul' expect or desire. I thank you very sincerely for it; and in this connection I wish to make a suggestion of a somewhat self-ish character. It is this: You speak of Mr. Caldwell's offer to dispose of a sha e of his interest to me. If he really desires to do so, I wish he would make the proposition aefinite. Perhaps if he waits until the full development of the enterprise, he may grow rejuctant to part with his share; and I do not by this mean any distrust of him. I do not feel that I shall prove a deadhead in the enterprise if I once embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be inseful."

says:
'M o Dear Fisher—You ask me if I am satis-"Mr DEAR FISHER—You ask me if I am satisfied with the offer you make me of a share in your new railroad enterprise. Of course I am more than satisfied with the terms of your offer. I think it a most liberal proposition. If I hesitate at all it is from considerations in no way connected with the character of the offer. Your liberal mode of dealing with all our business transicious of the past eightyears has not passed without my full appreciation. What I wrote you on the 20th was intended to bring Caldwell to a definite proposition. That was all."

Now. Mr. Schurz points out who these two

Now. Mr. Schurz points out who these two men Fisher and Caldwell were, and he points out the fact also that Mr. Blaine was speaker of the house of representatives, and shows the exalted position he thus occupied, second only in the government, and the powers and position of the speaker. He then states that the speaker was corresponding with these men to control a railroad enterprise, a land grant road, thanking them for the offers that they had made him, that he asked for more, and that he would not prove a deadhead, but would make himself useful. Mr. Schurz then would make hinself useful. Air. Schurz then read two letters of Oct. 4, which I will not take your time to read at present, but simply refer to them. These letters call attention to his rulings while speaker. Mr. Schurz asserts that they were writ en as an inducement for Mr. Caldwell and Fisher to let him (Blaine) have the interest in the reilroad ha desired You will est in the railroad he desired. You will bear in mind throughout that this is the point of the entire argument, that Blaiue was corruptly using his position and influence as speaker, and held out inducements as to what he could do as such for the purpose of made in this city, and I read it carefully. I confess to you that the first time I read it over it was with attonishment, and I returned and read it with amazementas to the conclusions which he had drawn from the evidence which he produced, and I ask your candid attention to hight while I direct your attention to that argument. And that I may not misquote the honorable gentleman. I will confine myself closely to the language which he then used, although in so doing I may not be quite so interesting as I would like to be on an occasion of this kind. I ask your careful attention while I present the facts and charges to you, and been show the eupon which it is based. I do not wish to do it in any caviling and technical spirat. I wish to meet the question in the fullest and broadest extent, not only the charge that he made, but from the there will be read to be the form the purpose of maintaining this charges. There is a contract referred to by the honorable speaker, but he did not read it. I will at a later period of my address read it, so you may hear what is in it.

He also makes assertion of the fact that this in all have occasion to refer. I wish to meet the question in the fullest and broadest extent, not only the charge that he will done as uch for the purpose of maintaining this is produced for the purpose of maintaining the standard of his purpose of maintaining the condition made by Mr. Blaine outside of them, none of his speeches are cited that he made is produced for the purpose of maintaining the spectacy of his produced for the purpose of maintaining the spectacy of his produced for the purpose of maintaining the spectacy of his produced for the purpose of maintaining the spectacy of his produced for the purpose of maintaining the spectacy of his produced for the purpose of maintaining the spectacy of his produced for the purpose of maintaining the spectacy of his produced for the purpose of maintaining the spectacy of his produced for the purpose of maintaining the spectacy of his produced for the pu made, but from the evidence and all the evidence I have been able to obtain, to show you that James G. Blane stands pure before Pacific railroad company for more than the Facilic ratirozal company for more than the market value, and must, therefore, at the same time have done that company a special favor therefor; s coudly, that his ownership of the Little Rocks was harmless, as congress had nothing to do with that company; thirdly, that he had paid full market value for the border and foruthly that Phintel

> principles as a politician are that a politician is to make all he can. THE CHARGES NOT SUSTAINED. Now, I call your attention candidly to the fact that none of these letters sustain any of the propositions that he has here stated, unless it may be the second, in reference to the fact that congress had nothing to do with this railroad company. The first, third and fourth propositions these letters have no bearing upon, and in no way tend to sustain; and in order that you may follow more closely and ascertain what they do tend to support, I call your attention to what the letters prove, if anything. They show, first, that Fisher had offered to admit Blaine first, that Fisher had offered to admit Blaine to a participation in the new railroad interprise, and that Mr. Blaine considered the offer as generous as he could expect or desire. Secondly, that Fisher had spoken of Mr. Caldwell also offering to dispose of a share of his interest to Mr. Blaine. Thirdly, that if Mr. Caldwell really desired to sell an interest, he should make a definite proposition, so Mr. Blaine could know what to depend upon. And fourthly, if Mr. Blaine concluded to embark in the enterprise he would not prove a deadenterprise he would not prove a dead-head, as he saw various channels in which he knew he could make himself useful. This, I Union Pacific company at all. [Applause.] They do not refer to Little Rock bonds, or to bonds of any kind. They do not refer to a sale or gift of bonds or securities of any kind, and certainly do not tend to show that Mr. Blaine had conferred any favors upon the Union Pacific railroad company, or that such company was under any obligations to him whatever.

for the bonds; and, fourthly, that Blaine's

THE LETTERS ANALYZED.

I desire you to follow me closely while I analyze these letters, because you will see, when I come to that part upon which Mr. Schurz relies as sustaining a portion of his argument, that he has entirely misconceived the language used and attempted to apply it to a foreign matter, directly contrary to the letters themselves and the object and intent

of the writer thereof. [Applause.]
What, then, was the offer made by Fisher or Caldwell to Mr. Blaine? There shown the road had, in the construction of the road, so that he might share with those two men in the oulding and construction of it. You have not only Mr. Blaine's statement in that he considered it generous, and that, in calling attention to the offer made by

wo or more in view, and you are talking with two or three different men. Any one who has resided in this city for a few months who has resided in this city for a few months and thinks of purchasing a lot whereon; he may erect a house, if it becomes known, as I can testify, he will have a dozen men after him every day to seil. You then enter into negotiations with some man and he makes you an offer not entirely satisfactory, if you please; and while you are negotiating on that subject another approaches you. In reply to the second you state frankly: "Whether I can purchase from you or not is uncertain, because I have been offered a lot by another party; while that is pending, until a scertain whether I get it or not, I cannot give you a definite answer, and I wish to know from this first man what he is going to do definitely, so that I may know what do definitely, so that I may know what arrangements to make." So in this matter, my friends, Mr. Blaine, when he was being my friends, Mr. Blaine, when he was being urged to take an interest in certain other matters, knowing if he purchased that interest from Caldwell, to assist in building the road, that he would have to invest money in it, until he had a definite proposition from Mr. Caldwell he could not say whether the means he had on hand could be used for what Fisher desired or not. And I have already stated it is clearly established that it was an interest in the enterprise that was being offered him. When I have stated what the offer made was, and that it did not refer to bouds, you have a key to what follows in the same letter. You have the key to the language, "I do not think that I shall prove a dend-head in the enterprise if I once should embark in it. I see various channels in which I know I can be useful."

What does it mean?. These two men, Caldwell and Fisher, thad undertaken to build that road. They had offered to Mr. Blaine an inwell and Fisher, had undertaken to build that road. They had offered to Mr. Blaine an interest in that enterprise so that he might come in and assist them. He replied to them in the letter referred to: "If I do engage with you in that enterprise, the building of the road, I know I shall not prove a deadhead in it. I see various channels in which I can make myself useful." My friend Schurz says this means that he would corruptly influence legislation in violation of his constitutional oath, to assist these men, and that no other answer is possible; and yet what was the fact? They were about to engage in the building of that road, Mr. Blaine says that he knows he would not be a dead-head if he engages with them. And what does he mean? What is he to do? Does he mean that he should go and with his own hands shovel gravel, that he shall lay the ties or the rails or drive the spikes? Does it not mean that, like others, when he engages in an that, like others, when he engages in an enterprise of that kind there would be bonds to negotiate, moneys to raise, stock subscriptions to collect, securities to negotiate, the shews necessary to carry on and construct the road, and that in this direction he honorably and legitimately can make himself useful? [Applause.] Here sits a man to-night, Gen. Alger, who but a few months ago undertook to construct a railroad from a point a few miles north of Bay from a point a few miles north of Bay City up toward Alpena. I ask you, did he prove a deadhead in that enterprise? I ask you, did he go and with his own hands build that road, or did he sit here in his office in Detroit, call in others to assist, and with his own money, his own means, his own credit and the credit of his friends, raise money and raise means and construct the road in an honorable manner, not proving a dead-head, simply to sit ner, not proving a dead-head, simply to sit and draw his share of the profits? [Applause.] And so I ray, my triends, when Mr. Blaine in that letter writes to these men, "If you will sell me an interest in that enterprise would perform his duty in every respect in an honorable manner, as it would have been bound to do. [Renewed applause.] I ask you to-night, is that not only the correct answer to the question and a solution of the language of the letter, but is it not the plain and the only proper construction which each and every man of the proper solution which each and every man of construction which each and every man of ixon would ask should your language or your letters or your contracts be brought into court? If not, my friends, when you get in-to the courts, if they would undertake to place a wrong and corrupt construction upon your language, where there was a doubt about it, if they would attempt to do so when the clear meaning and the clear object stands out as in this, there is scarcely a man in this audience who would not by the same method of reasoning be proven corrupt and unworthy of the respect of his fellow-citizens. [Ceeers.]

THE OCTOBER LETTER I again call your attention to the two letters of Oct. 4. My friend, in starting out, makes a somewhat astonishing remark, which contains, in my opinion, a great deal of wisdom. He says those two letters were not written upon the same day without some object. In all my experience I have hardly ever known of a person undertak-ing to write a letter unless he had ing to write a letter unless he had an object in view, except it might be but that in my time I may have sent some off without having any very definite or clear object in view. [Laughter.] But he violates that rule to which I referred ne violates that rule to which I referred a moment or Iwo ago, of taking the fair and reasonable construction, but places one of his own apparent theories on these letters. And what is it? I again quote from Mr. Schurz. He says: "Unquestionably he wrote these letters for the purpose of offering to Mr. Fisher and Mr. Caldwell an inducement for getting him that additional inducement for getting him that additional interest in the railway enterprise for which he interest in the railway enterprise for which he was asked." He does state it very clearly and very emphatically; and I ask you what proof there is upon which to base such a conclusion or to draw such an inference as he does? Turn to the letters themselves, because they are all he produces; and let me call your attention to them, and show you to object as stated in those letters. Mr. Schurz does not find any fault with the writing of the first on that day, because there was nothing in that that he could find any fault with; but it was the fact of his writing the second letter on the same day his writing the second letter on the same day that he did find fault with. And remember he says, 'unquestionably the writing was for the purpose of offering an inducement to these measure of the second." I read the first sentence of the second letter and will selve not business man present letter and will ask any business man present if it does not state the object Mr. Blaine had in view: "My dear Mr. Fisher—I have en-closed contracts of the parties named in my letter of yesterday. The remaining contracts will be completed as rapidly as circumstances will permit." Lask you what the object was in writing that letter? Was it not, as expressed in the first sentence I have just read, for the purpose of enclosing con-tracts that Mr. Fisher was entitled to, and that were in Mr. Blaine's hands? Was that corrupt? Was that "unquestionably for the purpose of offering an inducement to these nen to give him an interest in that road? I ask you again, business men, when you re ceive or have occasion, even on the same day, to write a second letter to some correspondent, do you do it with a corrupt or im-proper purpose or motive? If a business man should enclose an account or contract to another, or send a claim or account against him, is it improper for him to write the second letter on the same day? In this letter Mr. Blaine refers to the Caldwell proposition,

Mr. Blaine refers to the Caldwell proposition, and I sak your attention again while I read from the letter to show that he had no such object as charged, and that he referred to it for an entirely other and different purpose: "You urge me to make as much as I fairly can out of the arrangement into which we have entered. It is natural I should do my utmost to this end. I am bothered by only one thing, and that is the indefinite arrangement with Mr. Caldwell." rangement with Mr. Caldwell."
Fisher having written a letter to Mr.
Blaine, of which this was partly in
reply, urging Blaine to make all he
could out of a certain other arrangement could out of a certain other arrangement which I will call your attention to hereafter, Mr. Blaine says, "It is natural that I should do so," but he says, "There is one thing that bothers me, and one reason why I cannot do so." He points out what that was, namely: had obtained these letters, and Blaine, knowing that it would be political death to limit, then came before the house and produced them:

THE FACTS STATED.

And again, my friends, what are the facts in reference to that matter? They are that the undefined and unfulfilled offer made him

lot whereon to build a residence; you have full reply to it, and upon its face an honest and honorable one. [Cheers.] These let-ters, established two propositions: First, the primary object in writing that letter because of the contracts en-l therein; and secondly, the ref-e therein to the Caldwell interest was given as a reason why he, Mr. Blaine could not otherwise, have gone into another interest, namely, the sale of bonds, which was not expressed in the letter. Mr. Schurz's assertion that these letters were written with a corrupt motive is untrue.

THE FAMOUS RULING. The ruling made by Mr. Blaine, that so The ruling made by Mr. Blaine, that so much has been said about, was made on the strong pril of that same year. At that time of the Calawell, Fisher nor Blaine had any interest whatever in this Little Rock road, to earn a certain number of interest whatever in this Little Rock road. interest whatever in this Little Rock road, interest whatever in this Little Rock road, and did not have for some three months afterwards. It was about six months after when Blaine, in looking over his record as speaker of the house, came across the ruling and in conversation with gisher, and in his correspondence also called attention to the fact. I will show you, as I proceed in this, that there was no reason, the correctness of which no one doubts in the slightest degree, no reason in relations existing between the parties six months afterwards, why he should not have called attention to it.

THE BOND BUSINESS. Mr. Schurz's next charge is that Mr. Blaine was not correct in his statement that he had nothing to do with the bonds which were sold for \$64,000 to the Union Pacific railroad company. I state to you with all candor and honesty that there is not a single particle of evidence tending in the slightest degree to evidence tending in the slightest degree to show that Mr. Blaine ever had any interest in those bonds whatever or anything whatever to do with them. I state it. broadly and emphatically. The evidence, on the contrary, is clear that he did not. I cannot repeat the evidence here to-night—it would require too much time; but let me state the facts in reference to these bonds. The evidence shows that Thomas A. Scott. who was at one time erence to these bonds. The evidence shows that Thomas A. Scott, who was at one time president of the Pennsylvania line of railroad, had purchased from Mr. Caldwell the bonds in question, and that Mr. Blaine had nothing whatever to do with them; that afterwards Mr. Scott was appointed president of the Union Pacific railroad company, and as such he performed very valuable services for that company. His services were so valuable that in his opinion the salary which his predecessor had received as president of that predecessor had received as president of that company, \$8,000 per year, was not sufficient to pay him for the services he had thus performed, and the officers of the road agreed with him in that respect, yet they were unwilling for some research to reach him agreed with him in that respect, yet they were unwilling, for some reason, to pay him the salary he desired and spread it upon the books, lest it in some way might injure the company. These bonds which Scott owned of the Fort Smith & Little Rock road he had pledged. The Pacific railroad company purchased the bonds paying \$64,000 for them, although they were worth but about \$20,000 at the time, intending that the difference between the \$20,000 and the \$64,000 would be received by \$20,000 and the \$64,000 wou'd be received by Mr. Scott and retained by him as compensa-tion for the services he had performed, and in that way his salary be increased. Thomas A. Scott, Andrew Carnegie, Moron, Bliss & Co., and President Dillon of the Union Pacific were all agreed in saying that such were the facts, and that James G. Blaine never heard of them. [Great applause.] And as a last witness, if one more was wanting, Caldwell, himself in Europe at the time building railroads, sent a cablegram across to Proctor Knott, one of the Democratic committee. Enott, one of the Democratic committee that Blaine had nothing to do with the bonds, and that cablegram Knott tried to suppress. [Tremendous cheers.] That shows the evident [Tremendous cheers.] That shows the evident fairness of Democratic investigating committees. [Applause.] I assure you I expected, in the light of the evidence, that the honorable gentleman, when in this city, would have had the candor and the honesty to admit the fact, that while that charge was made, it was overwhelmingly shown to be untrue by the evidence. But he did not do it; and he not alone did not admit the fact, but I submit to you he repeated the charge, and coupled with it another, so that he might as far as possible, in pressing his argument and the evidence upon the one; couple it with this charge in such a manner that the evidence would apply to both; and I submit he would apply to both; and I submit he did this with the evident intention of decelying

