

no word capable of being corrupted into a 'tass.' In reading the Nassau Guardian the other day, however, I came across an advertisement of the sale of a piece of land 'containing about two tasks.' That made it plain at once. In the old slave times each man was given a task-a certain piece of land to cultivate for a day's work; so many feet square. And that custom of measuring land had outlasted

In front of a window where I worked last summer was a butternut tree. A humming bird built her nest on a limb that grew near the window, and we had an opportunity to watch her closely, as we could look right into the nest from the window. One day there was a very heavy shower coming up, and we thought we would see if she covered her young during the storm; but when the first drops fell she came and took in her bill one of two or three large leaves growing close to the nest, and laid this leaf over so it completely covered the nest; then she flew away. On looking at the leaf we found a hole in it, and in the side of the nest was a small stick that the leaf was fastened to or hooked on. After the storm was over the old bird came back and unhooked the leaf, and the nest was per-

He Knew When He Had Enough.

The committee of the prison association examined nine prisoners at Wetherfield yesterday. Among them was an Irishman, who said that liquor was what really brought him there and was sure he should keep clear of the aw in future and equally sure he should let liquor alone. The committee naturally had some doubts about it, and Father Hughes gave him some very good advice and caution. as to the temptation he would meet. Dwelling on this he said: "Did you ever see a eat that wouldn't drink milk?" "I have, your reverence," said the man, unexcitedly but decidedly.

"When it had had enough, your rev-

He explained that he had had enough of both law-breaking and whisky, and therefore felt no doubt whatever about

"You needn't tell me, sir," said an angry father to his son, "that you drank nothing but a glass or two of beer. You have been drinking whisky, I can

man, "it was whisky that I drank, not

"Well, you shouldn't have tried to

"I am ashamed of myself. It was very foolish in me to think that a man

A horseshoe made entirely of the horn of sheep has been tried in Lyons, France, and is found particularly adapted to horses employed in towns and known not to have a steady foot on the payement. The results of the experiments have proved very satisfactory, as horses thus shod have been driven at a rapid pace on the pavement without slipping. The new shoe is very durable, and though a little more expensive than the ordinary one, seems destined sooner or later to replace the iron shoe, particularly for horses employed in large cities, where, besides the pavement, the streets are intersect. ed by tramway rails which, from their slipperiness, constitute a source of per-

	A S. TOURJE, Proprietor Tremont Market.	May now be tound at the	87	i more pricedent daer i determined to	Liefe death interfered.	I Lathers and nothing, you know; whose	and the second s	
•	O. Cash paid for all kinds of fat stock.		in any reasonable time. I can explore	do so, and at once began to experiment	Now the name of Rawdon had never	grandfathers did nothing, you know-	largest ever grown," said a Parkplace	The Wealthiest Man.
	TAT D. CROXON, proprietor of Central Meat	MATAN HATAN ADAANNY	the depths of the earth, rise to the	with uncle's voice, which was deep	been known, as far as we could learn,		dealer, Saturday. "Prices will rule	The wealthiest man in the world is
· • ·	W. D. CROXON, proprietor of Central Meat Market. Cash paid, for all kinds of live stock and Produce. South side Front st.	MAJOR HOUSE GROCERY	highest skies above in my vapor. I,	and resonant. I would hold the back	in Kingston, and in all our search for	interrupted by the American, who	about one-half what they were last	the Chinese banker, Han-Qua, of Can-
	Stock and Frondee. Solth side Front st.	MUAANTI HAADII AITAATITI	and none but I, can do all this. I am	or my hand near his hips when he talk-	the solution of the emigma we had not	chimed in with, "Oh, we've plenty of	but a combination of cleaners who	ton. He pays taxes upon an estate of
	MISCELLANEOUS.	• ·		the delicate skin were conveyed to my	therefore uncle came home reading		owned natent-machines held the prices	\$450,000,000, and is estimated to be
		With a full line of fresh	ith the friends in the mane of the the	mind readily enough. I soon became	the story of the murder of Judge Low		up. The erop is too large for that this I	worth a plillon teals, which, in our
* .	CETH E. STRAW, Largest Stock of Wall Paper		with dear friends in-the grave. Still 1	acquainted with the alphabet, and	ry and the conviction of Tos Guyon		year. The prices to jobbers are now	money, would be about \$1,400,000,000.
	and Ceiling Decorations ever brought in Ber-		am only a drop of water-and if I need-	gradualiy grew familiar with the sound	for it seems that the day of the hang-	1	One and Altree Schulther and a standard state of a	
	Specialty. Three doors east of P. O.	TTT	ed anything in the line of Boots or	of words. (I could already read very	ing had drawn near, and the daily.	adelphia Record, owns 200 houses in	for the best hand-picked. The new	It is said that one out of three per-
	CHORGE CHURCHILL, Contractor and Build-	Ah Printing RECORD STEAM PRINT-	Shoes, I would go to O'NEILL'S New	well, but had not the remotest idea	journals, as is customary with them,	the Quaker City, and next year pro-	crop will begin to arrive next week."-	It is said that one out of three per- sons does not hear with one ear as well as with the other.
	G EORGE CHURCHILL, Contractor and Build- G or, and dealer in Lumber, Lath and Shingles.	UVN I I III UII to give satisfaction.	Store, Buchanan, Mich.	I what this or that word sounded like-	had seen fit to remind the public of	• poses to build 750 more.	New York Sun.	as with the other.
	Front street.							
	이 밖은 지지 않는 것이 같은 것이 많는 것							
-				이 이 집에 가지 않는 것 같아요. 영화 문화 가지 않는	그렇는 가장 집안 가지 않는 그는 물질을 수			

BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1884 The railroad fare from Chicago to

New York is now down to \$9.

There are grumblings in the neighborhood of Spain that apparently signify war.

New York police have concluded to allow no more glove contests, considering the same as prize fighting.