Let me call your attention to what he did couple it with and what he said. Mr. Schurz poke of the declaration Mr. Blaine made in the house of representatives on the 24th of April, 1876, before this investigation which brought out the Mulligan letters took place. in which he said that in the first place he had nothing to do with the Northern Pacific \$64,000, and his holding of the Little Rock bonds was an entirely honest matter. Let us see what he. Blaine, then said: "As to the question of propriety in a member of con gress holding an investment of this kind, it must be remembered that the bonds were granted to the state of Arkansas and not to the railroad company; that the company de rived its life and value and franchise wholly from the state, and to the state the company is amenable and answerable and not in any sense to congress"—meaning, as Schurz said to convey the idea that it was just as right and proper for him to purchase those bond as it was for him to purchase a lot in (Blaine) went on to say that a land grant road had nothing to do with the government of the United States, and that its value was not in any way subject to the action of that government, and especially not to the action of congress say to you to-night, after a careful examina-tion of the records, that James G. Blann never uttered such words. [Applause]. Why Mr. Schurz thought it necessiry to g beyond the record and put words in his mouth that he never had uttered, or the semblance thereof. I am sure I know not I might adopt the language of the honor-able gentleman when, in speaking of Mr. Blaine in reference to another matter he said he uttered an untruth, knowing it to be untrue, for the purpose of deceiving, and then ask what that meant. [Applause.]
Remember that the language which he thus first quoted was the statement made by Mr Blaine that this railroad company derived its life, its franchie and its rights

from the state in which it was organized, and not from the government of the United States, and that it was orborr for him therefore to purchase the bonds of that company; fore to purchase the bonds of that company; and the honorable speaker in this city referred to these land-grant companies and to the fact that there! were land grant companies in this state. I desire to illustrate this question by a reference to the land-grant companies in this state, and ascertain whether it was right for Mr. Blaine to purchase or not Congress granted to the state of Michigan certain lands to aid in the construction of railroads in Michigan. It struction of railroads in Michigan. It granted to the state of Arkansas lands under granted to the state of Arkansas lands under precisely the same, terms, the only difference in the two acts being that Arkansas got even numbered sections, while in Michigan they were the odd numbers. These facts I am going to speak of now are familiar to many of you. The language of the act of congress was: "That there be and is hereby granted to the state of Michigan to aid in the construction of certain railways, certain odd numbered sections of land, within a certain six or twelve mile limit;" and these lands were granted to the state to dispose of for that purpose as the state to tought for that purpose as the state thought proper. One of the lines of road was from Amboy, by way of Eausing, to Traverse Bay, and after the laids had been thus gravted to this state a corporation was formed, and you will all bear me witness that corporations in this state for such purposes are not formed under a special act of the legislature, but they are formed under a general act of the legislature, under which the requisite number or more, may form a corporation. A corporation was formed known as the Amboy, Lansing & Traverse Bay rail way company, a

for red that land upon the Amboy, Lausing & Traverse Bay railroad company, I ask you what power congress had to interfere with, or to add one jot or tittle thereto, or take one from it. And I assert to night, without the slightest fear of successful con-tradiction, that congress had no more power tradiction, that congress had no more power over it than I have. [Applause.] In a question that was afterwards raised and brought before the supreme court of this state it was decided, the opinion written by Chief Justice Cooley, that the grant was a present, bounty to the state, to encourage the building of railroads, and for the purpose of constructing the roads, the state might have gone on under that act of congress and sold the lands as the road was being constructed and paid the money over to the company; and the court decided in that same case further that the title was so clear and further that the title was so clear and beyond all question in the state that when the department at Washington issued a patent for some of the lands to a resident in this state, the patentee got absolutely no title whatever thereto, because there was no title in the United States government. In an always and yet Mr. Schurzerment. ernment, [Applause.] And yet Mr. Schurz asserted that the United States government or congress could control the land in some

way.

There was one way, and only one way, in which congress could have any control. If the road was not built within the time specified—I think ten years—then the lands would be forfeited, those that the lands would be forfeited, those that were unearned, and revert to the government of the United States, but the supreme court of the United States has decided that no matter how many years might have elapsed, ten, twelve, fitteen, or twenty, so long as congress took no action, the title would remain in the state, and the company could go on and earn the land, and as they earned it the title would pass to the company on the certificate of the governor of the state that they had earned the land, and no patents were necestary. [Applause.] Not only that, but the old Amboy, Lausing & Traverse Bay reliroad, after it was thus organized, after that valuable grant had thus been conferred road, after it was thus organized, after that valuable grant had thus been conferred upon it, after it had been endeavoring for years to get the aid and the money necessary to build the road, and, if I recollect rightly, had built a smell portion, from Owosso to Lausing, called the "ramshorn," and earned a parte of the grant, it was unable to complete the same. Another company was formed, the Jackson, Lausing and Sagnaw railroad company, and when that company was formed and was desirous of obtaining the grant, it did not go to congress to get them to take the grant from the Amboy and Lausing company and

the Amboy and Lausing company and confer it upon them, because they knew congress could not do it. They did not even go to the legislature of the state, but recognizing the fact that the Amboy, Lausing & Traverse Bay railroad company had the power under the legislature and pany had the power under the legislation and under its charter to control this land, the Jackson, Lansing & Saginaw made a contract with them for its right under the grant tract with them for its right under the grant and then went before the Michigan legislature and had this contract ratified and congress had nothing to do with it. I submit that when these lands were granted to the state of Arkansas and this Fort Smitht road was organized as a corporation under the laws of that state, and when the legislature of the state had conferred this grant upon them it was as far beyond the power of congress to interfere with it in any way whatever as it would be for this audience to night, and I say, therefore, that when "ames G. Blaine said that congress had nothing to do with that matter, that the company had derived its right and its franchise from the state and it was amenable to it, he uttered what in and then went before the Michigan legislature and had this contract ratified and congress had nothing to do with it. I submit that when these lands were granted to the state of Arkansas and this Fort Smith road was organized as a corporation under the laws of that state, and when the legislature of the state had conferred this grant upon them it was as far beyond the power of congress to interfere with it in any way whatever as it would be for this audience to-night, and I said that congress had nothing to do with that matter, that the company had derived it was a menable to it, he uttered what in law and in fact was the simple and explicit trutb. [Great applause.]

ONE MORE CHARGE

ONE MORE CHARGE. But another charge is made, and it is on that a great many people do not seem to understand. Quoting from Mr. Blaine, Mr. Schurz says: "In common with hundreds of our people in New England and other parts of the country, I bought some of those bonds, namely the Little Rock bonds, not a very large amount, paying for them precisely at the same rate that others paid. I never did. and I do not believe that the Little Rock to any person, except at the regular price of

Now, Mr. Schurz says, "When Mr. Blaine says that, he knew that a contract was in existence, a copy of which I have in my hand, and which I might read if it were not too accordance with which \$130,000 of land-grant bonds, were to pass to him, and \$32,500 first mortgage bonds, not in consideration of payment of money, the company and their paying for them. Those \$130,000 of land-grant bonds and the \$32,500 of first-morrgage bonds were given to Mr. Blaine without his paying a single cent. And he knew more than that; he knew what afterwards came to light, that there was a memorandum book in existence, written in his own handwriting, showing that he actually received \$130,000 of the bonds and also \$15,150 in money, without his ever paying a single accordance with which \$130,000 of land-grant in money, without his ever paying a single red cent for the whole thing."

Now, my fellow citizens, I confess to night that in all my experience in listening to and hearing arguments, in all the experience I have had in weighing testimony, I never found any one yet, nor heard of any one who apparently was willing to take one claue of one sentence out the evidence, and, holding that up by itself separated from what preceded it, and attempt to show what it referred to and use that as the clear evidence of a fact, discarding and throwing aside all the other evidence upon the subject. And I as the clear evidence of a fact, discarding and throwing aside all the other evidence upon the subject. And I submit to-night that any such course is a dangerous one. If you will permit me to adopt the same course I can, in four words, prove to the satisfaction of many people that the Bible itself teaches there is no God, contrary to every other page and every other sentence that is in it I Annhansal "The fool hath adagerous one. If you will permit me to adopt the same, course I can, in four words, prove to the satisfaction of many people that the Bible liself. leaches there is no God, contrary to every other page and every other seatence that is in it. [Applause,] "The fool litch satisfaction of mix [Applause,] "The fool is the satisfaction of mix [Applause,] "The fool is stoy had been at the time the sale was not compiled with. The letter words that the bounds out the bounds found, some time atterwise the last four words, standing alone, they will appear the last four words, standing alone, they will prove all that I have said. This is unfair; it is unjust. It is not true, and when Mr. Schutz made that assertion be must have made one that he knew the evidence would not bear him out in. To this I desire now to call your attention. Mr. Schutz knew that he overwhelming weight of testimony was the other way. What are the facts? The facts are that these men, who had engaged, in the building of that road, found it very difficult to raise money. They had issued what was known as the first-mortgage six per cent, bonds. They had also issued land grant bonds, and they had preferred stock and common stock; and this stock was placed in the market, or rather the first-mortgage six per cent, bonds. They had also issued land grant bonds, and they had preferred stock and common stock; and this stock was placed in the market, or rather the first-mortgage six per cent, bonds. They had also issued land grant bonds, and they had preferred stock and common stock; and this stock was placed in the market, or rather the first-mortgage six per cent, bonds. They had also issued land grant bonds, and they had preferred stock and common stock; and they had preferred stock and common stock; and thus were placed in the market, or rather the first-mortgage store ent, bonds. They had also issued land grant bonds, and they had preferred stock and common stock; and they had preferred stock and common stock; and they had preferred stock and common stock;

Is a contract between Mr. Blaine and Warren Fisher:

Whereas: I have this day entered into agreement with A. and P. Coburn and sundry other
parties resident in Maine, to deliver to them certain specified amounts of the common stock,
preferred stock, and first mortgage bonds of the
Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad company upon said parties paying to me
the aggregate sum of \$130,000, \(\times \) high
and delivered to said parties by said Blaine: now
this agreements are witnessed by J. G. Blaine
and delivered to said parties by said Blaine: now
this agreement witnesses that, upon the due fulfillment of the several contracts referred to, by
the payment of the \$130,000 and for other
valuable considerations the receipt of which
is acknowledged, I hereby agree to deliver to J. G. Blaine, or order, as the rame may
come into my hands as assignee of the contract
for building the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, the following securities, namely:
Of the land bonds, 7 per cents,
\$130,000; of the first mortgage bonds,
thus agreed to be delivered to said Blaine, are
over and above the securities agreed to be delivered by Warren Fisher, Jr., assignee, to the
parties making the contracts, which parties,
with the several amounts to be paid by each, and
the secur. les to no received by each,
are named in a memorandum on the next
page of this sheet. And it is further agreed that,
in the event of any, one of said parties falling to
pay the amount stipulated, then the amount of
securities to be delivered to said Blaine under
this agreement shall be reduced in the same proportion that the deficit of payment bears to the
aggregate amount agreed to be paid.

Warren Fisher, Jr., assignee,

Bear in mind that a contract had been
cutered into between Fisher and Blaine,

Bear in mind that a contract had been entered into between Fisher and Blaine, under which Blaine had a right to certain of these bonds. Then a contract was entered into between Blaine and the parties to whom he sold bonds, and then this third contract which I have just read was entered into between Fisher and Blaine, so that there was not simply one contract but three. All were in reference to the same subject matter and were given at about the same time and bear the same date. That they time and bear the same date. That they refer to the same matter there is no question, and according to all well-known rules of construction the three instruments must be constructed together as parts and parcels of the same transaction and as constituting but one contract. The law would so treat them. G. Blaine sold the bonds, giving them less and the province to the parties to the them he had received were the parties to And now what do they show, taking the three together, and not one of them alone? Let me illustrate, and I will do so clearly in one or two ways so that each and every one of you may fully appreciate, what the

distinction and then say whether this was a A merchant in this city to-day purchases, if you please, 100,000 bushels of wheat from a brother merchant, agreeing to pay 97 cents per bushel within thirty days and take the wheat. There is no misunderstanding what that is. He then turns around and sells to brother merchants, to one 10,000 bushels at \$1 a bushel, to another 10,000, and to each and every one of ten brother mer-chants he sells the same, making 100,000 bushels, they agreeing to pay \$1 per bushel and take the wheat within thirty days. Now, and take the wheat within thirty days. Now, instead of making a contract with each of his brethren in his own name—and it is done frequently—he makes a contract with each one of them to take 10,000 bushels from the man from whom he purchased, and pay him a dollar a bushel for it. Having obtained the ten contracts, covering the 100,000, he takes them to the merchant from whom he purchased, and says, "Here are ten contracts, in all. These men will take all the wheat I murchased and nay you it per pushel therefor.

figure. As that is the highest price bid by anybody, they are informed by the proper authorities that they can have them. There is, beyond all question, a sale. But the president of the bank having taken them president of the bank having taken them simply for a speculation, if you nlesse, he goes down to New York to Mr. Vanderbilt, of whom you have all heard—a moneyed manaud he sells him \$25,000 worth of those bonds at par. He goes to Russell Sage, another notorious character down there [laughter] who, it is said, has a good deal of money, and he sells him \$25,000 worth at par. He says to Mr. Vanderbilt, "Just enter into a little agreement with the city of Detroit that you will take those bords within thirty days and pay them par therefor." It is drafted and Mr. Vanderbilt signs it. Russell Sage signs a similar agreement, and the president of the American National bank comes back and goes to the controller, or and goes to the controller, or the proper city authorities, and says, "Here are two contracts, from men of whom you have heard, I suppose. They agree to take those bonds at par. And as I have agreed to

pay you only 97 cents, there will be \$1,500 coming to me. Give me a memorandum showing shat." The memorandum is given, and it is a sale. [Applause.] MR. BLAINE'S HONORABLE ACTION. Lillustrate again. A railroad company anxious to raise money and unable to do so, having its stock and its bonds, places its bonds in the market and can get but 50 cents upon the dollar offered for them, by giving an equal amount of its stock as a bonus. A man in this city, if you please, negotiates for \$100,000 worth of these bonds, with that bonus, and having received them places them upon the market and asks his friends to take upon the market and asks his friends to take them at the same price or a few cents over—the bonds alone—retaining the preferred stock as his profit. He makes a contract with each of his friends and turns those contracts over to the company. They receive their money, they deliver the bonds, and the preferred stock is given to the man who negotiated the transaction. That is a sale, my friends, in law and in fact, and no man with the facts before him, with a judicial with the facts before him, with a judicial mind, or possessing a legal mind, would for a moment say that it was any thing but a sale. [Applause.] I assert then to-night upon the evidence that has been to-night, upon the evidence that has been produced, that when James G. Blaine said that he bought those bonds, paying the same price that others had paid for them in the market, he uttered a truth, and that the evid-nce will bear him out. [Applause,] Not only thu, but some of the parties who received the hoods found, some time after-

such means as it was able to for the purpose of building the road, yet is had no right to those lands, and there was only one source from which it could obtain a feer-inght precisely as it was in Athanasa to grant that right. It was in this state to grant that effects of the purpose of building the road, yet is had no right to those lands, and there was only one source from which it had been organised to be self them as his own, has the treated and sold them as his own, hat he treated and sold them as his own, hat he treated and sold them as his own, hat he treated and sold them as his own, hat he treated and sold them as his own, hat he treated and sold them as his own, hat he treated and sold them as his own, hat he treated and sold them as his own, hat he treated and sold them as whose laws it had derived them; the the state of a which it had derived them; the treated and sold them and war whose laws it had been organised to be self-them; the treated and sold them and war whose laws it had been organised to be self-them; the treated and sold them and war whose laws it had derived the sold them as this own, and the state of them; but the state of a which is a contract between Mr. Blaine and War state of the sold them and the state of the common stock, and first mortgage bonds of the particles will be a stock, and first mortgage bonds of the state of the common stock, and first mortgage bonds of the particles when the state of the common stock, and the state of the state of the common stock, and the state of by who has paid money for bonds without receiving them." [Prolonged applause.] And yet Mr. Schurz says, from the pen and the lips of that mau, he never paid a red reat rail am disproving two propositions: first, that he had received them, and, second, that he had received them, and, second, that he had received them, and, second, that he had received them, and the letter of April 18 he. had received them, and, second, that he had not paid for them—in the letter of April 13 he save again: "There is still due to me, on articles of agreement between us, \$70,000 in land bonds and \$31,000 in first mortgage bonds, making \$101,000 in all. For these bonds the money was paid you nearly three years ago." Oh, yes, they were a gratuity! "Every other party agreeing to take bonds on the same basis has long since received his full quota. I alone am left hopeless and helpless, so far as I can see." And now I ask you, in the light I can see." And now I ask you, in the light of the facts I have presented to you to night, in all candor and all honesty, was not the statement true that he had so purchased the bonds at the market price, that he had paid for the bonds and that he had not received them? And is not the statement untrue that he had received. the statement untrue that he had received \$130,000 of 1 and grant bonds and \$32,500 of mortgage bonds and had not paid a cent for them, but that it was a gratuity? The evidence is clear; it is overwhelming, and yet Mr. Carl Schurz did not refer to it and did

NO COMPLAINANTS.