The St. John vote in his own State was one-twentieth of the plurality received by Blaine in the same State.

A number of Democratic papers are asking that the Blaine-Sentinel libel suit be dropped. It will probably not be and should not be dropped until judgment is rendered, one way or the other, in the case.

In view of objections the Democrats have pretended to have with the Republican management that they have kept too much money in the treasury, it would be no more than fair that the Republicans divide among themselves the cash now in the government wallet and allow the Democrats to take it as they left it, empty.

There are about 200,000 persons under appointment in the various offices of the United States government, and it cannot be expected that the new President can attend to much business until he shall have appeased the greed of his party by changing these appointments. Already his party is selecting his appointees for him, from cabinet members to postmasters at the cross roads. He has a heavy task.

The Democrats hereabout regret the election of Mr. Burrows more than any other loss they sustained. They bent every energy to his defeat. No method was too crooked to adopt and no lie too false to tell against him. Their every action was to show that they despise him as their worst enemy. He has a painful fashion of calling things by their right names, and it is that kind of man that party cannot stand. They found the same fault with Zach. Chandler.

Notwithstanding the disgust the Republicans may entertain at the action of the St. Johnites, and the inate love in the human breast for the sweets of revenge, it is the duty of every Republican member of the legislature to take such measures toward the submission of the Prohibition amendment to the vote, as the Republican party promised in its State platform at the Detroit Convention. That is not an

emancipation, and a gradual reduction of the tariff with a view to placing this eague of sovereign states upon a freetrade basis, and, at some convenient period, the pensioning of ex-Confederate soldiers.

Further on he says the Southern Democracy is firmly fixed in the doctrine of Calhoun and Jeff Davis, and 'nullifies the nigger vote by means of rifle-balls, rawhides, tissue ballots and terrorizing. I laugh in my sleeve when I think of what is coming, and how cheap your Independent Republicans will feel when our party begins to reverse the last results of the war." When asked if he thought Cleveland would submit to the dictation of the Solid South, he said there was no questhe North and South American contition about it, and by the time the elecnents. My Lord explained that Eng-

tion of 1885 comes around." he added. land had no hatred to the people of the we of the South will have the Govern-United States, but that it was the duty ment so thoroughly in our hands that of our statesmen to uphold the supremacy of England if that necessitatwe will be in position to defy your minority party. But let me tell you one ed the downfall of every other nation, thing: We will not go out of the Union to establish our supremacy. We and that it was necessary to the tranquility of England that the Republiadopt the Stars and Stripes as our can policy of Protection in the States symbol, and will treat the last one of must be broken down: a system that you as rebels unless you submit to our gives the Irish in the States so much control. This is what we ought to money, over and above keeping them,

before the trouble begins.

Venerable Voters.

Republican voter in the State.

his nineteenth vote for President

G. A. R.

Masons in the world.

1884.

-Boston Globe.

Millersburg, O.

have done in 1861, and this is precisely what we will do if you insult a major-ity of the people of the United States by electing another Lincoln in 1885, and electing him by a minority vote. I speak by the book, I am lately from the South, and I simply repeat the program of the prominent Democrats I met there. I consider the election of lish workmen, and when the wages in Cleveland as a moral cateclysm. It is the States are brought down to the

rebuke to the boys in blue and the vindication of the guards in gray. It rings Lincoln out as a traitor, and rings Jeff Davis in as patriot. From this time forward the social sentiment of the country will side with the Democracy, and the result will be seen on the pages of history. The coming genera-

tion, influenced by Democratic environments, will grow up to feel that the invasion of the South was an infernal outrage and the enfranchisement of the nigger an act the criminality of which was exceeded only by its folly." When the reporter expressed a doubt of any purpose to pension the Southern soldiers, Kernan said it was no fancy of his own. "It is an open secret in the Solid South that societies have been organized in that section for the purpose of demanding these pensions at the proper time, and likewise payment for the manumitted slaves. I

know personally several prominent planters who have kept accurate lists of their former bond-servants at the time Lincoln set them free." When it was suggested that the Republicans would make forcible resistance before they would permit all these objects to be accomplished by legislation, he said: "And if they do make armed resistance, we will have the army and the treasury of the United States to back us, to say nothing of the old Confederates, No. sir. We have the Black Republicans down at last, thank Heaven! and we propose to keep them there. We propose to keep them there. We propose to make the name of Lincoln and his hirelings

a stench in the nostrils of mankind We propose to revolutionize the Government and model it after that of Jeff Davis." Whatever the public may think of this sort, there is no disguising the fact that Kernan conscientiously believes every word of it, and solemnly protests that in what he says he does not misrepresent anybody.

The Henglish Hof Hit.

The following letter written by a

dread that Russia would grasp our in Kansas. The Democratic party ac-East Indian Empire if we declared war cepted his aid in dividing the Republiagainst the United States, saved the can ranks and the price they paid him Stales at that time. But since then was of the same nature as that which times are changed. England could was paid to Judas Iscariot. The Demsend a few, war vessels and blockade ocratic party contains not one element your castern ports, and that would which is favorable to the passage of keep every southern port free and open such sumptuary laws as St. John advocates. He knows this as well as we do. The personal canvass of John P. to England: two good ships of war at the Golden Gate, and the Northern States would be securely bottled up. St. John in aid of Democracy was the England would acknowledge the indemost shameless exhibition of personal pendence of the Confederate States and h**at**red wh**ich has e**ver been witnessed in this country. And by that canvass her millions in Confederate bonds would be due in four years; thus Enghe has lost the confidence of all Repub land would secure, without any danger to her stability, millions in money and licans and the respect of Democrats.-Chicago Telegram, (Dem.) an undisputed market for her goods on

State Items.

There are 200 women at Sarnia who are entitled to vote—and Sarnia is only a few hundred feet from Michigan, a land where a woman cannot vote any more than she can saw wood without sticking out her tongue.-Evening News.

An Emmet tough befouled the air in Grand Trunk railway car with vile to give the Irish leaders to keep up and obscene language, and Conductor their hostile organizations to English H. N. Stoddard put him out after a rule, must be crushed down, and the desperate struggle. When the victorpolicy advocated by what you call the Solid South to lower the duty on Engious ticket puncher returned to the car lish goods, is the means whereby Engthe ladics on board greeted him with land expects to rule the States, and ringing applause.—Evening News. bring down wages to the level of Eng-

Wm. Ford, a well-to-do farmer of North Branch township, Lapeer counbare cost of living, our government ty, bought a new butcher knife Friday, will have no further trouble with Irish organizations for the independence of which he placed in the pocket of his Ireland. Father says you must sell out before the Solid South gets control coat, to carry home. Arriving at his house he fell, and the knife cut one of of your government, and come home his legs, severing an artery, and causing him to bleed to death. He was about 45 years old and had a family.

Detroit is all excited over an "acci-Walter Pease, aged 100, voted for Cleveland and Waller at Enfield, Conn. dental" shooting of a bronze moulder Nathaniel H. Cole, 101 years old, votby a policeman. The policeman called ed for Blaine at East Greenwich, R. I. him to halt and gave chase, and in Jesse Shaw, of Buckfield, Me., 95 climbing a high fence, his revolver, a years old, is claimed to be the oldest self-cocker, was accidentally discharg-The first man to vote at Kensington, ed, and the man shot through the cen-Conn., was Edmund R. Kidder, 100 ter of the forehead and instantly killyears old, and one of the oldest Free ed. To those who hear the story, it John Chandler, 99 years old, voted for Blaine in Concord, N. H. It was looks like a pure accident, as no policeman can intentionally make so good a shot. The policeman was not arrested. Tomlinson Wells, of Litchfield, Conn.

91 years old, has voted at every Presi-Dr. G. Johnson lately told the Britdential election for seventy years. Jeremiah Austin, of South Coventry, ish Medical Association of a patient of his, 55 years old, who had lived upon Conn., is 101 years old. He voted for milk diet for five years. He took a Jefferson in 1804, and Cleveland m gallon of milk a day, but not a particle of any other food. This treatment Elihu Stevens, 96 years old, and the cured him of Bright's disease, father of twenty-one children, voted the Republican ticket at Oakland, Me.

As many as fifty wild geese and ducks have met their fate in the blaze of a gas well near Pittsburg. The light of the escaping gas deludes the

Yesterday afternoon the Executive poor birds and they fly into the blaze. committee of the National Council of The heat is so intense that not even a Administration, of the G.A.R., concharred bone is left. vened in the office of the commanderin-chief, in the Masonic Temple, for The discovery of a silver mine disthe transaction of any business brought trict, sixty miles by thirty, on the borbefore them. This meeting was strictders of New South Wales and South ly private, no outsiders being admit-Australia, is the excitement of the ted. The following members of the hour in those parts. In one instance a council were in attendance: Samuel mass of two tons yielded 10,000 ounces. Harper, Pittsburgh, Chairman; H. K. Fox, Geneya, N. Y.; Samuel Wells, A similar discovery is also announced in another part of New South Wales. Buchanan, Mich., and J. J. Sullivan,

The following distinguished guests "I used to be fond of poker," he said, were also present: Quartermaster and the expression of his face became General, John Taylor, Philadelphia, | retrospective; "but, sence I got four Senior-Vice-Commander, R. B. aces downed out in Missoury I her

The buffalo bones which are being gathered from the western plains to work up into phosphates, are worth more per hundred at the factories than

I suffered from acute inflammation in my nose and head for a week at a time I could not see. I used Ely's Cream Balm and in a few days I was cured. It is wonderful how quick it helped me.-Mrs. Georgia S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

Large quantities of African peanuts are imported into France, where they are used in the manufacture of olive

For fifteen years I was annoyed with severe pain in my head and discharges into my throat from catarrh ly sense of smell was much impaired. By the use of Ely's Cream Balm I have overcome these troubles.-J. B. Case, St. Denis Hotel, New York In Denver one household out of

every five is without a Bible. ADRIAN, Jan. 31, 1881. Have sold Downs' Elixir many years, and it gives the best of satisfaction. We had an order for three large bottles last week to be sent to Woodland, California. nov. J. R. BENNETT & Co., Druggists

It is said that the eldest son of the Prince of Wales will ask for an allowance of \$75,000 a year.

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events, and its steadily increasing liferary and pic-iordal resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of Sr. NiciolAs: "Personally Connucted," illustrated papers on famons places in Europe. By Frank B. Stockton. "Historic Girks" a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks. "Ready for Business": suggestions to boys about to chose an occupation,-based on personal inter-views with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Manson. "Driven Back to Eden," a sorial. By E. P. Roe. "Talks for Young Folks," a series of popular papers by H. H. (Helen Jackson). "Among the Law-makers": recollections of a hoy-page in the U. S. Senate,-containing much political information, both instructive and amus ing. By Edmund Alton. "Dary and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Charles Darry! Short Stories by Lonisa. M. Alcott. "The Progress of Tavention": "From Palanquin to Farlorear," a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. William M. Baker. "Anode Girks," being six short stories for rike by Sik Leading Writers." "Areadar of Girks," being six short stories for rike by Sik Leading Writers." "Areadar of Girks," being six short stories for rike by Sik Leading Writers." "Actions for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists. "Trades of Two Continents": stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyces. "Tave on How Suby and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists. "Trades of two Continents": stories of adventure, by St. Nicholas Artists. "Trades of two Girds," being six short stories for rike, by Six Leading Writers." "Cardoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures, by St. Nicholas Artists. "Trades of two Continents": stories of adventure, by St. Nicholas Artists. "Trades of two Continents": brite, pointed biogra-phies of great musicians. By Agatha Tunis. Special Papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hollock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rolling, G.B. Bartlett, Harrief Precett Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, COLORED FRONTISPIECES. Buy the November number for the children. It costs only 25 cents, and all book and news dealers sell it. The subscription price is \$3.00 a year, and now is just the time to subscribe. A free specimen copy of Sr. NicnoLAS will be sent on request. Mention this paper. The CENTURY Co., NEW-YORK, N.Y.