I ask you, my fellow-citizens, in a transaction of this kind, who had cause to complain?
Clearly not Fisher and Caldwell, because they had received the market price. They had G. Blaine sold the bonds, giving them less than he had received, were the parties to complain. But I ask you if they have done it. Upon this point let me refer very briefly to a little testimony, and leave it. In a letter from Mr. Blaine, on the 18th of April, 1872, he uses this language: "You have been for some time laboring under a totally erroneous impression in regard to my results in the Fort Smith matter. The sales of bonds which you spoke of my making, and which you spoke of my making, and which you spoke of my making, and which you seem to have thought were for my own benefit, were entirely otherwise. Idid not have the mouey in my possession forty-eight hours but paid it over directly to the parties whom I tried, by every means in my power, to pro-tect from loss. I am very sure that you have little idea of the labors, the losses, the nave inthe idea of the labors, the losses, the efforts and the sacrifices I have made within the past year to save those innocent persons, who invested on my request, from personal loss." [Applause.] That requires no comment at my hands. The man who could have written that letter, who thus protected the parties who invested upon his recommendation is worthy of any place in the mendation, is worthy of any place in the gift of the American people. [Prolonged

A BRAND-NEW LETTER. But I refer to two other letters, one of them from Philo Hersey, one of the men whose names appeared in the contract that I

six others in this city, took \$34,000. It was bargained for through Mr. Blaine, and terms stated by him. It was wholly paid for in ten per cent monthly installments, circelly to Mr. Warren fisher of Boston. The whole transaction was consummated with Mr. Braine by cor-Mr. Warren Fisher of Roston. The whole transaction was consummated with Mr. Bisine by correspondence. It had its inception in this way, viz: In a business letter to Alfred W. Johnson. a relative of yours, Mr. Bisine casually remarked that he was about to take an interest in the Little Rock & Fort Smith railroad, an enterprise, from what he then knew, he thought well of. The letter came under the observation of R. C. Johnson, who caused an inquiry to be made about the enterprise, and Mr. Bisine, in answer to the inquiry, made a statement of the facts in regard to the enterprise. We all took the bonds and stock. The transaction was plain, the bonds and stock. The transaction was plain, direct, frank and fair. We met with a loss, and as we do not claim to be above the average of direct, frank and fair. We met with a loss, and as we do not claim to be above the average of the human race, we should have found fault with Blaine if he had been at faut. As a matter of fact, I have never heard the least intimation that he was at fault or acted dishonestly, coming from those here who purchased the bonds and stock. On the other hand, ever, one of the seven, of whom three were Democrats, insist that he acted in the utmost good faith. One of the number, who is on the Democratic electoral ticket in this state, has so stated over his own signature in the public press on a former occasion, and can be heard any day now in our streets, in the most persistent manner, with emphatic terms, assuring any and all persons that Mr. Blaine was perfectly honorable in the whole transaction, and that the attempt to distort the meaning and spirit of his private and business correspondence is ignominiously wrong and unjust. To me, feeling that I know much more than Mr. Blaine's slanderers about the matter, it shows the meanness and bitterness of extreme partisanship in endeavoring to falsify that which is true. I have never met the man in my whole business life whose representations in a business manuer were more direct, open, and strictly true than Mr. Blaine's to us in the Little Rock railroad transaction. We were not asked by him to take a dollar in that enterprise. We

Rock railroad transaction. We were not asked by him to take a dollar in that enterprise. We sought information from him and received it in clear, honest terms." [Protonged applause.]

A VOICE FROM THE ENEMY. But, my friends, I will read one more, and with that I am through. It was written byone of the Democratic presidential electors [Prolonged applaus.] I offer you a Demo crat as a witness now, and if my Democratic friends do not believe him they can cast him aside. [Applau-e.] This letter was written in 1872, before he was a Democratic elegen. That perhaps may affect it somewhat. [Laughter.] It was written to a Democratic paper, with the request to publish it—which request was not complied with. The letter is as follows:

mns Yours respectfully, C. B. Haseltine.

with positive [Applause.]
onds. I have But now, my friends, lest you might think contract to that since that letter was written in 1872, he

might have changed his mind, I will read the following telegram also received by Mr. Pendleton, dated Sept. 80, 1884. Mr. Pendleton sent a telegram to him, asking it Blaine had acted honorably in that transaction, and

Belleast, Me., Sept. 20.

E. W. Pendleton, Detroit, Mich.

Yes, honorably and generously, as I always affirmed. his reply is:

C. B. HASELTINE. Prolonged applause.] MR. BLAINE'S FINANCES.

I fear I am wearying your patience; but as I do not intend to make another political speech this fall, I desire to present all the evidence, and hope you will bear with me. There is one other thing in this connection, in reference to Mr. Blaine's wealth, which also has a bearing upon this question. I will read two or three of his letters, a part of the sume correspondence, which no man has dured to say were untrue. October 1, 1871, he says: sny were untrue. October 1, 1871, he says:
Politically I am charged with being a wealthy
man. Personally and pecuniarily I am laboring
under the most fearful embarrassments, and
the greatest of all these embarrassments is the
\$19,000 which I handed over under your order,
and not one dollar of which I have received. Of
the \$25,000 original deat, Mr. Caldwell has paid
\$0,000, and \$0,000 only. Can you not give me
some hope of relief in this matter? It is
cruel beyond measure to leave me so
exposed and suffering.
I submit my fellow-citizens, that is not

I submit, my fellow-citizens, that is not the language of a wealthy man. [Applause.]
But again, April 26, 1872 (this was in reply to a letter in which he was requested to but said, fight 3, 1013 (this was in to by to a letter in which he was requested to get a \$10,000 letter of credit from Jay Cooke for Mr. Fisher), after saying that he was notable to do it, and had not the means, he says. "I have no power of getting a letter of credit from Jay Cooke except by paying the money for it, and the money I have not got, and have no means of getting. You ask me to do therefore what is simply impossible. Nothing would give me more pleasure than to serve you if I were able; but my losses in the Fort Smith affair"—bear in mind the charge that he had received \$180.000 land-grant bonds and \$32,500 of these first-mortgage bonds as a grainity, never having paid a red cent for them, and see if your can reconcile it with this language to Fisher, which Fisher nowhere dares to contradict—"but my losses in the Fort Smith affair have entirely crippled me language to Fisher, which Fisher nowhere dares to contradict—"out my losses in the Fort Smith affair have entirely crippled me and deranged all my finances." Strange language for a man who had received so much and paid nothing for it. "You would, I know, be utterly amazed if you could see the precise experience I have had in that matter. Very bitter, I assure you. Among ther things I still owe nearly all of the \$25,000 which had hard the Part and the Still owe nearly all of the \$25,000 which had himself and the Part and the still had the standard to th ther things I still owe nearly all of the \$25,-00 which I delivered to Mr. Fratt, and this is most barassing and embarrassing to me," Again, April 18, 1872, he says: "And I say to you to night, solewaly, that I am immeas-urably worse off than if I had never touched the Fort Smith matter." Mark you, the matter is a perpetual and unending embar-rassment to him. This is a letter of Aug. 9, 1872; "I am pressed daily almost to make final settlement with those who still hold the final settlement with those who still hold the securities—a settlement. I am not able to make until I receive the bonds due on your article of agreement with me. That is to me by far the most urgent and pressing of all the demands connected with our mat-ters, and the one which I think, in all equity, should be first settled, or certainly sattled as soon as any." Now I say to you to-night, in the light of that evidence, that when it is said he received those bonds as a gratuity, that he suffered no loss, and that he is a wealthy man, the very letters that he

produced and which are uncontradicted clearly show the contrary. [Applause.] J. D. LONG FOR BLAINE.

The Man Who Proposed Edmunds' Name in the Chicago Convention.

From a speech delivered at Gloucester, Mass., Sept. 15: Who would not be an American citizen! Who would not live in this country which, under twenty five years of Republican administration, has reached a degree of national prosperity for all and for each such as never enjoyed before, and such as is nowhere enjoyed on the face of the [Applause.] Wo are in the midst of earth one of the great compaigns. It is not a campaign, but an education. It began in hope, and since the elections in Vermout and Maine it has developed into a certainty.

Last week we opened it here in Massachu-Tree state. It was my pleasure to take a part in the closing week of that campaigo. The first speech I ever made was made in a little schoolhouse in a school district in Maine in 1860 in favor of Abraham Lincoln. [Applause.] The first convention I ever attended was that convention in Augusta, Me. which nominated the great war governor of Maine, Israel Washburn, and I remember that, being a younger man than I am now I listened to another man then also young, his eye bright as it is still, but his locks not then so gray, who with an elequence which since has drawn the admiration of the country, advocated the

resolutions of that convention.

Very little, I presume, did he then imagine very note, I presume, and ne then imagine that nearly a quarter of a century after, having been speaker of the house of representatives of Maine: after having stood at the right hand of its war governor; after having served with distinction as representative from the old Kennebec district for sixteen the action that the rest of from the old kennebec district for sixteen years; after having been the most distinguished epeaker of congress since Henry Clay; after having been chosen United States senator from the state of Maine, and after having been secretary of state under the murdered Garfield, he himself in this year 1884 would be an averwhelming majority of murdered Garfield, he himself in tous year 1884 would, by an overwhelming majority of the votes of the thirty-eight states of this Union which he had seen pass through a civil war be elected the chief mugistrate. Applause | The rest of us. I rather thick elect our chief magistrate from the body o

the people.
Well, I took down to Maine as far as I could the encourage-ment and good cheer of Massa-chusetts. I told them frankly that I, as one of the delegates to Chicago, shared in the sentiment of Masachusetts, which preferred another man, and that so far as preference of mine went it was still the same, but I also told them what was true, that when I attended the great raffication meeting held last July in Tremont temple I was surprised that the people were already leagues and leagues beyond us who had been called to sound the bugle, and that I was satisfied that the sentiment in Massachusetts for Mr. Blaine was greater than we had anticipated or apprehended: [Applause.] And I refer to this fact that the masses of our people, the great mine went it was still the same but I also that the masses of our people, the great body of your people here in this county and in this city, recognize the simple fact that Mr. Blaine is not only a representative American, but that he especially represents these great industries, that great policy of protec-tion to American industries which are so

tion to American industries which are so vital to you and your interest and the welfare of your homes and your city.

I speak also of another element in Massachusetts that is not in favor with the people of Maine, and that is the body of Independents in this state, and I say a good word for the Independents because I recognize that there is good stull in them. Some of those older people were in at the beginning of the Republican party. Some of them, the younger men, are among the most earnest that we men, are among the most earnest that we have. As a matter of numbers they will have, of course, no appreciable effect upon this campaign, but as a matter of education I think they will amount to a great deal. Their purposes are right but they have made

I know how it is, because I have been through that experience myself. I don't hesitate to say that in the Greeley movement in 1872 I followed that great apostle of freedom, Charles Sumner. That taught me something. That taught me this; that the people are often nearer right, because they are more disinterested, than their leaders. It taught me that the people will frequently abandon a leader in order to be true to their principles; but they never will abandon their principles even to follow a favorite leader. [Applause,] even to follow a favorite leader. [Applause I Time has shown that they were right and that Mr. Sumner was wrong, and I believe he lived to acknowledge it himself, and time will certainly show that the Independents of this year 1834 are wrong whru they would sarrifice every principle, equal rights, the protection of American labor, the reform of the civil service to a mere personal objection, and time will show that the people of this country are right in daing as they of this country are right in doing as they have begun to do already in standing by those principles which are at the foundation of the greatness of this country. [Applause.]

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

A Canadian Victim of Free Trade Talks About Protection.

He Envies the Protected Farmer in This Country.

The Yankee farmer rises early in the morning tolerably refreshed. True, he has been leeping on a bed, the sheets, blankets, and nattresses of which would have been taxed from 60 to 180 per cent. had they been imported from a foreign country. But they are nome made, and his dreams have not been disturbed by the free-trade bugbear that "protection raises the price of the home manu. factured article up to at least the price of the imported article plus the import duty." Mr. David A. Wells and other agents of the Leeds and Manchester manufacturers once tried to frighten him with this bogy; but of our opponents, who do not believe in experience has taught him that it is only a make believe.

WHAT THE FARMER SEES. There is an import duty of eight cents a yard on cotton sheeting, but he buys it from the cotton factory in his market town at seven cents a yard, and sees enormous quantities of it going to England in competition with free trade cotton, to Canada, to South America, and even to Austra-lia. Moreover, he knows that it is to that import duty he owes the establishment of the neighboring cotton factory, whose opera-tives consume his produce and give him a profitable home market for rotation crops. The same is true of his blankets and mat tress; indeed he is well satisfied with his It is home made: it cost him if any thing less than an imported article; and its manufacture has given employment to an tisans who buy the products of his farm almost direct from his wagon.

THE TARTEF DOES NOT TAX HIM. He proceeds to put on his clothes, nothing larmed because there is a heavy import duty on foreign tweed cloths, felt hats, boots and cotton shirts. His suit from head to foot is of American make; the profits of its manufacture have gone to enrich the American people, and he thinks this better for him than if his tweed cost had come from the west of England, his hat from Nottingham, his shirt from Marchester, and his boots from Stock-port. The clock tells him that it is breakfast port. The clock tells into tank it is breakfust, time. He has no hard ferlings against the clock merely because foreign clocks are texed 35 per cent; on the contrary it reminds him of the clock factories of Connecticut and the thousands of hands to whom they give employment, and who in their turn give a market and an increased value to avery ediscent form to every adjacent farm.

CHEAPEST FARM TOOLS IN THE WORLD. Breakfast over-by the way, American importers bring his ten direct from Chins, not via Montreal or London—he takes to his farm implements. Foreign implements, such as spades, shovels, hoes, forks, rakes, etc., are taxed 35 per cent.: wooden pails, tubs, churns, etc., 35 per cent; and plows, harrows, seed sowers, cultivators, mowers, respens, threshirg machines, etc., 35 per cent.; and in 1860, when the battle of the Morrill tariff was being fought in congress, the agents of the great Bedford and Leicester firms predicted that an import duty on their goods would ruin farming in the United States. He has discovered, however, that this is not true. Home factories have sprung up everywhere. and the keen competition has not only kept down prices, but incited the inventive genius of the American mechanic, so that Yankee farm implements have become the cheapest and the bestip the world. The heavy and cumbrous English machines are being griven from foreign markets, and even from the English marketitself, which McGordick of Chicago has invaded with great success. In fact, when our farmer contemplates the growth and proportion of this industry, it occurs to him that the English agents occurs to him that the English agents who lobbied and even bribed politiciars and newspapers to oppose the high tariff, were not actuated so much by regard for the condition of the Yankee farmer as by the consciousness that protection would deprive them of the American market, and by the fear that it would in the long run market the Yerkee menufacturer. the long run make the Yark e manufacturer a formidable rival in other markets. WHAT HE THINKS WHILE AT WORK.

This is what the farmer thinks as he works by a toot of the dinner horn, and sits down at the table nothing out out by the reflection that tin horns of foreign make are taxed about two cents each. Neither does he lose his appetite when he remembers that furniture, such as the chair he is sitting on, the table at which he is eating and the dresser where the dishes are stored is taxed 35 per cent, when of foreign make. This duty has helped to establish hundreds of furniture factories and to give employment to tens of thousands of mechanics throughout the Union, and in this way has be effetd him, for the home manu-facturer is everywhere the farmer's best friend.

ON HIS WAY TO MARKET. After dinner he sets out for the market town, and as he journeys thither he pitles the Canadian farmer, who, as a rule, has to dispose of his produce to the middlemen that stand like a row of tax gatherers, each levying his tithe, between the Kanuck farm and the fereign consumer. He wonders, too, does this old Yaukee farmer, now the Canadian farms endure wheat and barley year after year, and rejoices that protection has given him a home market to which he can supply simust every variety of crop. He is following his train of thought when he enters the market town at 1 o'clock, and his sym-

as he sees troops of Canadian operatives re-turning to the factories from their dinner. WORKINGMEN DON'T GO TO CANADA. "I wonder," he communes, "if "the Yankee operatives going to work in a Canadian factory? Guess not. Then what do free traders mean by arguing that protection, such as we Yankees are cursed with, rulns industry, while free trade, with which the Kanucks have long been blessed, builds it up and makes a nation great? If that were so would not these active little French-Canadians be at work in Montreal, and would not our Yackes mechanics be pouring over there also? How is it, ye free trade theorists, that the census of 1870 showed that Canada, with 4,000,000 of people, bad sent us nearly 500,000, or one in eight, of her children? And how is it that the Canadian census of 1870 showed that we, with ten times four millions, had sent Can ada only 70,000 Yankees?"

pathy for the Canadian farmer is deepened

WHAT HE GETS FOR HIS PRODUCE. By this time he has reached the store, and soon disposes of his wheat, tomatoes, carrots, potatoes, etc. With the money received in payment he makes his little pur chases, and finds no small consolation in knowing that almost every dollar that he pays out goes to home industries. Outsiders get nothing except for raw articles the United States cannot produce, such as tea and coffee. Even if I have to pay a tes and coffee. "Even if I have to pay a little more for some of my purchases," he says to himself, "it is satisfactory to know the money will be kept in the country, and paid out again for the produce I grow, and the beef, mutton and pork Iralse."

WELL ENOUGH OFF AT HOME. He thinks this over as he travels home ward, and talks protection vs. free trade with his sons in the evening. One of them works on the farm, and the others are at trades in the town—Canada has had no attractions for them. "You boys are all here," says the old man, "and I guess that is pretty good evidence that this is a habitable country, Canada or England, and settled there, and ment."—Sall Lake Tribune.

were writing over for your friends and acquaintances to join you, as the half million Canadians and the hundreds of hair million Canadians and rise numeros of thousands of Englishmen in the states do, I should be inclined to suspect something wrong. But here we are, drawing, thousands of immicrants every year from free-trade countries, while retabling our own folks at home; psying off our war debt rapidly, and getting our bonds into our own hands; exporting \$500,000,000 a year more than we interest development our bong industries, mishport; developing our home industries, pushing our foreign trade and going alread like thunder, in spite of panies and bad politicables, I guess we've every reason to thank

GENS FROM BLAINE.

Extracts from His Speeches Made During

His Ohio Trip. At Toledo: The Republican party has governed the country for twenty-four years in the spirit and according to the measures of a broad nationality. The progress under our government in that spirit has far transcended all the progress made in all the previous years of the Nation's history. To remand the government now to the control the constitutionality of the measures which have given this progress, would be a step backward into the dark. * * * There is not one great measure that the Re publican party has adopted, nor one great step the party has taken since the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln in 1861, that the Democratic party has not opposed and has not considered unconstitutional. So that to-day to remand the government of the United States to the control of the Democracy is not merely an ordinary change of parties. It is a total reversal of the entire policy that has distinguished the government of the United States since 1861.

WORDS TO YOUNG MEN. At Columbus: The giants of mytholtypified the strength of young men. In the enlightened era of the Chris tian dispensation young men were called to the work because they were strong. To-day the strength of the Republican party is in the young men of the country, of whom it possesses a vest majority. [Cheers,] The young man is always good for two votes—his own and the one he brings. [Cheers.] No party in the history of this country was ever beaten that had the sym pathy and support of the young men of the country. [Cheers] And it has been the chief gratitication of a tour which I have made from the great commercial metropolis to your city that everywhere I have found the young men en our side. [Cheers.] You are in the morning of life. The day is before you and your strength is equal to it, [Cheers.] You will have the fashioning of the repurlic, of its strength, its presuge, its glory, its destluy, long after the generation to which I belong shall have passed away. See to it that it is kept in your power, and that your hands, clear, pure and s'rong shall bear up the ark of the covenant. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering.] I bid you good morning. Let us turn together to the duties of a new day with its responsibilities and I hope with its rewards. [Renewed cheering.] to your city that everywhere I have found newed cheering]

THE PROTECTIVE TARIFF. At Massillon: In a procession of our political opponents at Youngstown, recently, there appeared a man and woman in rags and apparent wretchedness bearing the inscription. "This is what protection has done for us." [Derisive laughter.] This was intended to typify and denounce the results of protection

I want to present the other side of the nic Twant to present the other side of the pic-ture. In Ohio to-day there are 21,000 manu-f-cturing establishments, They cost \$200,-000,000, and they turn out annually a product worth \$250,000,000 out of the results of that investment. I observe great many people in Ohio who are not in rags and not in wrotched-rates. [Laughing and great chtering.] Thirty-five and forty years ago the entire western country was called upon, as an agricultural community, to oppose the protective tariff ecause it unjustly favored the manufacturer of the East. Since then the manufacturing industries of the country have traveled westward until Ohio has become one of the largest manufacturing states in the Union [cheers.], and, combining within herselt a great agricultural interest and great manufacturing interests and great manufacturing interests. ufacturing interest, she presents all the elements of comfort and material progress.

PROTECTION FOR FARMERS. Steadily as the agricultural states become settled, manufactures follow. Indiana and will come along in due time, the result being that the protective policy now upheld by the Republican party operates so as to carry manufactures into every state and ultimately into every county in the Union. It neve was designed that one part of the countr should be permanently agricultural and the other part manufacturing, but it was de-signed that agriculture and manufactures should go hand in hand [cheers], and wherever they do go hand in hand you have thut, progress and happiness. [Renewed

THE DEMOCRATIC POLICY. If this industrial system, which combines the highest elements of human prosperity by uniting the agricultural and the manufacturing interests, is worth preserving, you should not forget that our political opponents have never failed in the last fifty-one years-never since 1838, when they had the power in congress—either to repeal the protective tariff. if one existed, or try to repeal 15, or to prevent the enactment of such a tariff. In other words, since 1833 the Democratic party in congress has never sustained by its vote a protective triff, not once. [A voice: "And

EXPLODING A MISSTATEMENT. We are met with the accusation that a protective tariff injures the commerce of the country. That is more frequently made in the East than in the West. The answer to it is, that since the protective tariff wasjenacted Kanuck farmer ever sees a crowd of in 1861 the exports from the United States have been vastly greater in amount and value than all the exports from the first settlement of an English colonist on this continent down to the inauguration of President Lincoln. [Great cheering.] I think that is worth repeating. ["Yes!" "Yes!"] If you take every export that was ever made from the territory which now constitutes the United States from the time of the settlement at Jamestown and at Plymouth Rock in 1607 and 1620 clear down to 1860; and add them together, they fail to 1860, and add them together, they fail by several thousand million dollars to be as great in amount as our exports from 1861 to great in amount as our exports from 1801 to this time. [Renewed cheering.] So that the assertion that the protective tariff hinders the development of the commerce of toe country is not only disproved by the facts, but directly the contrary is true, for agricul-ture and manufactures and commerce go hand in hand—were designed to go hand in hand. They are the triple coids which, bound together, make up the strength of national prosperity.

Favors Free Trad e. Jinks-"You don't mean to say you intend to vote for Cleveland?

Winks-"I certainly shall" "But Democratic success means free "Lknow it,"
"Free trade will ruin you."

"On the contrary, it will make my for "Impossible. You are a mechanic."
"I used to be. I am a contractor now."
"A contractor! What is your specialty?"
"Almshouses."—Philadelphia Call,

The Figure They Cut. A sententious citizen was yesterday talking politics, when he was asked what figure be thought the Independents were making in the campaign. "The Independents," he musingly replied, "O, yes, I did hear about them. Why, just now they seem to be GEN. ALGER.

Reminiscences of the Republican Candidate for Governor.

Glowing Tribute to His Soldierly Qualities by Col. J. H. Kidd.

It is just twenty-two years since I first knew Russell A. Alger. It was early in the war, when we were both young men, officers in the sixth Michigan cavalry. The friendship then begun has never been for one moment interrupted.

The wave of patriotic fervor that swept over the land in 1861 at the first sound of war carried him, with thousands of loyalhearted young men, into the army of the Union, and from that moment until the sun of war set at Appomattox Russell A. Alger never swerved from the courageous and conscientious dis charge of his duty as a soldier and natriot. He was singled out for frequent promotion and was successively captain and major of the second Michigan cavalry, Phil Sheridan's regiment, on duty in the Southwest. In 1862 Gov. Blair sent for him to come and take the lieutenant colonelcy of the sixth cavalry then in rendezvous at Grand Rapids, his home With this command he joined the army of the Potomac. When the colonel of the Fifth resigned Lieut.-Col. Alger's conspicuous fitness caused him to be selected for the position, and be remained in command of that fine regiment till near the close of the war, when he was selected by President Lincoln to go on a confidential mission to the southern states, receiving orders direct from the president. He was brevetled brigadier-general and major-general for "gallant and meritorious services during the war."

THE FIELD OF GETTYSBURG. It is a little more than twenty-one years since the fate of this nation hung suspended by a thread on the plains and hights of Gettsyburg. Two mighty hosts that had been contending for two days moved out at dawn of day to engage in one of the bloodest batiles known in history. Before night thousands of brave men on both sides were to sleep the sleep that knows no waking. On the issue of that battle depended the question whether the stars and stripes were to continue to float or the about of free and with a circumstance. as the emblem of a free and united nation of be fluog in the dust, and the standard of a causeless and wicked reb-lilon set up in their stead. The flower of the rebel cavairy, led by those brave knights—Suart, Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee—was massed on the left of the Confederate line to charge the Union right, opening a way for the gray lines of infantry to the rear of Meade. By common consent the cavalry of Michigan were given the chief honor of saving the Union right. The charge was met hand to hand, steel to steel, and repulsed, thus thwarting one of the most desperate attempts made that day to break the Union lines.

· MICHIGAN'S THREE WAR LEADERS. Three men of Michigan were conspicuou for their leadership in that battle. Two of them have gone over to the shadowy land. leaving behind names that will never be erased from the pages of American historymean George A. Custer and Charles I. Town. The third is still living. Ie is a soldier citizen of Michigan, his dopted state. He is for the first time in his life a candidate for any office. His name heads the Republican state ticket. It is needless to say it is Russell A. Alger, the hero of Gettysburg. The boy who was born on that memorable 3d day of July, 1863, is now of are and a voter—will perhaps cast his first vote at the coming election. Such a one may well reflect whether he does not owe a debt of gratifude which can be but in a small part discharged by casting his first ba lot for Gen. Alger, the man who helped to save the Union right at Gettysburg. THE DEATH STRUGGLE IN THE WILDERNESS

Eight months later Lee and Grant wor engaged in a death grapple in the wilds of the wilderness. Gen. Hancock held the left. of the Union line. Gen. Custer was ordered to make a connection with Bancock's left, but before he could get the brigade into in his fields and about his barnyard during the forenoon. He is started out of his reverie after Ohio. Iowa, Kansas and Minnesota dash to break through. The first ouset was met and repulsed by Gen. Custer in person at the head of the first and firth Mich-gau regiments, which were posted at a point where the rebel cav-alry debouched from the woods into a large open field. Between this field and the left of Hancock's infantry line was a thick wood, and I was ordered by Gen. Custer to take a many men of the Sixth as I cou'd rolly a many men of the Sixth as 1 could raily at ence and occupy this wood, connect with the infantry line, and prevent any movement through this open gan. As the fight was still raging in the field, I was able to withdraw only a portion of the regiment, and in a few moments encountered a heavy force outsumbering us at least five to one, moving towards Cusier's rear. Determined to hold their own against these fran'ul odds as long as possible, the little force stood bravely up to the work, using their Spencer rifles with deadly effect. Word was sent for reinforce-ments which came none too scop to prevent ments which came none too soon to prevent our annihilation. ALGER AND HIS MEN IN TIME.

*Two full regiments just reporting on the field were sept to our aid. In a solid line of two ranks, with Spencer rifles loaded for bear, the fifth Michigan and seventeenth Pennsylvania, by a left half-wheel, came into position on our right. They were dismounted and moved like infantry. Close up to the like, mounted on his horse, cool as if on dress parade, rode the commander of the two magnificent regiments. "Steady, men, forward," he was heard to say, and with a cheer, in which the sixth joined, the line swept through the woods. The enemy was routed, He left his dead and wounded in our hands. The left had been saved as was the right at Gettysburg. It need not be said that the cool and intrepti officer who rode into the leaden hail in the Wilderness was the same who stood like a stone wall, in the way of Suarr's cavalry eight months before. He was none other than Russell A. Alger. if on dress parade, rode the commander of cavalry eight months before. He was none other than Russell A. Alger.

It was my fortune to be a witness of the bearing of Gen. Alger in scores of sugagements during the war. I saw his desperate charge at Trevillian Station; saw him amid the fearful carnage at Hawe's Shop and at Cold Harbor; saw him lead the fifth and sixth across a railroad bridge sgainst a murderous fire of artillery at Meadow Bridge; ant I never saw him flioch or fail to do his full duty as an officer.

IN CIVIL LIFE NO LESS A HERO. The close of hostilities found Gen. Alger THE REPUBLICAN SILVER WEDDING. poor. His career since 1865 has been one of Twenty-five years ago the Republican party the most remarkable in the annals of business. His success has been phenominal, and proves that he possesses executive ability of the highest order. The wealth which has come to him has been the result of legitmate speculated. He never gambled. He never speculated. He had no government contracts, no rich friends, no political influences to aid him. From the time when he went the words along the Huyen into the woods along the Huron shore with a pack on his back to the present he has pursued the one honorable calling, and it is greatly to his credit that he has grown rich; for he has done it by honest methods, and his name is a synonym for history for hist done it by honest methods, and his name is a synonym for business probity. His interests are confined to no one locality, nor to either peninsula, but are as broad as the entire state. He is emphatically now, as in 1864, Gen. Alger, not of Kent or of Wayne, but of Michigan. His record and reputation, his name and fame belong to all of us, to all the counties in the state. That he will be elected there is not a shade of doubt. there is not a shade of doubt.

WHY BIS FRIENDS LOVE HIM. Speaking from an intimate knowledge of him as he appeared in various relations of November 4, 1879. 2 E/4 1 1 2 E

the boundaries of the peninsular state. Brave as a lion, yet gentle as a woman, affable in manners, kind and considerate, and

life, I can say that no truer man lives within full of charity for the faults of others, he always maintained the most perfect control over himself. During four years of servica in the army, which tried the metal of most men, he never tasted liquor except when in the hospital suffering from wounds it was prescribed by a surgeon. No one ever heard him utter a profune oath. Such noise and self-command are as rare as they are

Is there a Republican who cannot enthusiastically support the only soldier who has ever been named in this state for governor and such a soldier as Russell A. Alger? One possessing all the qualities that are admired in the character of Sidney or Bayard—a man without fear and without reroach? Nay, rather, will not scores of old veterans, who are not allied to the Republican party streed by the memories of the past, pay the tribute of their admiration for the sterling mandood of the brave soldier-citizen whose name heads our state ticket by depositing their votes for him in November next?

GARFIELD'S WORDS.

Advice Given to Young Men About to Choose Their Party.

Why They Should Become Advocates of Living Issues.

Now, fellow citizens, a word before I

leave you, on the yery eve of the holy day of God—a fit moment to consecrate ourselves finally to the great work of roxt Tuesday morning. I see in this great audience tonight a great many young men—young men who are about to cast their first vote. I want to give you a word of suggestion and advice. I heard a very brilliant thirg said by a boy the other day up in one of our northwestern counties. He said to me: General, I have a great mind to vote the Democratic ticket." That was not the brilliant thing. I said to him: 'Why?" He said: 'My father is a Republicau, and my brothers are Republicans, and I am a Republican all over, but I want to be an independent man, and I don't want anybody to sav: 'That fellow votes the Republican ticket just because his dad does,' and I have half a mind to vote the Democratic ticket just to prove my independence." I did not like the thing the boy suggested, but I did admire the spirit of the boy that want ed to have some independence of his own. BE INDEPENDENT.

. Now, I tell you, young man, don't vote the Republican ticket just because your father votes it. Don't vote the Democratic ticket, even if he does vote it. But let me give you this one word of advice, as you are about to pitch your tent in one of the great political camps. Your life is full and buoyant with hope now, and I beg you, when you pitch your tent, pitch it among the living and not among the dead. If you are at all inclined among the Democratic people and with that party let me go with you for a moment while we survey the ground where I hope you will not shortly lie. ground where I hope you will not shortly lie. It is a sad place, young man, for you to put your young like into. It is to me far more like a graveyard than like a camp for the living. Look at it! It is tillowed all over with the graves of dead issues, of buried opinions, of exploded theories, of disgraced doctrines. You cannot live in comfort in such a place. Why, look here! Here is a little don'te mound. I look down on it and read: "Sacred to the memory of sounter sovereignts, and the memory of equatter sovereignty, and a balf Dred Scott decision." A million and a balf of Democrats voted for that, but it has been dead fifteen years, died by the hand of Abraham Lincoln, and here it lies. Young man, that is not the place for you.

NOTHING BUT GRAVES. But look a little farther. Here is another monument—a black tomb—and beside it, as our distinguished friend said, there towers to the sky a monument of 4,000,000 pairs of human fetters taken from the arms of slaves. God's justitution. They defended it, they stood around it, they followed it to its grave as a mourner. But here it lies, dead by the hand of Abraham Liucolu. Dead by the power of the Republican party. Dead by the Justice of Alaughty God. Don't camp bere, young man.

STILL ANOTHER TOMB.

But here's another—a little brimstone tomb -and I read across its yellow face in lurid, bloody lines these words: "Sacred to the memory of state sovereignty and seces-Twelve millions of Democrats must tered around it in arms to ke-p it alive; but here it lies, shot to death by the million guns of the republic. Here it lies, its shrine burns to ashes under the blazing ratters of the burning Confederacy. It is dead! I would not have you stay in there a minute, eyen in this balmy night air, to look at such a place.

THE RAG BABY'S MOURNERS. But just before I leave it I discover a newmade grave, a little mound-short. The grass has hardly sprouted over it, and around it I see torn pieces of paper with the word "fiat" on them, and I look down in curiosity, wondering what the little grave is, and I read on it: "Sacred to the memory of the rag baby, nursed in the brain of all the fauaticism of the world; rocked by Thomas Ewine, George H. Pendleton, Samuel Cary and a few others throughout the land." But it died the 1st of January, 1879, and the \$140,000.000 of gold that God made, and not flat power, lie upon its little carcass to keep it down for

THE CAMP OF LIBERTY. O. young man, come out of that! That is no rlace in which to put your young life. Come out, and come over into this camp of liberty, of order, of law, of justice, of free dom, of all that is glorious under these night stars. Is there any death here in our camp? Yes! yes! Three hundrel and fifty thousand soldiers, the noblest drel and fifty thousand soldlers, the noblest band that ever trod the earth, died to make this camp a camp of glory and of liberty forever. But there are no dead issues here. There are no dead ideas here. Hang out our banner from under the blue sky this night until it shall sweep the green turl under your feet! It hangs over our camp. Read away up under the stars the inscription we have written on it, lo! these twenty-five years.

vas married to Liberty, and this is our silver wedding, fellow-citizens. A worthily married pair love each other better the day | They are raising corn and cotton. They of their silver wedding than the day or their first espousals; and we are truer to Liberty to day and dearer to God than we were when we spoke our first word of liberty. Read away up under the sky across our starry banner that first word we uttered twenty-five years ago! What was it? "Slavery shall never extend over another foot of the territories of the great West." Is that dead or alive? Alive, thank God, forevermore! And then the way the day it was truer to night than it was the day it was written! Then it was a hope, a promise, a purpose. To night it is equal, with the stars—immortal history and immortal truth. Come down the glorious steps of our ban-ner. Every great record we have made we have vindicated with our blood and with our truth. It sweeps the grounds and it touches the stars. Come there, young man, and put in your young life where all is living, and where nothing it dead but the beroes_than where nothing it dead but the heroes that defended it! I think these young men will do that -From a speech delivered Saturday,

"LET IT DIE."