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has grown familiar to hundreds of thousands of young readers; and their interest and intelligent enjoyment have constantly inspired the editor and publishers to fresh effort. To day its strength is in its wholesome growth, its sympathy with young life, its hearty recognition of the movement of events, and its steadily increasing literary and pic-torial resources. The following are some of the good things already secured for future numbers of Sr. Nicholas: "*Via One Routt*" a social story for hove, by the

act that commits the party to prohibition, but to a question of greater importance, that of the right of the people to decide by a majority vote all important questions bearing upon the welfare of the State and nation, a principle on which the life of the nation depends.

It has been decided at last that the Democrats are to have the management of governmental affairs in this country the next four years from March next. Although we have some misgiving regarding the crowd that will surround Mr. Cleveland, we can but hope that he will make as good a President as the Democrats have promised us that he would. Twenty-four years ago this same party lost control of the government, turning it over to the Republicans in a bankrupt condition, the treasury empty, and six per cent bonds a drag on the market at 12 per cent discount, and the government running into debt in time of peace. When they lost their grip on the government that part of the country where that party is the thickest opened the worst rebellion against the country that has ever been known, and in the suppression of this Democratic disturbance the government was loaded with 2½ billions of dollars debt. It has been the straight-forward policy of the several Republican administrations to pay this burden as rapidly as possible, and so well have they succeeded that they are now able to return the control back to the Democrats with the debt over one-half paid, three per cent bonds selling in the markets of the world at 1 2134, and money in the "treasury to meet any emergency. This is a record that any member of the party may well be proud of. We can only hope that the Democratic party has learned from the Republican administrations to so manage the government that it may never be brought to the strait in which they left it in 1860, although whenever they have given expression to their sentiments they have been of such a character as to give but little encourage-

ment than that followed by the same party when last in power.

THEY COMMENCE TO SPEAK.

ment for any different line of manage-

Under the heading "In the Saddle," the Chicago Tribune contained the following interview, and the prominence of the gentleman who is interviewed give his utterances some weight, although it is not expected that Democrats will believe that such sentiments were ever uttered, and would not be surprised to hear of their denying that such a man as Kernan ever existed:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Nov. 17.-[Spec-ial.]-Will A. Kernan, ex-editor of the Okolona States, is now in Springfield, and in an interview with a reporter of the State Journal expressed himself as very happy over the result of the election. He said:

"Not only have we captured the Cap-itol and the White House, but I have no doubt we shall have a

young man in England to his brother, Brown, of Zanesville. living and owning property in this In the evening country, was sent to the Toledo Blade and camp fire wa ors by Forsyth I of Nov. 13, by the correspondent at was had. Duri Ottowa, Ill., Mr. J. Collins, and owing members amused to its specially interesting character we ing anecdotes an give it place in the RECORD. Read and cences, singing ponder:

various other make the occasio DEAR BROTHER:-Father desired me to write to you to let you know that to-be-forgotten or Nov. 13. England was going to make trouble with the United States as soon as the first favorable opportunity occurred The Vote and he wants you to sell out and come ALBANY, N. Y home. He heard My Lord tell an Irish -"The returns of the vote of the State Lord that is here how it was going to by the Boards of County Canvassers be done. This Irish Lord, by virtue are practically completed," says the of his father's death, becomes a mem-Evening Jonrnal, "and the result reachber of the Privy Council, and our Lord ed does not differ materially from that was informing him of the policy of announced a week ago to-day. The our Government in its relation with total vote of the State, in round numother nations, and more in particular bers, has been 1,167,000, divided roughto the United States. It seems that under Republican party policy of Pro-tection the manufacturing interests ly as follows: Cleveland 564,000, Blaine 563,000, St. John 24,000, Butler 16,000. In 1880 the total vote of the State, in have increased so rapidly in the Northround numbers, was 1,104,000, of which ern States that they are threatening Garfield received 555,500: Hancock supremacy in the South American na-534,500; Weaver (Greenback candidate) tions, and the Northern States are the 12,400; and Neal Dow (the Prohibionly rivals that England has in the tionist) 1,500. The increase since 1880 mechanical and manufacturing world. has been a trifle over 60,000, or about It becomes a matter of the greatest in-51/2 per cent. Cleveland has apparentterest to England, and the question ly nolled about 30,000 more votes than that must be settled is whether the did Hancock, while Blaine has polled United States shall drive England out about 8,000 more votes than did Garof our legitimate markets in South America or England shall crush the It is not difficult to find the field. cause of the discrepancy in the increase growing mechanical power of the Uniof the vote of the two parties, which, ted States—you will understand what under normal conditions, should have been about equal. St. John has drawn is meant by what was said better than we do. The young Lord was told that England had a good friend in the Solid South and the Democratic party, who away 24,000 votes, at least 90 per cent of which was Republican. His active canvass in the State, added to the serare in favor of free trade with Engious error commited at the Richfield land: and, if they once get the Presi-Convention in 1883, and its consequence dent, as a matter of course, the Solid have in effect deprived the party of its South, being really the Democratic natural increase of strength. party, are to have in their Cabinet the "In the net result Butler has been an Secretaries of State, Treasury and War, inappreciable factor. His vote in the with the Minister to London. The rest State is larger by only 3,000 or 4,000 than that polled by Weaver in 1880." "It is clear that the Republican par-

will follow. The negroes in the South will be pushed into rebellion. The white population will call on the Secretary of War for arms to put the negroes down, and to protect themselves against the blacks, until the great amount of munitions of war now in the hands of the North are safely stored away in the Southern States, when the South can do as they please. Through advices from London they got a law passed by Congress prohibit-ing the President from using the army and navy as a posse comitatus. Then the Southern States will call a Congress and declare for Free Trade. With a President favorable to England, England will supply the South with goods below the actual cost. That will bring on complications between the North ern States and England. The North-

ern States may chafe and be angry, but they can do nothing. The vast muni-tions of war will be in the South, the millions in the Treasury transferred South, the Northern States will be helpless. Already England has pushed the Canadian railway through to the great wheatfields of Manitoba to draw supplies from. England will make a flush market for every bushel of grain, every pound of pork, butter or cheese that Canada can produce to the exclusion of anything from the States. Thus England will have a loyal Canada in the North, the Southern