What a Leading Democratic Paper Said of Its Party in 1880,

The Chicago "Times" Explains Why the Party Should Die.

The recent presidential election has shown that there is an invincible reason why the Democratic party can never win a national victory. It is that the youths of this republic are not Democratic. The gons of Democratic fathers have grown up Republicens. So long as slavery and the war linger within the memory of Americans, the youths of the republic will continue to grow up Republicans; and slavery and the war will be remembered as long as the public

school system exists.

The public schools have slain the Democratic party with the text-books. It is vain for statesmen to declare that there were as many Democrats as Republicans in the Union army. It is vain to affirm that the war for the preservation of the Union could not have been carried to a successful close without the aid of the Democratic party. It is idle for philanthropy to suggest that the attitude of that party toward the war in the beginning was a humane one; that it was inspired by the higher and be ter wish that the cause of the conflict should be peaceably removed, and the spilling of brothers' blood by brothers' hands avoided. The Demoblood by brothers' hands avoided. The Democratic party has been ideally identified with slavery and slaveholding. The Republican party is ideally identified with emanc'pation and the war. Therefore are the youths of the country incapable of being Democratic. Therefore the Democratic party can never win a national victory. Its old men are dying awav.

THE TOUNG MEN ALL REPUBLICANS. The boys who catch the ballots that fall from their stiffened hands are Republicaus. This fact cannot be denied. It will do no good to quarrel with it. All other causes which have or erated to diminish the number of Democrats and increase the number of Republicans are insignificant besides this one tremendous and invincible fact. The curse of slavery has pulsoned the blood and rot-ted the bone of the Democratic party Ine mulediction of the war has palsted its brains. NO DEMOCRATS THERE.

The young wife who held the babe up to kiss the father as he nurried to the tap of his departing regiment has not suckled a Democrat. The weary foot of the gray grandmother who watched the children while the wife was busy has not rocked the cradle of there is nothing in this world half so impar-Democrats. The chair that the soldier father Democrats. The chair that the soldier father never came back to fill has not been climbed upon by Democrats. The old blue coat that his comrades carried back was cut up for little jackets, but not one covered the heart of a Democrat. The rattled musket that fell from him with his last shot became the thoughtless toy of his boys; but not a hand that played with it was the hand of a Democrat. The nis boys; but not a hand that played with it was the hand of a Democrat. The babe he kissed crowed and crowed for his return, and its unwithing and nuanswered notes were not from the throat of a Democrat. The tear-soiled camp letters which the mother read sloud in the long, bitter evenings while the boys clustered at her knees did not fall upon Democratic are The did not fall upon Democratic ears. The girls' sobs, blend up with the mother's weeping, did not make Democrats of their brothers. Perhaps the father had been a Democrat all his life!

BELL DEMOCRATS NOT MADE IN SCHOOLS, and The children go to school. There is not a Democrat on its benches. The first reader contains a portrait of Abraham Lincolnthat kind and sturdy face never made a Democrat. On its simple pages, in words of one or two syllables, is told the story of his birth and death. That story never made a Democrat. In the pranks of the play-ground the name silences the frolic-some and makes the jolliest grave. That name never made a Democrat. In and I read on its little headstone this:

"Sacred to the memory of human slavery."

For forty years of its infamous life the Democratic party taught that it was divine—

Collisional interval and the death of Ellsworth. Those pictures mase no Democratic party taught that it was divine—

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Collisional interval and the death of Ellsworth. Those pictures mase no Democratic party taught that it was divine—

Collisional interval and the death of Ellsworth interval and the death of El crais. The first page of the his ory contains a representation of the surrender of Lee at Appomattox. No boy gazes on that and ever after avows himself a Democrat.

THE CURSE OF SLAVERY ON THE PARTY. In the higher grades the same subtle and unresisted influence is at work. The textook contains extracts from patriots' speeches during the war. Those speeches make no Democrats. great battles are briefly described; the parrative has no Democratic listeners. The strain of martial music runs through the readers, and that music makes no Demo-crats. Sketches of the great generals are given; the brave deeds arouse the enthusiasm of the lads, but there is no Democrat among them. The horrors and sufferings of the slaves are told; the maddened blood that mounts the boy's cheeks is not Democratic blood. The curse of slavery has pursued the Democratic party, and has bounded it to its death. Therefore, let it die; and no lip will be found to say a prayer over the grass on its

OTHER CAUSES FOR DEMOCRATIC DEFEAT. The late defeat need not be attributed to any other causes. Other causes were at work, but they were only incidental. The tariff was one. Sectionalism was a second. "Let well enough alone" was a third. The October failure in Indiana was a fourth. But all these were trivial, and together could not have accomplished the result. The result was accomplished because the youth of the republic was not Democratic. That pirty is, republic was not Democrate. That pricy is, therefore, without a future and without a hope. The malepiction of the war has palsied its brain. The curse of slavery has poisoned its blood and rotted its bone. Let

PROTECTION'S BENEFITS.

W. W. Phelps Shows the Value of Protec tion to the Farmer. Here you meet one advantage of the system of protection; it increases the number of those who leave the ranks of agriculture and engage in other pursuits. How the encouragement which this system gives to manufactures and other branches tends to this re-

sult, may be best seen by taking an area of

country as it would be early in its settlement,

and then noticing its transformation under this economic application. The land will be found at first filled with farmers and no others. These will all be engaged in the production of the larger crops. have no market except that which they find y export. They send their grain and cotton to Liverpool. To get their corn there costs \$1, and the corn which they sell at their station for 25 cents a bushel brings \$1 25 in Liverpool. It adds 20 per cent to the price which they receive to put their cotton in the same market. The Englishmen consume the corn and manufacture the cotton at these increased prices. They they end their californics.

creased prices. Then they send their calico back to the American farmer, and in buying it he buys back his corn and his cotton at this increased value and pays in addition the wages and other expenses of manufacture, of transportation and insurance.

Some one among their number, wise enough

to recognize that the struggle live under such conditions going against them, recognizes a the value of the protection which the about with a feace rail in his and ready to tariff offers to all who will manufacture called within the United State, and starts cal centence that may fool around the plathis little factory. The calico manufactured form trying to interrupt the show.

in this little building is made of corn that osts 25 cents and of cotton 20 per cent. less than in England. No money has been spent for transportation; and the money spent for wages and insurance has been spent, home. That little mill was the beginning of a new era for the neighborhood. Other industries followed efforties. followed after this.

Now, the week who cannot work oudoors get employment indoors; and those who are skillful, but not strong, use their skill. Labor and skill are put to the best use. Meanwhile, the farmer finds a larger market for the simpler productions, the grain and the cattle, with which he began his work; but finds a greater advantage in a market which can consume fruits, poultry, vegeta-bles, etc., so that he can now start uoon than varied production which is the surest source of agricultural wealth. And the variety of industries here inaugurated—for with the mill comes the grocery and other trade—tends to produce that balance between the consumption and distribution and production which is the surest pledge of the state's growth and properly.

growth and prosperity.

An objection urged to this view is that at the beginning, at least, the foreign article of manufacture can be sold chaper than the native, and the foreign manufacturer is willing to take the corn, and the cotion and the wool in exchange. True, but the foreign manufacurer cannot take the egg, the chicken, the vegetable, the bay or the potatoes, nor can he aid to build schools and churches and to pay the taxes. These are all left to the farmers themselves.

Besides the farmer knows that the foreign article will not long be cheaper. He has found this cut in a hundred cases. The superior quickness of the American artisan, the superior ingenuity of the American mind in devising labor saving inventing almost Bots and shoes are cheaper, and the English already import some of ours. Our forks are cheaper and the English by them, as they do our axes and our reapers. The American farmer would lose if no had to buy any English tools or implements. He can buy here wagons, carts and carriages can buy here wagons, carts and carriages cheaper than in England. Furniture is not a small item in the well kept house of the American farmer, and our furniture is at least 10 per cent. cheaper. So are clocks and watches, tinware, woodenware, and the common glass used by the plainer housewife—all these are cheaper. Every manufactured article is cheaper. Every manufactured article is cheaper to-day in the Unit-d States than it was thirty years ago. Then 90 per cent. were made abroad, now less than 10 per cent. The farmer may well follow the lead of such experience.

EMERY A. STORRS.

Extract From a Speech Delivered Recently in Bellefontaine, O.

I assume that there are a great many Democrats here. I hope so, because our mission is not merely to call the righteous but sinners to repentance. [Renewed cheers and laughter.] I want to say to you that tial as fair and good government, and there is nothing that brings prosperity like it. The Republican party has forced good government upon the Democrats for the last twenty-five years. It has made them prosperous against their will. We are a great missionary and evangelizing party. [Roars of laughter.] We emancipated at one time 4 000,000 of black mon and at the same time brought liberty to the same number of white Democrats. [Loud cheers and laughter.] We have given the Democrats prosperous homes against their protest. We have given them splendid industries against their objection. We have given them contented firesides while they protested against tented firesides while they protested against

their objection. We have given them contented firesides while they protested against it. But we like them too well to send them into the bad days of Democracy.

My Democratic friends, you have got too have a free ballot, and you cannot help it. We are going to give you a fair count, and you cannot help it. We are going to dignify your labor, and you cannot help it. We are going to make you prosperous, and you cannot help it. We are going to have your industries protected intelligently and successfully, and you cannot help it. You need not protest against it. We are going to give you four years more of splendid American politics. Quit kicking against it. Take the good things this Republican party offers to you. We're going to give you horizontal prosperity [gr-at languater], where every men is prosperous according to his deserts.

flat just alike. Now, my fellow-citizens, there never was a campaign more pregnant with great and splendid issues than this. It would be an splendid issues than this. It would be an astonishing thing for the Republicans of the old imperial state of Ohio to besitate for a single instant what their duty and mission is to be. I know where I am speaking; I know whom I am addressing. I know that I am steaking to a liverty-loving, God-fearing community of men and women. This old splugdid state of fiddlings. Whole and old, splendid state of Giddings, Wade and Chase! It is the state where Grant and Phil Sheridan were born; it is the state of the sainted and distinguished Garfield, the friend of James G. Blaine. [Loud and enthusiastic cheers. l

Now, gentlemen, time is short. The day of election is approaching rapidly. As I look upon this magnificent demonstration, and while with essing other large demonstra-tions, Democratic as well as Republican, it has seemed to me that the old-time party bitterness has absolutely passed away. I want the young Denicoracy to share in the glories of the past and the future Why, my Democratic friends, open your front door and let the sunshine of good government stream into it. [Applause. Give us four years more of the same kind o government we have had, and sunstine and prosperity shall gleam over every farm and gild every plowshare throughout your great state. We are a great people, and stand in the midst of a most marvel us and usex-ampled prosperity. We have a great past. We have no slavery on the soil of the republic. We have a solid currency. commerce so extended that its sails are whiteling every sea.

We have fields all glad and smiling under-

neath the glories of this splendid autumnal day. Throwing aside everything of partianship, and rem inhering everything of patriot-ism, looking back with reverence upon the grear names of our history, for your own sake, for my sake, for God's sake, let us remember that there stands, typifying these glories of the party, a man who is carrying in his hand the toren of civilization, the man whom you have this day been proud to honor, James G.

Blaine. [Enthusias ic cheers.] Wanted to be on the Safe Side. The Phi adelphia Call relates as follows: Jinks-"See here, Minks, I slways regarded you as a man of sense; but, unless I have been misinformed, you intend to make the biggest kind of a fool of yourself."

Minks-"I should much like you to explain sir, and that right quickly." "Oh! you needn't get mad. I come to you as a friend to save you from becoming a butt

of ridicule." "Well, what are you driving at, anyway?" "The papers say that you intend to be married in a balloon at the state fair in the pres-ence of 50,000 people. I sincerely hope you won't make any such exhibition of your elf.

Remember how highly respected your family has always been, and nss aways been, and—"
"No use trying to dissuade me, Jinks; I know what I am about, and I only wish that instead of 50,000 there could be 500,000 people

present." Worse and worse. Are you crazy?" "Not at all. I expect to run for President some day and want plenty of witnesses to the fact that I was actually, regularly, pub-licly married."

Philadelphia Press: Gen. Butler and Gov. John Whackem Begole are stumping to state of Michigan together. Butler does the song and dance business, while Begole cavorts

PARASOLS

AT COST!

Now is the time to buy a Parasol to use this year and to Furnishing Goods, have for next year, at wholesale price. Look at them; they are cheap.

Closing Out!

Having decided able once more. to go out of the Wall Paper business we will sell you Papers and Borders cheap.

Bear this in mind and paper this fall, and then you will have clean rooms all winter.

is found only at our store, as we are the agents for them this year. You know we have sold them the last five years.

are now in on our shelves, and weare building selling them (for early work. will then have them ready for use.

Ball Corsets

to sell for \$1.00 are only found at our store. Then we have four other kinds to sell for \$1. Be sure and see ours before you buy

We have always sold an enormous amount of Cotton Batts for two years because our price and quality have been the best. Come in and see ours.

Gents, we sell the best unlaundried Shirt in the city for 75c, and we have them at 50c and \$1 besides. Every one that buy our shirts once come back for more of them on account of the durability and fit.

Colored Cotton Skirts that are cut and made same as dress skirts, that ing, "The Babes in the Woods," the are cheap. Ladies, you will save work by wearing them.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1884. Interedut the Post-Office, at Buchanau, Mich., as Second-Class Matter.

Fall Goods.

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

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES.

A BIG LINE.

GEO. W. NOBLE.

AUTUMN frosts have appeared. Go to South Bend Saturday, Oct. 18. CIDER mills are having a good busi-

AUTUMN leaf gathering is fashion-

DUCK shooting is said to be good at the month of the river.

WINTER apples have gropped from the trees quite badly in this section.

the Dowagiae fair last week.

A LADY has lately settled in Niles for the purpose of practicing medicine. THERE will be a grand industrial

parade in South Bend next Saturday Potrics are at a fever heat, but not hot enough to render a fire uncomfort

able these cool mornings. Mr. J. H. Roe has an elegant porcelain window sign. Something new for

HON, JAMES G. BLAINE will be in South Bend next Saturday, over Sun-

day, and a part of Monday. MRS. LOVINA GRAY, of Rochester, Ind., well known here as Mrs. Scott, is

THE succotash party put up a largesized pole at Bakertown last Thursday. They mustered considerable of a crowd

MISS LILLIE NORLE picked a rose in full bloom, Friday morning. It was of one of the early spring varieties.

Owing to the wet weather on Oct. 4 the Three Oaks fair was postponed to Friday and Saturday, Oct. i1 and 12.

MR. THORNTON HALL has one of the finest law offices in the county, at his new quarters in Redden Bros new.

THE tent skating rink is receiving good run of patronage, notwithstand ing broken arms and bruises and

MR. HARSEN D. SMITH, of Cassopo lis, Republican candidate for State Senator, was in town Thursday, getting acquainted.

WM. RICARY, former publisher of the St. Joseph Republican, (Dem.) father of the present publishers, has announced himself a Republican.

Mrs. TACEY WHITE, of Philadelphia. a sister of Mrs. Joseph Nutt, is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. Nutt. This is their first meeting in twenty-six years.

Mr. Frank Brown is allowing his clarinet to get him a good distance from home. When last heard from he was in Dublin, Ireland.

THE regular examination of teachers for this county will be held in Berrien Springs next week, Friday and Saturday, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

The plate glass was placed in Binns' new building Saturday forenoon, and on Monday Mr. O'Neill opened a stock of boots and shoes in that room.

MRS. T. J. GILBERT, of Minneapolis Minn., who has been visiting friends in this vicinity for the past two months, returned home this morning.

THERE will be a Republican mass meeting in Benton Harbor to-morrow. Hon. J. C. Burrows, Gen. R. A. Alger, and Senator Boutelle of Maine, are advertised to speak.

DAY EXPRESS, which passes through this platee at 4 o'clock, ran against and instantly killed John Unruh, Jr., at Galien, yesterday afternoon.

ELDER A. S. HALL, of Grand Rapids, State Evangelist of the Christian church, will preach in this place, Saturday evening and Sunday morning. and evening. All are invited.

GUS. PIESZISONSKY, a strauger in these parts, was gobbled up by Marshal Shook, Monday, for drunkenness, taken before Esquire Dick and fined

MARRIED, in Niles, Mich., by F. II. Berrick, at the residence of Mr. A. B. Sabin, October 15, 1884, Mr. Samuel P. High, of Buchanan and Miss Georgia E. Bowen, of Niles. 15

THE November number of Peterson's Magazine has arrived, and bears for its frontispiece an elegant steel engravequal of which is rarely found as an embellishment to a magazine.

A most excellent portrait of Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ross' baby boy, the work of Mr. Perry Anderson, was on exhibi-

Ir has been reported that Buchanan is haunted. This is a mistake. That corpse-like looking object is not a years: Maj. S. Wells, Buchanan; G. ghost. It is a pile of white paint with A. Blakeslee, Galien: G. R. Weed, New something alive under it, and perfectly Buffalo, T. Lowery, Niles; Thos. Mars, Berrien. harmless.

Gen, R. A. Alger,

Republican Candidate for Governor of Michigan, and

Hon. R. E. Frazer. of Jackson, will address the people of

Buchanan and vicininy, at Rough's Opera House,

Monday Evening,

October 20, 1884.