States as a positive ally in the Southit would be but a short time before the large manufacturing powers in the Northern States would be crushed, and England would be without a rival in the mechanical world-because England, having the rest of the world for

CREAM BALM ELY'S REAM BALM a market, can sell to the States at a MENTION THIS PAPER. Hardware Dealers. small loss-and as a consequence the Glick, the Democrat nominee, and tried speedily, and saves time and money Causes no Pain Northern States would become a secto elect him, but failed. which would otherwise be wasted in ARCH Tested and Endorsed by 100 Agricultural Journals. Gives [Relief at It will be noticed that in the whole majority in the Judicial Department ond Ireland, depending upon England arm and Fireside says: "After testing, each editor immediately dered'an Enterprise Meat Chopper for his willy near " American Agriculturist says: "These Choppers excel anything of the kind made in either Hemisphere." vain experiments with worthless med-Salesmen Wanted HAY FEVER of the Government within a year from for their goods. But you may think political career of St. John he owes all once. Thorough icines. to-day. Cleveland will have to yield that the Northern States would not the prominence he ever attained to the To sell Specialties in Nursery Stock. Nur-series, Fonthill, Ont., 415 acres. Experience not necessary. Large commission, or salary and expenses. Write at once to STONE & WEL-LINGTON, 233 Monroe Avenue, Rochester, N. Y. In no other city in the country do as Treatment will to the control of the Southern wing of submit, but rise in arms against the Republican party. What was the We prefer you buy from your Dealer. If he is out of them, send money to us. We will ship by next fast train. many women make their living by the Democracy, whose sentiments were Cure. Not a Liq-South. But if they did they would course of this man in the future? RICESDEE keeping boarders as in Washington. While we are, certainly, greatly in-debted to him for his part in creating endorsed by seven-tenths of our party to fight England also. England would uid or Snuff. Ap-It costs nearly double to manufac and are indor for a free arket on th FILLY BRUEEL ply into Nostrils U.S.A. Give it a Trial. S200,000 in presents given away. Send us 5 cents postage, and by mall you will get *free* a package of goods of large value, that will start yon in work that will at once bring you fa money faster than anything cleo in America. All about the \$200,000 in presents with each box. Agents wanted everywhere, of either sex, of all agents, for all the time, or spine time only, to work for us at their own homes. Fortunes for all work-ers absolutely assured. Don't delay. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Mainer at activity of the sec. heart by them to-day. Union Democrats American continent, besides she would dissatisfaction and division in the Reture DeLand's Chemical Baking Pow-Dakota Illustrated. USE / LADIES help to secure the independence of the and Beecher Black Republicans or Inpublican ranks, we cannot too strongly der, which is made from cream tartar HAY-EEVER 50 cents at Druggists dependents constitute a feeble faction Confederate States-so as to make condemn the methods of any man who | and soda only, than it does those filled A 32-page paper descriptive of the Northwest and Far West and a County Who are tired of Calicoes that fade in supshine or washing will find the in our camp, and we have only used good the thousands of millions of the betrays his friends. The course of St. with starch, flour, and other dead 60 cents by mail registered. Send for circular. Sample by mail 10 cents. ELY BROS., Druggists Owego, N. Y. Confederate bonds she now holdsweights. Some manufacturers, to them as tools." John from the time of his defeat in RICHMOND PINKS, PURPLES, "GRAYS," AND "OUAKER STYLES," perfectly fast and reliable. If you want an hon-est print, try them. Made in great variety. When asked to give his views of the ultimate object of the Democthose bonds are not yet due-and Eng-Kansas up to the night which closed the late political campaign, was that of a low-minded, jealous and sourced poli-can detect the impure ones by boiling Map of Dakota sent FREE for 2-cent stamp. Send your address to A. V. H. land knows the Northern States will MILLINERS especially should not fail Wholesale and Retail Palace Stores, S. E. corner Wabash and Madison streets, Chicago: Stylish Pattern Bonnets and high class Millinery unequal-led in the U.S. Sole importers of the noted N. B. H. Shapes and Tipped Tips, acknowled by the Milliners and ladies of taste to be unexcelled. racy under the control of its Southern wing, he said: CARPENTER, General Passenger Agent, never pay them-does not expect them tician, who, for the sake of gratifying water a small quantity. The ammo-his personal spite was willing to sall nia will produce an odor; alum also, Milwaukee. to do so. When England sent out the ₹w "Alabama" to prey upon your ocean commerce and invested in those bonds she hoped to divide the States at that time, but your statesmen, and with the GREAT OFFER 1 To the person send-ing us 20 ots. we will send by mail, post-paid, a Genuine Silk Haud-herchick, any color, and samples of a good paying bisiness. Address WM. MANN & CO., 163 Ran-"The re-establishment of the docrine WIN more money than at anything else by tak-ing an agency for the best selling book out. Beginners succeed grandly. None fail. Terms fred, HALLETT Book Co., Portland, Maine, 429 of State rights, the subversion of the fourteenth and lifteenth amendments, AGENIIS WANNED, ANY ONE MAKING month can learn something to their profit by ad-dressing REED BROS.; Box 271, Ionia, Mich. compensation for slaves lost by the bisiness. Address WM dolph St., Chicago, Ill. 7 3