A GOOD job of grading is being done on Front street and Day's avenue. The express office has been raised to its proper level and the street now being brought up. This gives Mr. Rogers a good two-story building instead of one

and a half, as before. MARRIED. -By Arnold W. Pierce, Esq., at Morley's European Hotel, New Troy, Mich , Aug. 24, 1884, Mr. John R. Whittaker and Miss Winnie M. Hay, both of New Carlisle, Ind. South Bend and New Carlisle papers please copy.

PROLIBITION .- Rev. Joseph Frazer will address the people on prohibition at Buchanan, Saturday afternoon, the 18th inst. Hon. A. N. Alcott, Prohibition candidate for Congressman, will speak at Rough's Opera House on Tuesday evening, 21st inst.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the postoffice at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Oct. 16: Miss Dora Barton, William J. Derby, William Hess, Miss Norah Hand, M. M. Smith.

L. P. ALEXANDER, P. M.

FARMERS on Portage Prairie complain of having too heavy a crop of a kind of worm that operates some like the army worm and is clearing their fields of wheat, and taking everything green in their path. Some fields are as bare as if they had never been sown. It makes some of the farmers in that vicinity somewhat uneasy.

MR. HARRY O. PIERCE, of the firm of Samson & Pierge, and Miss Mary Woodruff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Woodruff of Niles, were married at the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday, Oct. 9, Rev. C. C. Tate offi-

To SOUTH BEND. A special train will be run over the M. C. R. R. from Michigan City to South Bend, on Saturday next. The train will leave Buchanan about 2 o'clock P. M., and returning leave South Bend at 11 o'clock. The fare from this place for the round

MR. CHAS. S. BLACK now sports a that he befriended a stranger. It was a present from W. J. Darling, the cheap jewelry dealer for whom Mr. Black now stands as surety in the sum of \$200, for Darling's appearance for trial by the circuit court, for selling with-

In his canvass as candidate for Sheriff Samuel Hannon finds that he is being opposed by the witnesses for the defence in the Hare murder case, and although they will give no reason for opposing him it can but be for doing his duty as deputy sheriff in working up that case and bringing these men, one a confessed murderer, to trial. Whether the other is guilty or not the trial is the only means to decide.

THREE tishe, men on Clear lake, six miles south of this place, yesterday afternoon found the body of an unknown man if the water. The body was respectably dressed, and the pockets contained a letter, a paper and about \$14 if money. There was a large wound across the forehead, indicating violence. The body had I een in the water long enough to arise to the surface. No clue to the identity.

THE diphtheria is raging to such an extent in Kirwin, Kassas, that a number who are visiting here are prolonging their visit, and Mr. Wm. Martin of Dayton, who has been ready to move to his new home near there, has postponed his move until the disease has somewhat abated. The latest report cases in the town.

THE Metropolitan Comedy Company played to fair houses in this place Morday and Tuesday evenings, producing "Esmeralda" and "The Banker's Daughter" in splendid style. Mr. Tucker has gathered around him a fine company of ladies and gentlemen, and deserves success. Should they return here they would be greeted with good

NILES gave us the best turn out last Thursday that she has done on any occasion in over ten years, and we trust the citizens of that place who were here were so well treated that they may feel like coming again and often. It seems like a new era to receive so many guests from that direction. Their cornet band and torch carriers did most excellent service in the pro-

The Republican District Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Representative in the Legislature for the Second District met in Rough's Opera House, on Thursday, Oct. 9.

The Convention was called to order by LeRoy H. Dodd, of the District Committee. Hon. Wm. Chamberlain was chosen Chairman, and James A. Kellogg, Secaetary. The ballots resulted as follows:

•First ballot-John M. Glavin, 56; Benton R. Sterns, 43; Wm. Chamberlain, 11; Geo. A. Blakeslee, 7; C B. Groat, 1. Second ballot-John M. Glavin, 58:

B R. Sterns, 46; Wm. Chamberlain, 12. Third ballott-John M. Glavin, 100; B. R. Sterns, 13; Wm. Chamberlain, 12. The nomination of Mr. Glavin was then made unanimous by acclamation. The following were chosen as District Committee for the ensuing two

MR. A. J. CAROTHERS brought from Niles, Friday, 250 German carp, that he bought of J. S. Tuttle for his ponds, on his place just across the river. There is but little doubt of his success in raising these excellent fish, and two

or three years will probably find Andy

with a full supply of fresh fish. MR. POTTER, of St. Joseph, succoash candidate for Probate Judge, followed Mr. Yaple in a speech at Galien last Friday evening. Mr. Potter is an excellent speaker—for the Republicans He uses more abuse than any half dozen other Democrats in the county are capable of using, and manages to disgust the majority of his audience with him and his party. The Democrats will please keep Mr. Potter in the field. He is doing a good service

for his country.

THE narrow gauge train brought about 150 Berrienites to this place Thursday evening, and took about the same number of Democrats to Berrien Springs to hear Yaple, who spoke there: There was some difficulty in inducing Mr. Sterrett to make the extra run for the Democrats, because his engine had been out all day and needed cleaning, and the story was immediately started that he had been hired by the Republicans to not make the run. It is but justice to Mr. Sterrett to state that ing more than might-have been expected that that crowd would have served the Republicans had the opportunity offerel, and Mr. Sterrett consented to such an arrangement, and they should not complain, even it the charge were

G. CHASE GODWIN, one of the Michigan commissioners to the world s exposition at New Orleans, sends a communication asking Buchanan Grange to forward samples of the various grains, seeds, and wools, as follows: Two quarts wheat, rye, barley, buckwheat, corn, beans, peas, &c., &c. Also name of grain, weight, yield per acre, name, town, county, corn, six ears each variety, also samples of grain in straw if possible to get. The mcmbers of Buchanan Grange will bring samples to their hall, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1884, and ask those outside the Order if they have anything worthy of merit in the line above mentioned, to bring them to our hall and we will forward the same.

CHAS. F. HOWE, Master.

POSTMASTER ALEXANDER, at Buchanan, seems fearfully excited. It is and Logan pictures from front to rear, presenting a most ludicrous appearance. Now, Mr. Alexander, keep cool. The Democracy are the same now as when you were with them. They love their country, and will take good care of it as in days gone by.—Mirror.

This is a very frank confession from that source. Postmaster Alexander was a Democrat in 1856, but left that party when it tore down the line of divison between slave and free terri-\$25 gold headed cane, as a reminder tory, and tried to cover the entire North with slave drivers, and we are pleased to hear such good authority as the Mirror admit that the Democratic party is the same now as then. The people had a good experience with the manner in which that party took "good care" of the country at that time, and for the four years after it fired on Sumpter, and will be best satisfied to not have them try it again.

THE largest political meeting held in this place for a number of campaigns was that by the Republicans last Thursday. The speakers, Senator T W. Palmer and Hon, J. C. Burrows, adlressed a large audience at the corner of Oak and Front streets. Mr. Burrows devoted the greater part of his time to pointing out the fallacies and false statements that are contained in the speech that Yaple is delivering about the district, and made some telling points in opposition to the Democratic idea of British free trade. In the evening there was a torch light procession by the Buchanan and Niles Blaine and Logan clubs, including about 200 torches, headed by the Buchanan and Niles cornet bands. It was the expectation to have all of the evening speaking in Rough's Opera House, but owing to the fact that the hall would not accommodate any considerable portion of the crowd, Mr. Burrows entertained those in the hall and Senator Palmer spoke to the crowd from the front steps of G. W. Noble's store. About 150 people came from Berrien Springs and about the same number from there was that there were forty from Niles. The meeting was in all a perfect success, and goes far to show that the Republicans are not all dead

EDITOR RECORD:—In last week's issue, after quoting my dispatch of Oct. 8 to the Evening News, you attempt to deny some of the statements therein and to impeach my veracity. So far as those who know me are concerned there is no need of a reply to your criticisms, from me. But in view of the many readers of the RECORD, to whom I am unknown, justice to myself de mands a reply. The statements contained in my dispatch are substantially true. It was a Republican meeting; the crowd was small; there was drunkenness; there was spewing on the floor of some of the cars; there was other damage done the coach from misbe havior. A free ride was offered all who would go, and there were eighty torches. The train, chartered as stated in my dispatch, was practically free, and it is notorious that invitations to ride free to Berrien Springs were extended right and left among Democrats and Butler men; some of them receiving as many as three or four invitations. More than a score of names of some of those who received such invitations can be readily cited. You admit there was drunkenness, but shirk the responsibility of it for your party when one of its members alone, I am credibly informed, treated to sixty glasses of beer. You do not deny there was more than one instance of spewing, but disingeniously say "we heard of but one," yet the conductor of the train, from whom I got the facts, has since told you, in the presence of witnesses, there were three instances. You said, in the presence of the same witnesses, you did not count the torches. I counted them twice when they formed on Front street, and there were but 78. A well known merchant also counted them, making 79. My dispatch gave the number round at 80. Whether fifty torches more could have been used is irrelevant, and the traditions of your party scarcely bear you out in that assertion, as it never was con-tented with half, when it could get the whole. The statements in my dispatch

are statements of facts, well known, and it is the truth of them, not the un-

truth, that hurts. In view of the fore-

going, what is to be thought of the course pursued by the editor of the RECORD, who attempts to blast the

good name of one whose reputation for truth, he acknowledges, has not, hitherto, been called in question. What right has Mr. Holmes to charge with untruthfulness the reporter of the Evening News, when every item in the dispatch published was not only true, but can be corroborated by many witnesses? Does not Mr Holmes, in his partisan zeal and disingenious fling, evince a disposition to traduce the character of another, and this with the evident purpose of covering up the slimy trail of some of his own party? The conduct of the editor of the Recond, in this case, as in his general treatment of political opponents, has been unjust, disingenious and contemptible, and in this regard in no wise differs from the course pursued since the RECORD first came under his EDGAR HAM. control.

Correspondent Evening News. Mr. Ham's article in the Evening News spoke of the entire performance as being wholly by Republicans, including the spewing, and other depredations, on the return, which Mr. Ham does not have to go far to learn is not true. The crowd was larger than the hall could accommodate. He is welcome to all of the glory he may be able to extract from the remainder of his

THREE OAKS ITEMS.

Oct. 15, 1884 Hurrah for Blaine. H. H. Bennett is happy. It is a girl. He would have been happier with a

Richard Breece has been appointed foreman of the bridge gang on the M. C. R. R., west of Jackson.

Ohio is all right. We notice by the bills posted up in this town that a hardware merchant of Buchanan will speak to the people on Thursday night of this, week on the

political issues of the day. Mrs. E. H. Vincent is visiting friends n Wisconsin.

Thomas McCann is in town for a short stay. Our fair on Friday and Saturday was a success. It was well attended

on Saturday. The mills are all running. E. H. Vincent is in Berrien Springs

II. L. Hess is in McKie's store while Vincent is absent.

A good many people went from this place to Chicago Tuesday morning. B.

NEW TROY ITEMS.

Oct. 13, 1884. Miss Ella Curran, a former resident of this place, spent the past week in visiting her relatives and friends here. Miss Curran is always a welcome visitor, and we are sorry to bid her good-

Preaching at the M. E. church at 10:30 P. M. next Sunday. Mr. James Addison has moved to Galien, where he will continue his

mercantile business. The various candidates for office in this county have nearly all paid their addresses to Troy. Mrs. Holcomb, of Indiana, is visiting

at Dr. Pardee's. The temperance concert held at the M. E. church last Sunday evening was quite successful in all particulars, and the program reflected great credit up-

on the managers. The literary society will give a public entertainment Oct. 24. Miss Myrtie Pardee will have charge

of the library for the ensuing year. At the debate, last Friday evening, the ladies who had the women's rights question under their protection completely demoralized the negative: there-

fore look out for bloomers. Whenever any of my neighbors who live in sister towns are in want of a good school teacher, milliner, or wife, let them come to Troy before going

Mr. Gerry Emerson talks of going

Mr. Guy Curran fills the position of head clerk at Jennings', in the place of Mr. Lester Kempton, who has gone to

Mr. Albert Morley is back to Troy for the purpose of obtaining a menag-

The youngest child of Eugene/Hill is very sick at present time of writing. Quite a number of citizens went to the Three Oaks fair, Saturday, and report a pleasant time. SAWDUST.

Locals.

Open and ready for business. A full line of Boots and shoes can now be found at JNO. J. ONEILL's new store, on Front st., at prices to astonish everybody.

No charge made for trimming. MRS LOU DEBUNKER. At our new store, opposite the bank, Groceries way down. GEO. W. FOX. Prints, 4 cents.

Ginghams, 6 cents. Shirtings, 7 cents. Canton Flannel, 8 cents. Don't fail to see us. We make the owest prices. REDDEN & BOYLE: \

Muslins, 5 cents. -

Call at TREAT & REDDEN's for Choice Baker's Goods. Ladies, it will be to your interest to see our Cloaks and learn the prices before you buy. REDDEN & BOYLE. BARGAINS! BARGAINS! BARGAINS! Go to O'NEILL'S for your Shop Shoes.

Tap sole, all solid, for \$1.50. Look at the 5 cent Lace for window curtains and pillow cases, at the 😘 BOSTON BAZAAR Children's Cloaks, at prices to suit

GRAHAM's for bargains in Dry Goods. A fine line of Cloaks just received. GRAHAM'S. 3 MRS. DEBUNKER has just received a nice line of Millinery Goods, which

you all, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S.

If you want good Socks, a good Collar, or a good Suspender CHEAP, go to See those ladies' Rochester fine

she proposes to sell at the very lowest

Shoes, at ONEILL'S, on Front st. A good Hat trimmed for \$1. MRS. LOU DEBUNKER. VARNS! VARNS! Ladies we show the finest line of Yarns in town. REDDEN & BOYLE.

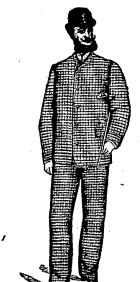
weight in order to sell cheap, as some parties are doing in town. TREAT & REDDEN. A nice line of silk Handkerchiefs BOSTON BAZAAR.

CORRECT STYLES FOR FALL AND WINTER.









Latest in Styles! Lowest ni Prices! We Take the Lead!

Greatest in Variety!

CHOOSE THE BEST!

ON OTUINO

The Most Popular Goods! Best Assortment and Goods Always Reliable! Elegant in Style

Our New Styles will Delight You!

Do not fail to look at our large stock of OVERCOATS before purchasing elsewhere. We have secured the services of Mr. Ed. Harper, who would be pleased to meet his friends. Remember the place—Kinyon's block, formerly occupied by Treat & Redden.

Dress Goods for 7c, worth 10c. Dress Goods for 10c, worth 15c. -Dress Goods for 121/2c, worth 18c. Dress Goods for 15c, worth 20c. _ Don't fail to see these Goods. They are special bargains.

Underwear for 95 cents. Sold other places for \$1.25. Come and see them. REDDEN & BOYLE 24 old and experienced baker, Mr. Ira

Flannels and Underwear for ladies', at gents' and children, at GRAHAM's, as cheap as any man in America can sell

finest Perfumes, at WESTON'S Drug Store. A fine line of Dress Goods in all col-

at O'NEILLS, on Front st. always be found at the news depot in the post office room.

REDDEN & BOYLE'S. Attention, Ladies! Call at J. K. Woods' and get a bottle of the Ladies' Dressing for your shoes. It will not

Wheat is low in price. But no low-GRAHAM'S.

Lots of Arctic Stove Boards, at 3 I will sell you Goods from 5 to 20 per

GRAHAM. PECK & MILLER will have a lot of WILL. U. MARTIN will be here on or about Oct. 9, to attend to piano or or-

attention to any work entrusted to him. Orders may be left at Morris' Smoke the "Buck" Cigar, at WESTON'S. TRENBETH has a full line of over

gan tuning and repairing. He will re-

main about a week and give careful

Anything that can be found in a first-class grocery, can be found at 🥎 PECK & MILLER'S. The largest assertment of Tablets

Try a pound of that Roasted Holland PECK & MILLER'S. Instruction given on Piano, Organ

---AT---

Books, Perfumes. Stationery, Fine Soaps, Box Paper, Tooth Brushes,

Artists Materials, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., &c.

A. SEVERSON, Pro

PECK & MILLER will pay the highest price for Butter and Eggs. Ladies, buy your Complexions at &

Smoke the B. B. B., at MORRIS'. Ping Tobacco.

Crockery just received at BARMORE & RICHARDS'. Call in and see our new Hanging

MORRIS'. We have just received a new stock of School Books and School Supplies.

Anything you want in this line at

and Bobs, for sale. Call on J. INGALLS, two miles north of this place. Try a Strawberry, at PECK & MILLER'S."

EXTRA copies of the RECORD may

TRENBETH'S

STOCK IS FULL.

CALL AND SEE.

As you are passing PECK & MILLER'S just step in and look at our new styles

PECK & MILLER receive fresh vege-TRENBETH, the tailor, has just received a full line of New Goods. Call and select a suit.

brought to Buchanan, at TREAT & REDDEN'S. It makes them all laugh when they see how low our sugars are selling. TREAT & REDDEN.

Largest line of Flower Pots ever

Buck Cigar, at WESTON'S. \$ (Wheat, Wool, CASH FOR Apples, Butter, Eggs, &c., &c.

A fresh invoice of the Celebrated

TREAT & REDDEN. Blaine smokes the B. B. B. cigars. Don't forget that WESTON's is the place to buy your School Books, Pens, Pencils, Paper and other school sup-

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.

If you desire to study Thorough Bass and Harmony, address V. E. DAVID, Buchanan.