ville.	sorter gi'n up playin' the game.'
an elegant banquet	"Your opponent had a straigh
s tendered the visit-	did he?"
ost, and a royal time	"No, he hed five jacks."
ng the banquet the	"That's impossible."
l each other by relat-	"Stranger, hev you ever played
nd old war reminis-	in Missoury?"
battle songs, and in	"No, sir."
ays which served to	"Well, if you ever do set dow
on a joyful and never-	game out thar, and a red-eye
ne.—Toledo Telegram,	whose clothes smell of cattle, w
	a corner off the table, and allow
والمتكافئة التكريب	he hez five jacks, just bunch
	kiards in the pack and say,
es Analyzed.	good.'"-New York Sun.
"Nov. 14[Special.]	

A Genuine Scotch Sabbath.

The Scotch are, of course, a very righteous people, indeed, and their reverence for the 'Sawbath" is a matter of common notoriety. Last Sunday a bark arrived at St. Andrews Bay, flying a flag for assistan e. A fishing-boat put off, and it was discovered that the captain and crew were in a state of semi-starvation, having been reduced for several days to a diet of one biscuit a day per man. But the godly people of St. Andrews are so strongly opposed to anything approaching Sunday trading that provisions were only procured with the greatest difficulty, and for some time it appeared as though the unfortunate sailors would have done better to remain on board with their one biscuit until Monday. I wonder if it occurred to these rigid Sabbatarians that if any of the men had died they would have been morally, if not legally, guilty of manslaughter ? - London Truth.

Old Gov. Mattocks.

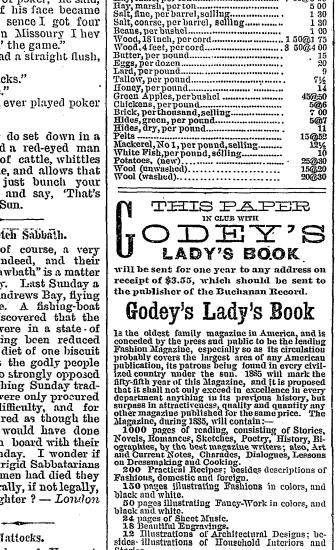
Old Gov. Mattocks, of Vermont, who, when in Congress, boasted that he could "beat 'em all writing bad," was no speech maker. The nearest he ever came to making a political harangue, according to a writer in the Lowell Courier, was once when his friends gathered around him to congratulate him upon his nomination as Governor of the State. He was in a ty gained from the votes of the worktight place, for le - as compelled to reingmen, protectionists, and Irish-Amerbly. His reply was as follows: "Boys, icans all that it lost from the defection I thank you; and now if you elect me for Governor I will tell you what I of the Independents, free traders, and Conkling Stalwarts. There is nothing will do. I will appoint two Thanksgivin the result to show that the Germanings and no fast. Good-by." Still, Americans in the State were shaken he wasn't often at a loss to find somein their allegiance to the Republican thing to say when something had to be said. One New Year's day morning as party by the bold appeal to them of the Democratic platform and the Demhe was bathing and preparing for break-fast he unfortunately leaned against ocratic candidate. The single imporant new fact disclosed by the full rethe door at the head of the stairs leadsult is the Prohibition vote. It is a ing to the kitchen. The door gave fact to be met and dealt with by the way, and the maids of the household, while busy preparing the morning meal, were astounded to see, rolling and tumbling into their presence, a chubby, fat old gentleman in a most unpresent able attire. But his wits were with him. "Ladies," he exclaimed politely, "I wish you all a happy New Year;" and then bounded up-stairs again, four steps at a time.

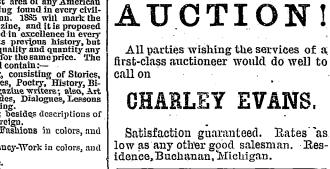
Phacts and Physic.

Paris is to have an elevated road in time for the exhibition in 1889. Fifteen miles will be in operation by that

TIME IS MONEY.

The harrowing pain of rheumatism, the spending of money, sometimes even to the last dollar, for useless medicines, are bad enough, dear knows. But many cases are aggravated, if not made desparate, by the fact that the sufferer is mind-sick over loss of time, which he cannot afford. Just here the merits of Athlophoros are most forcibly proved. It operates directly and





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 of any differences ingreating, as a second many other tobaccos.
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is also made of the finest stock, and for aromatic chewing quality is second to none.
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stories.

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APRIZE, Send six cents for postage, and re-ceive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money this world. All of either sex, succeed from the first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine. 429

"The Lives and Graves of Our President

ELY'S

WE BELIEVE

CATARRH



PLUC TOBACCO. "The Dime Cuts" must be as LARCE and as COOD ev'ryway. Wirth & Dickie. 60 & 62 Wabash Ave., Ohicago. the definition our resultance ave been sold. M. J. Stees, lay. M. Hodge, Ligonier, keray, Troy, O. 16 first day akland, Cal. 43 first 3 days. For Sale by GEORGE W. FOX, Buchanan, Mich.

FOR SALE.

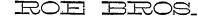
House and lot, pleasantly situated by Christmas selling it. For terms address at once Elder Pub. Co., 364 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill. on Third Street, Buchanan, for sale for \$800. The house is two-stories, with good cellar and cistern, and the lot is four rods front and twenty-four rods deep. Call at the premises for further particulars. L. B. HILDRETH.



Workmen of the Highest Class.