Call and see my stock of Boots before buying. ALL NEW. J. K. WOODS.

All those knowing themselves to be indebted to the undersigned are re-Finest Apricots ever brought to Bu- quested to call and settle immediately. chanan, at PECK & MILLER'S. Y The books are at Samson & Pierce's H. C. FRENCH,

> Finest line of Men's and Ladie's fine Shoes in town. Come in and see us before buying. SCOTT & BROWNFIELD.

will teach Piano, Technic and Theory of music. Terms fifty cents per les-The largest line of Boots in town will be found at J. K. Woods', chea

for cash. Call and get prices before I have my store full of Fall and Winter Goods. Come and see them.

New Goods, Nice Goods and Good loods cheap, at GRAHAM'S. A full line of Fine Cut and Plug Chewing Tobacco: also the best 5 cent

Cigar in town, at WESTON'S DRUG STORE. The Buchanan Corset, the best Corsei in town, for 50c, at GRAHAM'S.

Farmers, be sure and call on us be.

fore selling your wheat or produce.

TREAT & REDDEN. Mason Jars, pints, quarts and two quarts, at TREAT & REDDEN'S.

the Bissell Improved Sulky and Walking Plows, and all styles of Pumps, for L. T. EASTMAN.

Remember that PECK & MILLER will sell you GROCERIES just as cheap as 22 the cheapest. Please don't forget it.

The best line of Crockery for the least money, at PECK & MILLER'S.

Ladies, you will surely be disap-

School Books

A NEW STOCK,

Dodd's Drug Store.

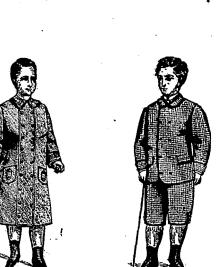
Try that 40c Plug, at MORRIS'. Bread is cheap; flour is cheap; sugar

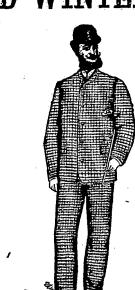
Morris has one of the finest Dining Rooms in Berrien county. Go and get

Somebody claims to sell Embroidery cheaper than anybody. You had better 7 8 call at GRAHAM's before you buy.

WESTON'S PIONEER DRUG STORE. FOR SALE -160 acres of good land, good buildings, two orchards, six miles from this place, will be sold at a bargain. Call at this office if you want You will find the nicest line of such a farm, on easy terms.

GRAHAM'S, and Zinc, at





Finest in Quality!

MAKE NO MISTAKE!

We want you all to get a bargain from our immense new Fall and Winter stock of

MEN'S, YOUTHS', BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S

and Finely Made! The Best Goods and the Lowest Prices!

Elegant Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Come Everybody! Get a Sure Bargain! Cheapest! Best!

H. OPPENHEIM & SON, Buchanan.

rgains. - 7 U REDDEN & BOYLE. I will accept any kind of produce in exchange for Millinery Goods, at cash prices, for the accommodation of customers. MRS. LOU DEBUNKER. /C Ladies, we are selling all wool Red

We have secured the services of our Emmons, who is turning out the best Baker's Goods that can be found in the TREAT & REDDEN.

Lubin's White Rose, and all the

ors and styles, consisting of fine black Silks, all-wool Plaids, and plain Goods in all colors and prices. GRAHAM A full line of children's School Shoes,

Why do you pay 10 cents for Canton Flannel, when you can buy the same, goods for S cents, at

hurt your French kid shoes. Try it. New and elegant patterns of Oil-

er than Goods at The best Teas in the county at PECK & MILLER'S.

cent cheaper than last year. new styles of Glassware about next

Restaurant or address by mail.

and Scratch Books in town, at WESTON'S.

ind Guitar, by V. E. DAVID, Buchanan.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF BOSTON BAZAAR.

Writing Tablets, Hair Brushes, School Supplies, We do not make our Bread short

Morris has 20 different brands of The nicest Black Silks in the market. Miss Katie Deering having complet-GRAHAM'S. Led the musical course at Olivet college, A large stock of the Square Pattern

WESTON'S.

A fine line of Dress Plaids, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S. Try that 40 cent Fine Cut Tobacco,

FOR SALE.-A splendid Broodmare, safe double or single, a pair of Trucks

DODD'S DRUG STORE.

Please call at Holloway's Agricultural Depot, on Oak street, and examine

> You can get a gallon of best Kerosene Oil for 16 cents, at TREAT & REDDEN'S.

Don't forget that PECK & MILLER are still on deck, and they will not be 🦿 <

pointed if you buy Dress Goods before 75 you see ours, REDDEN & BOYLE.

A FULL LINE OF

SCHOOL SUPPLIES

s cheap; in fact everything is cheap, BARMORE & RICHARDS'.

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, INKS, WALL PAPER, &c.

Bottons, Ruching and Lace Collars, Hubbell's Oil-Cloth Binding, Brass ROE BROS.

MARRY ME, BARLINT, TO MIGHT. The Century. Me darlint, it's axin' they are That I goes to the wars to be kilt, An' come back wid an iligant shkar, An' a sabre hung on to a hilt.

They offers promotion to those Who die in defense of the right. I'll be off in the mornin'—suppose Ye marry me, darlint, to-night? There's nothin' so raises a man, In the eyes of the wurrld as to fall Ferninst the ould flag, in the van, Pierced through wid a bit of a ball.

Some iligant crape on yir bonnet. Jist think how the women will shtare Wid invy whiniver ye don it!

Oh, I wat a proud widdy ye'll be
Whin they bring me carpse home—nos to
mintion
The fact we can live (don't ye see?)
All the rest of our lives on me pinsion!

"SKIMMING" IN READING.

A Kind of Mental Habit Which Proves Disastrous. [Kansas City Journal.]

Take a few minutes and watch the average man read the newspaper; he skims it perhaps for "market reports," a bite of steak, a glance at the price of salt, and a paragraph concerning the wrangle in the "Fifth district," and in this way he abstracts, so to speak, the information which he desires, in little, disconnected parcels from the paper, and this is called 'reading the news.'

That this way of doing things certainly begets habits of mental dissipa-

tion that proves disastrous to those who practice it, there is no doubt. As a test of this assertion, suppose a person addicted to this method of skimming articles, be called upon to give a clear statement of any article or extract that he "eyes over," and the probability is that he will fail nine times out of ten. Furthermore, thais accounts for the muddy notions so many people have of what they read. As simple a thing as reading a newspaper may be-come the means of great intellectual culture if it be done properly. No doubt many articles do not possess sufficient merit within themselves as such, but the point is this: If an article or item be read, it should be read with that degree of attention and interest that the reader can reproduce the main points it contains, were it necessary for him to do so. There is no way of getting information except by work, and work implies time and energy as well as risk that it will be appreciated after it is done.

As a mental habit, which, when once acquired, ruins the mind's powers and is the real cause of a large per cent of failures in the ordinary pursuits of life, it cannot be too strongly guarded against. Yet it must not be assumed that rapid readers are always "skimming" readers. Rapid readers who catch every point in what they read have so disciplined their minds that they concentrate all their faculties upon what they are doing and thus gather, arrange, and classify the knowledge as they go along, while others again thread their way more slowly, though none the less surely, and thus accomplish the same thing. Genius, then, is simply the power of doing work well, and in whatever way the mind is employed, it ought to be directed in that line, which compels attention.

Now, what is true of reading newspaper articles is likewise applicable, yet in a much stronger sense, when reading books. For a book carefully read is worth more to the reader than a score hastily glanced through. It is much like taking a giddy whirl through a country at a rapid pace instead of traveling along leisurely and viewing the scenery attentively. In the one case only a confused idea exists in the mind, while the other leaves distinct and clearly defined im-

"Skimming" is the forerunner of mental habits, if perservered in, that will and impoverish the acutest mental faculties.

The Land of Nods and Clay Pipes. [Exchange.]

A man from the outside world of realities describes the life of Arkansas as follows: Long days of doing nothing beget little energy. Little food is needed, and less new clothing. In the fall and winter the crops are gathered and turned over to the merchant, who holds a mortgage. To sum up the labor of years: I was on the place yesterday, and found an old double log house, so nearly rotted down that it is propped up all around; the windows were without glass, the door frames were without doors, the children could pass out between the logs in any direction, the lady and a friend were sitting in the "gallery," a space between the two cabins, on splint chairs, contentedly "dipping" snuff, while the lord and master, in dirty, begrimed clothes, sat under a tree doing nothing, but looking happy as the day is long. Fences rotted down, and lean pigs with "pokes" on them, two sorry looking horses try-ing to pick a living from short grass, and little children, half a dozen or more, with but a single garment on, were listlessly playing in the shade. The lands. originally poor, with but two or three inches of soil on the prairies, were worn out and abandoned.

Mexican Stupidity.

[Mexico Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.] Speaking of water, reminds me of a comical sight which I witnessed the day before the water famine commenced. I stepped out on my balcony to glance up the street. It was raining quite hard; one of those sudden, intense showers that begin here nearly every afternoon at this season of the year at about 5 o'clock, was in full force and the rain was descending in sheets. Nevertheless a peon, with a big watering-pot in hand, was vigorously watering the roadway in front of the house of one of my neighbors. No doubt his master had ordered him to sprinkle the street every afternoon, and that peon would obey his orders even though the roadway were a foot under water. After amusing my-myself a few minutes in watching this faithful servant aiding the clouds in their daily labor, I retired from the window to reflect upon Mexican stupidity in a new phase of the subject.

Col. R. D. Allen: Our people mistake the increase of capital in certain parts of the United States for an increase in -the liberty and happiness of the people.

A Wonderful Island. [Cor. New York Times.] 'It is curious to think that, in a country where vegetation never dies and every thing is perpetually green, the people have never seen a field of grain or a haystack; have never watched the earth turned over and under by a plow; never heard the click of a harvester or the hum of a threshing machine; never listened to the murmuring of a brook or watched the flow of a river. These things are unknown in Nassau. No grain is raised there; there is no field big enough to make it worth while for one thing, and where the land has been cleared and broken and made productive it is too rich in its capacity to raise more valuable things. There is very little grass. Here and there are little patches of it, but almost always where it has been sown and carefully cultivated. All the flour used has to be imported. As most of the horses come from America, so their hay and feed is taken from here too, except such green stuff as they pick up incidentally. Our modern farm machines, being unnecessary there, are unknown and unheard of.

There are no rivers, and in traveling over almost all parts of the island of New Providence I do not remember to have seen even the smallest brooklet. But it is anything but barren, anything but desolate. Take a field there that is nothing but a solid mass of coral rock and limestone, and, if let alone for a year or two it becomes so covered with all sorts of vegetation that no man could tell whether the botton of it was sand, dals, employed a contractor to build a or clay, or rock, or what. If land is not carefully cultivated all the time it soon, disappears beneath the was horrified and disgusted to find that growth of trees and bushes. A barren rock in less than two years becomes a flower garden, if let alone. It is therefore inclosed nothing. a common saying that the land had to be tilled with a pickare and trees and veg-atables sat out with crowbars. There is

good clay soil on some parts of the island. Some of the pineapple fields were of rich red clay, strong enough to raise grain or anything planted in them. But they were exceptions. Only here and there is red clay found, and all the rest is rock.

He Studied Human Nature. [Chicago Herald "Train Talk."] "Yo' don't want yo' berf made up yit, does you?" inquired the porter of a middle-aged passenger; "yo' mos' always has nudder cigar 'bout this time ob the elicuin'. The smokin'-room's nigh empty now, sah."

The gentleman addressed had already smoked two or three cigars since supper, and a few moments before had re marked that he was sleepy, but in five minutes he was again in the smoking-room, puffing away. Curiosity as to the meaning of the porter's strange conduct led to inquiry. "Well, yo' mus'nt give it away, boss, but that's one of the tricks of the 'feshun. I makes it a pint to 'member

somethin' about every gemmen dat travels on my cah. If one drinks a litthe liquor I jokingly put him in mind ob it de nex' trip. 'Nother may be par-tic'la' 'bout de vent'lation, an' I'll ax him if the temptuah suits him, tellin' him I 'member how 'ticular he is. I tells more'n one gemman dat he smokes de bes' cigahs evah bu'ned on my cah. Any little peculiarity or whim 'bout a man, an' 'bout every man has one or mo', I membah and humor him in it, yo' see. I try to make every man b'lieve I know him, an' de plainer I can make dat fack appeah so de othah pas-sengers will see an' heah de bettah I like it. Talk 'bout de ladies likin' flattery, dey ain't no compar'son to de gemmen. Da' ain't no man libin' what don't like to be treated as if he was a sper'enced traveler and somebody of importance. Da' membah me in de mawnin', too, boss. Bet I make \$100 a monf jus' by studyin' human nachah. Yo' berf is ready, sah."

The "Fancy Farmer's" Work. [Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.] So far as the scientific spirit has infected the great agricultural class, it has developed the species known as the fancy farmer, and the rest have had many little jokes at his expense. But where would agriculture be to-day if it were not for these? They have improved all domestic animals till they only faintly resemble those from which they sprang. The wild hog has become the Berkshire, with its ham quadrupled over that of its sire. The cow's milk has sprung from pints to gallons; the sirloin of the bullock is now what King James never tasted. The horse trots in 2:08, and will soon go in two minutes; and so they have made every animal kept for the science of man more useful and beautiful. They have brought guano from Peru and nitrate of soda from Chili. They have ground up gypsum bones and garbage, and treated them with acids and produced fertilizers of peculiar

value. A fancy farmer in Vermont a few years ago originated the Early Rose potato, which has added millions of dollars to the wealth of the country. Mexican Wedding Cards.

[Exchange.] Curious wedding cards appeared at Guadalajare, Mexico, recently. They read: "The rector of the Catholic Sagrario, Rev. Dr. Barbosa, acting under authority of the archbishop, has refused to marry me to Irene Moreno. I have married her according to the civil code, and now have the honor to offer you an invitation to our house on Calle Carmen, No. 31. Gregorio Saavedra."

Honesty Rewarded. [Boston Commercial-Bulletin.] The London and Westminster bank reported net profits for the last six months of \$1,200,000; deposits on hand, 24,335,250 pounds sterling. At its last shareholders' meeting the manager was presented with a pair of white gloves because the bank had not made a bad

debt in the last six months. Jefferson's Penmanship. [Atlanta Constitution.] It is a fact not generally known-that Thomas Jefferson wrote with his left hand with the same ease and rapidity with which he used his right.

"Jack Mormons." Out west men who are not members of the Salt Lake church, but who for business or political reasons affiliate and sympathize with the polygamists, are called "Jack Mormons."

People Who Do Not Eat Bread, The Gartenlaube has an article on those civilized nations a large portion of whose peasantry eat little or no bread. Baked loaves of bread are unknown in many parts of Southern Austria and Italy, and throughout the agricultural districts of Roumania. In the villages of the Obersteiermark, not very many miles from Vienna, bread is never seen; the staple food of the people being sterz, a kind of porridge made from ground beech-nuts, which is taken at breakfast with fish or curdled milk, at dinner with broth or fried lard, and with milk again for supper. This sterz is also known as heiden, and takes the place of bread, not only in the Steierbut at Carinthia and in many parts of the Tyro'. In the north of Italy the pensantry live che y on polenta, a porridge mad of lold maize. The polenta, however, is not allowed to granulate like Scoten porridge or like Austrian sterz, but is boiled into a solid pudding, which is cut up and portioned out with a string. It is eaten cold as often as it is hot, and it is in every sense the Italian's daily bread. The modern Roumanians are held by many scholars to be descended from a Roman colony; in other words to be the cousins of the Italians; and, curiously enough, a variation of the polenta called mamaliga is the national dish of Roumania. The mamaliga is like the polenta, in that it is made of boiled maize, but it is unlike the latter in one important respect, as the grains are not allowed to settle into a solid mass, but are kept distinct, after the fashion of oatmeal porridge.

In the Antique Style.

[Chicago Tribune.]
Agamemnon and Andromache are the names of the two children in the family of Dr. Schliemann, the verifier of Greek history. The learned doctor and his wife and children are passing the sum-mer in Germany. Their new dwelling in Athens is about the best modern house in the city. It is an imposing square mansion of the best Pentellic marble, crowded with marble statues of the whole Olympic host in groups of two and three. The front has a deep portico set into each story, while the plain moulding between the two stories contains in large Greek letters the inscription, "Iliou Melathron." The interior consists of lofty, spacious rooms with marble floors, and ceilings fresceed richly with illustrations from the Grecian mythology. Part of the collection of antiquities exhumed at Troy is within this marble mansion, the remainder being in Germany.

Pipe Lines and Tanks. [Chicago Herald.] The pipe lines connect with 21,000 oil wells in Pennsylvania, receiving from them daily 65,000 barrels of oil. Fortyone million barrels are stored in tanks. To transport and store this enormous quantity of oil about 5,000 miles of pipe line and over 1,000 iron tanks of an average capacity are necessary. Besides the 5,000 miles of branch pipe lines in use in the region, there are 1,200 miles of trunk line for piping oil to the refineries at Cleveland, Buffalo, and Pittsburg.

Effectually Protected. New York Tribune.

A gentleman wishing to preserve some beautiful ruins on his estate near Belfast from the ravages of passing vanwall around them. When the wall was finished the owner came to see it, and the contractor had used every stone of the ruins as material for the wall, and

Position, at RECORD STRAM PRINT ING HOUSE. Warrante to give satisfaction.