They are sold with the guarantee that they possess more points of Convenience, Durability, Economy, and general Utility, than can be found in any other line,

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Republican party.' St. John, the Traitor. Now that the election is well over and out of the way, it is a good time for the press of this country, and the people generally, to express their honest convictions regarding the contemptible attitude in which the great, whitesouled St. John has posed before his numerous audiences. It is just as well

to handle this conscienceless political mountebank without gloves-either hard or soft. John P. St. John was time. elected Governor of Kansas by the

votes of Republicans He was carried into prominence on the tidal wave of a temperance reform, but he was safely odged in the gubernatorial chair by the aid of the Republican votes. His conduct in office gave great offence to the Democratic party, and that party planned for his defeat before the meeting of the convention. In this matter it failed. The Republican party renominated him for the office against

a second and the second se



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gin's Hose Supporting Corset. The

Box Paper, Tooth Brushes,

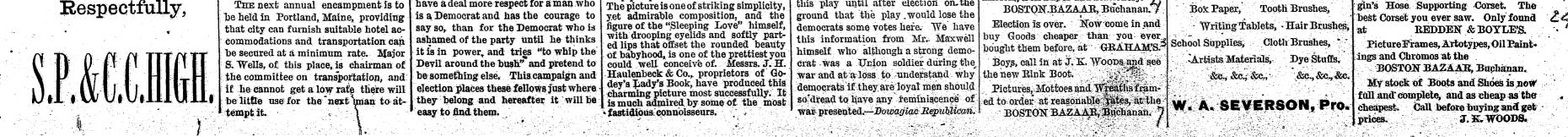
MR. WM. WELCH has bought the

THAT the St. John party voted "for

State Items.

Respectfully

The next annual encampment is to have a deal more respect for a man who s a Democrat and has the courage to



this play until after election on the

THE BURNING OF THE WORLD.

[Franklin E. Denton in The Current.]

morning clomb the East as young a

Adam and Eve, pure as their Paradise, Did hail its advent with their orisons, Fleets were upon the oceans, armies fought, And countless marts sent up their smoke and

din; Lovers did clasp, and there were funerals, Men laughed, and wept, and their own shad-ows chased—

There came no warning of the final day.

Hurried the hours, the sun plunged to hit rest, Drenching the West in blood! Outsprang the

stars. But changed their aspect for the grief di-

vine. The god-like pity of their golden eyes Was gone, and each became a sneer of fire! The Even was afraid, and there did come A paralyzing terror in the air.

A horrid roaring of the brazen East! And, like a lightning-sandaled Hell, the fire, The avenging fire, rushed round the recrease globe!

Rich provinces were shriveled as if leaves! The reasting nations robed the earth with shrieksl

The emerald Andes of the oceans writhed Above the clouds in their green agony

But all was over soon. The radiant earth, A ghastly cinder, a stupendous coal, Wandered upon its ancient path. And then The bright orbs sparkled, and the great sur

The bright or spanner, shone, And all the universe was peace and joy; For Discord is Time's illegitimate, But Concord, daughter of Eternity.

WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

The Cost, Appearance and Construction-In the Elevator.

[George Alfred Townsend.] It is a majestic thing to stand below and look upon this wonderful shaft, which has, even at the top, the extent of a considerable house, and at the base is, I think, sixty feet square. It has cost about \$900,000, but more than a fifth of this was spent fixing the old foundations, sc as to render it sure that the weight of the shaft could be supported. One almost regrets to see this monument finished when he thinks of the musical elatter made by the innumera ble workmen with their wooden mallets and cold chisels cutting away at the stone. The "Anvil Chorus" was hardly more pleasing to the ear. The monu-mentis not situated on very high ground. It is probably not more than forty or fifty feet above the tide. But it is in the very eye of Washington, inclosed by all the hills, and there are some beautitiful effects from this noble shaft, which is, I think, over 500 feet high.

As you go into Washington from the north you can see this shaft, now rising behind the capitol, which is on a hill, and the monument is about a mile further off. Yet the shaft clearly rises to the eye above the dome of the capitol when the passenger is some two miles off from the dome. The shaft is seen to move nearer and nearer the dome, and finally stands right behind it, like a tall man looking down on a kite. Slowly the shaft passes off to the left, and seems to be working through the air. It is all made of a very nice quality of American marble from a little way out of Baltimore. This monument marks rather a new era in the building of great shafts. No other shaft now existing that I know of was constructed by the aid of steam. When this monument was begun the work of building it was either done by hand or by some small hoisting engine. The stones when put, into the base of the monument were very irregular in size, and that part of the work which proceeded somewhere between 1840 and 1855 is the worst portion of the monument.

When the work was taken up by a direct government appropriation the larg-est and best elevator was immediately

small size intended to be trod on by heavy shoes. In the first place Persians when at home, take off their shoes, and thus a carpet of fine, delicate woof and design will last for ages, and actually improve with use such as this. In the second place, a large proportion of the rugs of Persia, and especially the finer grades, are nover intended to be laid on the floor, but to cover divans or tables, or to hang as tapestries and portieres. "This explains the extreme fineness of

texture and velvety surface which many of these rugs display, and also accounts for the fringe at the ends. Some of the rugs of Kerwan are almost as fine as cashmere shawls. The designs of these rugs were formerly of a large pattern, with a general ground of red, white or some other uniform tint, with borders

and details of minute tracery harmon-izing with rather than disturbing the general effect. These patterns are unquestionably of higher artistic importance, exhibiting quality designated by artists as breadth.

"The colors formerly employed in the rugs of Persia were imperishable. Rugs one hundred years old show no deterioration in tint, but rather a softness such as old paintings assume. The introduc-tion of analine dyes at one time threatened to ruin the manufacture of textile

fabrics in Persia, but the law against the employment of aniline dyes enacted by the Persian government is enforced with rigor. "The namads or felt carpets of Persia, although produced by a process which perhaps excludes them from the list of

strictly textile fabrics, may yet properly be considered in this report. The namad is made by forming a frame of the thickness intended or excavating a place in the ground floor of the size and depth equivalent to the namad intended. The hair is laid in this, and beaten with mallets until the original disjointed mass has attained cohesion and is re-duced to the dimensions of the frame. A design of colored threads is beaten into the upper surface, sometimes quite effective. The namad, however, is desirable less for its beauty than the complete sense of comfort which it effords. It is much thicker than other carpets, and the sensation to the tread is luxurious. No carpet has ever been manufactured that is more suitable for the comfort of a sleeping-room in winter. would imagine that the One size of the namad must necessarily be limited. But, on the contrary, the regular Persian carpets rarely equal and

never exceed the dimensions of some namads. The namad is more often than the carpets intended to cover an entire floor, elegant rugs being laid over it in places. I have seen a namad seventy-five feet long by nearly forty wide in one piece.