Mental Labor and Longevity. [Medical Journal.]

Erricsson, the veteran inventor, was 81 years old recently. He is in excel-lent health, and works, it is said, six-teen hours a day, proving an exception to the general rule, like many others that are received without question, is a fallacy. Perhaps it might be fairly asserted that busy men live longer than idle men; that work is, after all, the true elixir of life. Many noteworthy instances where longevity coincides with remarkable mental activity will casily

occur to the reader.

Was not Sophocles more than 90, when, to prove that he was not in his dotage—as his heirs claimed, in order to get his money—he wrote one of his greatest tragedies? Did not Humboldt do more work at fourscore than many bright men do at 40? Goethe, as every one knows, died with pen in hand at the age of 81. Von Ranke, the foremost of living historians, has just published another volume of his Universal History; he will be 89 years old next December. Carlyle and Emerson lost none of their vigor until they reached three-score

years and ten. And to-day, who imagines that Oliver Wendell Holmes, already on the verge of 75, is old? Longfellow did some of his best work shortly before his death, at 75, and Whittier is now two years older than that. The vast energies, whose sum in many directions are known as Victor Hugo, show no signs of decrepitude, although it is now more than eighty-two years since Victor Hugo was born. Historians, it may be remarked, have usually been long lived.
Voltaire died at 84. Thierry and

Michlet at 76; Mignet and Guizot at 87. George Bancroft is now 84, and George Ticknor lived to be 80. In public life we have had several recent examples of great men whose power for statesman-ship did not diminish through age. Gladstone is nearly 75, and Palmerston was prime minister at the time of his death, two days before he had completed 81 years. Benjamin Franklin, in the last century, lived to be \$4.

Labor Bureaus. Thirteen states have labor bureaus. Massachusetts set the example in 1869, Pennsylvania followed in '72, and Ohio in '77. Illinois and Missouri came in two years later.





COSTIVENESS Biliousness, Dyspepsia,

Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver Rheumatism, Dizziness, Sick Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Erup tions and Skin Diseases. Price, 25c. per bottle. Sold by all Druggist HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Preps., Burlington, Vt.

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE

THE MOST POWERFUL HEALING OINTMENT EVER DISCOVERED. HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE CURES

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE ALLAYS HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE CURES HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE HEALS

PIMPLES. HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE CURES HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE HEALS Curs. ASK FOR HENRY'S, AND TAKE NO OTHER

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup

FOR THE CURE OF **FEVER** and **AGUE**

Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PERMANENT cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with lies have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in the continued of the property of the continued of the continu in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be suf-

BULL'S SARSAPARILLA is the old and reliable remedy for impurities of the blood and Scrofulous affections—the King of Blood Purifiers. DR. JOHN BULL'S VEGETABLE WORM
DESTROYER is prepared in the form of
candy drops, attractive to the sight and
pleasant to the taste.

DR. JOHN BULL'S SMITH'S TONIC SYRUP. BULL'S SARSAPARILLA,

BULL'S WORM DESTROYER, The Popular Remedies of the Day. Principal Office. 831 Main St., LOUISVILLE, KY



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT vous Prostration caused by the use of atcond or tobacco, Wakefulress, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain resulting in Insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, Barrenness, Loss of Power in either sex, caused by over-exertion of the brain, self-abuse or overindulgence. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail on receipt of price. We gnarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure, Gnarantees issued only by DANIEL WESTON, sole agent, Buchanan, Mich.

Dr. Felix Le Brun's G AND G CURE.

A guaranteed cure for Gonorrhea and Gleet. Safe pleasant are reliable. No had effects from its use. Does not interfere with business or diet. Price, \$2.00 per box, or three boxes for \$5. Written guarantees issued by every duly authorized agent to refund the money if three boxes fail to cure. Sent postage pand on receipt of price. D. WESTON, sole agent Buchanan, Mich.



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"New Success" CIRCULAR WICK OIL STOVE Is superior to all others. Does you cooking for 114 cents per hou hask your dealer for it, or send t the manufacturers. BAUER BROS. & CO. 70 Dearborn St., Chicago.

STOPPED FREE Insane Persons Restored
Dr. KLINE'S GREAT
NERVERESTORER OF ALL BRAIN & NERVE HESTORER

For All BRAIN & NERVE DISRASS. Only sure

Fure for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epileps, etc.

ALLIBER if taken as directed. No Fits offer

t day's use. Treatise and Se trial bottle free to

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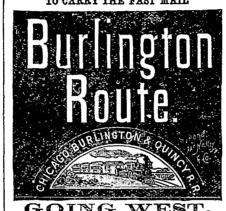
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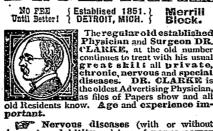


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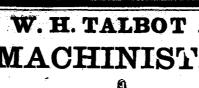


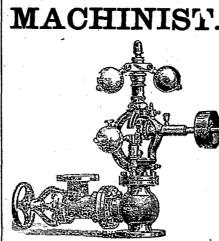
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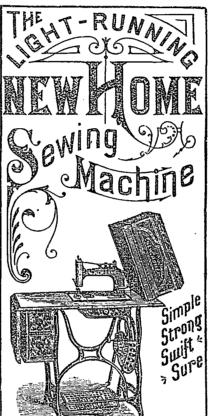
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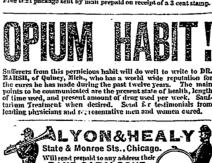
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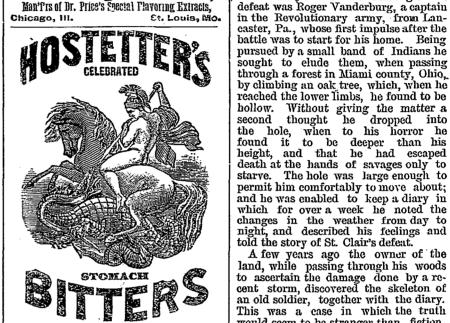
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A COUNTRY WOMAN OF MINE [Elaine Goodale in The Century.] Handsome? I hardly know. Her profile?

Accomplished? She says not, but who can

She does some simple things, and does them

She walks well, stands well, sits well—things so rare, To praise as they deserve I hardly dare!

She rows, rides, dances—admirably done! Delights in each, and yet depends on none.

What to take up she knows, and what to

drop; How to say clever things, and when to stop.

Few dress so well; she does what few car

She's not too careless, not conventional

quite; Does what she likes—knows what she does is

Takes New World freedoms with the Old World ease; She's but to please herself the world to

STRANGER THAN FICTION.

The Skeleton of an Old Soldier Tells

a Story of Defeat.

[Cincinnati Times-Star.]

The celebrated author, James Payn,

in closing one of a series of articles of literary autobiography in The Independ-

ent, in the course of which he calls at-

tention to the frequency with which the

apparently improbable inventions of

novelists are proven correct, relates an distorical incident that is known to very

few Americans, and probably forgotten by the majority of those who ever read

Among those who were with St. Clair's army at the time of its inglorious

defeat was Roger Vanderburg, a captain

battle was to start for his home. Being

pursued by a small band of Indians he

ought to elude them, when passing

through a forest in Miami county, Ohio

starve. The hole was large enough to

permit him comfortably to move about;

and he was enabled to keep a diary in

told the story of St. Clair's defeat.

at, and described his feelings and

A few years ago the owner of the

would seem to be stranger than fiction,

Yet Payn years before these bones were discovered had described a very simi-lar case in his novel of "Lost Sir Mas-

The "Guessing" Craze.

Detroit Free Press.1

much do you weigh?" "Guess." When

everybody's weight has been guessed the

nearest scales are resorted to, and 'the

parties are weighed. The ladies pay for-feits and the gentlemen bet. At an after-

noon or lawn party a favorite amuse-ment is to get each one to guess the length of a horse's head. "It will meas-use just the height of a flour barrel,"

says the knowing guest. A shout of derision follows; but after a visit to the

stables and a search for a flour barrel it

is found to be true every time. Taking a pencil and "guessing" the height of a gentleman's stove-pipe hat on the base-

board is another amusing game, not one in a dozen coming anywhere near the

A Naval Engagement.

[Brooklyn Eagle.]

the air was lurid with screaming shot

and bursting shell the admiral, on board

the American flag ship Invincible, heard a crash on the port bow and felt at the same time a slight shock. He called to

"Was that the British ram that

"No, sir," he said, "it was a Jersey

"All hands abandon ship," ordered

the admiral, with the calmness of de-

twenty minutes the Invincible lay safely

at the bottom of the sea where the clam

Progress in Japan.

[The Current.]

There is nothing quite so amusing as a Japanese statistical report. The pro-

gress of the people in civilization is prob

ably the most rapid ever known in the

history of the world. The authorities

there have just published a summary of educational works for 1882, showing

there were then in the country 28,908

elementary schools, 76,769 teachers and

2,616,879 scholars. In 1880, 37,683,633

The New Dining-Cars.

[National Car-Builder.]

ACCORDING TO PALMISTRY

Types of Hands.

[Detroit Free Press.]

hands according to the science of palm-

istry. They are as follows:

First the elementary hand. The char-

acteristic features of this hand are thick,

stiff fingers, short thumbs, turned back

large, broad, thick plam, very hard. These are the hands of laborers, farmers

and fighting soldiers—men who work laboriously, without thought or orig-inality. Are easily discouraged by ad-

vers circumstances which cannot be

overcome by brute force.

The spatulate hand has a big thumb, and comes next on the list. This is a

good hand to have. The possessor is an actualist and not an idealist, and surrounds himself with useful comforts.

The artistic hand, the third on the

list, is a flexible hand, with small thumb

and medium palm, indicating love of

beauty. It has three distinct types, but

in each love of some kind predominates. In the highest it is a love of art.

eration in all things and truth in all."

master of none." It is both a perplex-

There are seven distinct types of

spair, for he knew that all was lost.

The quartermaster saluted:

the quartermaster:

boat troubleth no more.

papers were sold.

struck us?"

clam boat.

In the midst of the engagement, when

Guessing parties are the latest. "How

Forgets what she has on—and so do you!

Delightful, intelligent, aquiline.

apparently contradict each other.

The characteristics of all these types apply to women as well as to men, but are less pronounced, as man creates, woman develops. The female hand may be di-vided into two classes, those with large Her keen eyes light it—keen, yet often kind Her fair hair crowns it to an artist's mind. thumbs and those with small thumbs. English women usually have Fine figure and fine manners, without doubt, Determine half her charm, and bear me out the exterior phalange delicately squared, consequent on their willingness to adopt household cares. The luxurious women of the east, devoted unto death, have slim hands with small thumbs. The Learned? Well, rather. See them for your-Mill, Spencer, Darwin, on her favorite shelf. Well educated, certainly well read; Well born, of course, and (not of course) well woman with square fingers and small thumbs will have a neat, orderly house. A woman with spatulate fingers and small thumbs will love horses and dogs. Provincial? Never. Cockney? Not at all. Her world is small enough, yet not too small. Conic fingers and a small thumb indicate a fondness for being loved. One To prove she knows it, only watch a while That humorous, tender, half sarcastic smile. does not need to be a gypsy queen in order to read the lines of the hand with

ing and amusing hand to read, as it lines

AT NEW ORLEANS.

fortunes for the owner. .

such instructions as these and predict

A Centennial Celebration of the Country's Cotton Industry. [New York Sun.]

The southern exposition, which is to be opened at New Orleans on Dec. 1, is the outgrowth of an idea that originated in 1879, when the Mississippi cotton planters' association was organized with a view to meet the desperate state of things then threatening the planting interest by the proposed exodus of the colored population, and the apparent necessity for replacing the old methods of raising cotton by new methods and labor-saving machinery. The as ocia-tion embraced planters from Texas, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisianarepresentative men who comprehended the importance of immediate action.

The first result of this association was the development of a plan by D. F. Kenner, commissioner of agriculture for Louisiana, and F. C. Morehead, president of the cotton planters' association, for an exposition in 1880, with the object of calling the attention of agricul-turists and others in the south to improved methods of treating the land and new agricultural appliances. The negroes had been taken with the idea of "exodusting," and the planters were ready to try almost anything. Correspondence with Edward Atkinson

and others, who took great interest in the idea, resulted in the memorable exposition at Atlanta, which proved a revelation and a means of education to the southern planters. It was an object lesson of the first class, easily compre-hended. The many practical illustrations of what could be done in the way of improved cotton planting led to wide-spread results. For instance, Benjam'n S. Rocks, a well-known planter of Yacoo, said he found that the labor-saving inventions, which he began at once to use on a cotton plantation of 2,000 bales capacity, made a saving of 25 per cent. Other representative planters gave similar testimony.

But the Atlanta exposition was but a primary school for technical education

compared with what is proposed in the New Orleans exposition, which is intended to be a sort of college to teach the applied science of agriculture. The idea that the Atlanta show should not only be equaled but celipsed soon obtained favor, and at a great gathering of agriculturists in October, 1882, the preliminary steps to the New Orleans ex-position were taken. It was then arranged that the exposition should brace everything that is calculated to di-versify southern industries, and bring together the lan l-owners and farmers of the south and machinery-makers and capitalists of the north. It was determmed that the exposition should be under the auspices of the Cotton-P.ant-ers' association, embracing all the south-ern states, and that it should be located in such city as the executive committee thought offered the largest inducements. Mr. Morehead was instructed to Washington and ask in behalf of the enterprise concessions from congress similar to those granted to the Centen-

nial exposition at Philadelphia. The New Orleans exposition is in fact a sort of centennial celebration of the beginning of the cotton industry in this country, as the first cotton was exported in 1784. This was the beginning of the great export trade that has made American cotton an important factor in the industry of the world. The year 1884 also marks the hundredth anniversary of the peace that closed the Revolutionary war, and it was thought fitting that the occasion should be made memorable by the exposition of the arts of peace. It was also considered that the south had been the arena of the most remarkable

industrial progress of this decade, and and was, therefore, the proper center for such a celebration. . . The coming exposition is called the world's industrial and cotton centennial exposition, and it is to be held under the auspices of the United States and the National Planters' association. On April 24, 1883, the executive committee selected New Orleans as the site for the exposition. Congress approved the charter constituting a board of thirteen members, six of whom are appointed by the president, and seven on the recom-

mendation of the association and sub-Under the act the commissioners of the exposition had the authority to invite foreign governments to participate in the exposition. In order to make provision for the guests thus invited, an act of congress was passed loaning \$1,000,000 to the enterprise, on the same plan that proved successful with the centennial exposition at Philadelphia. Louisiana and New Orleans raised \$750,000

by state and city appropriations and private effort, and from various sources funds amounting to \$1,500,000 more were raised to help on the enterprise. Then the plan was enlarged a little, and the federal government decided to ask foreigners to bring exhibits relating to the departmental workings of their governments as a contribution to the knowledge of the science of government. To carry out this idea a supplementary appropriation of \$300,000 was made by congress, and a board of officers was ap-

When the enterprise was started, one of the most active promoters was Senor Dias, now president of Mexico. President Diaz has not lost interest in the ex hibition, and promises continued cooperation. Already the Mexican government has appropriated \$200,000 for its share in the great show. The Latin countries of Central America will also be duly represented at the exposition. Although, on account of the use of the term southern exposition, many have supposed that it will be solely an exhibition of southern products and things having no relation to them, the fact is

it will be an international exhibition on

a larger scale than any heretofore attempted anywhere. The grounds cover 250 acres. The main building is the largest ever built for such a purpose. The government building measures 884 by 565 feet, and is itself larger than either of the two Paris exposition buildings, and larger than the Vienna exposition building. There will be in immense horticultural hall, art galleries, and other buildings, such as naturally cluster around a great exposition. The intention is to provide room for all exhibitors who have anything to show that is worth seeing. The exhibits are to be catalogued in nine

use for centuries in Persia and Afghanistan, but it was unknown in this country. The first oil well ever drilled was put down near Titusville. From the old May, 1869, and the first vein of oil was

The new dining-cars turned out during the current year are of course a great improvement every way upon those that were first built, and there is also a corpointed by the president. responding improvement in their management. There can be no doubt that they have come to stay, as much so as did the sleeping-cars fifteen years ago. Sandwiches are a great staple in London. Forty thousand men are said to be daily engaged vending them. There Are at Least Seven Distinct

> groups with about 1,000 cassifications. The Discovery of Petroleum.

> [Chicago Herald.] Twenty-five years ago the 28th of August last petroleum was discovered in Pennsylvania. The article had been in

The useful hand is of medium size, with well jointed fingers, palm hollowed and firm; people who have this hand are good organizers and disciplinarians.

The philosophic hand is a mediumsized, pliable hand. Its motto is "Mod-Indian days petroleum, known as Seneca oil, had existed in the vicinity. Large quantities, floating on Oil creek, had been gathered for medicinal pur-The psychic hand is the rarest and poses. From 1854 to 1858 producing most beautiful type of all. It is small, the fingers without knots, the third phalange long and pointed, the thumb small and well shaped. If the hand is operations of a crude nature were car-ried on. Trenches were dug into which oil oozed, and was afterward pumped into vats. The Pennsylvania Rock Oil large, and the joints well developed, it company was formed, and Col. Drake engaged to sink a well on the artesian principle. Work was commenced in has more force, but not so much origi-nality. Such subjects are guided by the ideal, the sublime and the spiritual. The mixed hand has parts of all the types. It is usual to find that the owner struck Aug. 28, at a depth-of sixty-nine and one-half feet. of such a hand is "Jack of all trades and