There is one species of rug special to Persia often spoken of but rarely seen. I refer to the rugs made of silk. It is not uncommon to see rugs of the finer types with silken fringes, and sometimes with a woof of silk in the body of the rug. But all silk rugs are rare, and rarer now than formerly. They are generally small, and intended for luxury rather than use. The price is neces-sarily very high. The chief of the merchants of Teheran told me of one he had seen over a tomb; it was barely two square yards in size; but he said 200 tomans, or \$360, would be a low price for it.

> Queer Land Laws. [Boston Budget.]

In the old Florentine republic in case of a land owner wishing to alienate his land, the neighboring owner had by law the right of pre-emption. If there was a difference about the price, the question was to be referred to arbitration. In case the land was sold to some one else, the neighboring proprietor had the

everybody must know that next to St. Peter's and the cathedral of Seville this is the largest church in Europe. But what of that? Mount the narrow stone staircase in the wall and gain the top of the dome, and what do you see? That the 100 turrets are a mass of gingerbread elaborations: that the 2,000 statues are a wearisome parade of stonecutter's work, despicable from the artistic point of view and worthless from the histor-ical. You are amazed by the incredible labor, the vast expense, the enormous loss of time involved in this structure,

whose only use could have been to amaze the curious and awe the ignorant. When you look from the dome over the luxuriant plains that surround Milan in every direction you can scarcely repress groaning when you reflect how many millions of these acres must have contributed year after year and century after century to erect this vast pile of curiously carved granite; how many myriads of peasants must have toiled and expired in order that the 2,000 statues should be

born What the Baby Was Thinking. [Boston Transcript.]

Mrs. Fogg-As I came by the station just now I saw a baby in its carriage. It was amusing to see the little thing watch the locomotive as it rushed past and until it was out of sight. I wonder what the little darling was thinking of.

Fogg—That depends. If it was a girl, she was thinking "splendid," "just too lovely for anything," or something of that sort. If it was a boy, he might have been mentally constructing a smoke-consumer or patent coupler, but probably was considering whether it was best to invest in the road's common preferred stock, its first, second or third mortgage bonds, its equipment sevens, land-grant eights, or car-trust thirteens.

For Fat People.

[Chicago Times.] Fat people have now their choice between four systems. 1. The original Banting, which consists of eating nothing containing starch, sugar or fat. 2. The German Banting, which allows fat, but forbids sugar or starch. 3. A Munich system, which consists of being clothed in wool, and sleeping in flannel blankets, instead of sheets. 4. Not eating and drinking at the same time.



portant.





W. H. TALBOT

TEST YOUR BAKING POWDER TO-DAY! THE GOOD TIME COMING

Brands advertised as absolutely pur

When Cheap Electricity Shall Have Superseded Steam.

[Chicago Tribune.] While the spokesmen of "the age of steam" are ringing all the changes on the glories of Watt's invention the pio-neers of science and invention are hard at work to displace it. Edison is now engaged in a search for a means of generating electricity directly from the consumption of coal. In a conversation with a New York reporter he gives an interesting glimpse of what he is after and what he thinks are his chances of success. What he desires to accom-plish is, to do away with the intermediary boilers, furnaces, steam-engines and dynamos that are now used in the production of electricity, and to procure that powerful force directly from the fuel as electricity is now gotten from the combustion of zinc in the battery. In consequence of the complicated methods by which the combustion of coal

is now converted into electricity this agent cost ten times as much as it should. We now, as is well known, get from coal but one-fifth to one-tenth part of the power it contains. Edison reports that he has found no trouble in obtaining a slight current of electricity directly from the combustion of fuel, but he has struck as yet an insuperable barrier to further progress. Before this barrier his experiments, like the similar successes of Jablochkoff and some German investigators remain mere laboratory curiosities. He will give himself five years to unlock this secret of nature and will think himself lucky ST. LOUIS. if he succeeds in that time.

The description Edison gives of the happy results that would flow from the realization of his dreams of cheap elec-tricity justifies his enthusiastic declaration that the inventor who succeeds in getting at it will do the world the greatest material service yet rendered to man. The unscientific world, he says, has no conception of what such a discovery would mean. It would put an end to boilers and steam engines; it would make power about one-tenth as cheap as it is now; it would enable a steamship to cross the Atlantic at a nominal cost; it would enable every poor man to run his own carriage. would revolutionize the industrial world. The electric motor is the ideal motor for all kinds of work. What we want is some means of producing the current cheaply. Now it costs ten times as much as it ought to. When we discover the short cut from the com-St. Louis, Mo

bustion of coal directly to electricity we can heat and light houses, do 'all the cooking, move all kinds of machinery vchicles and boats—do all the world's work, in fact, for almost nothing com-pared to what it now costs us. There is a good time coming for somebody. There is another possibility in this

possibility of cheap electricity which Edison does not refer to. Babbage, the great English mathematician and philosopher, predicted that if a power was ever discovered which could be cheaply distributed from a common center to the houses and shops of the working classes it would completely revolutionize the tendency of steam to mass capital and labor in great factories and swarming hives of industry. "The de-

hives of industry. "The de-serted village would live again. The efficiency of production gained by the consolidation of multitudiuous home forges, home shuttles, home shoebenches of the old regime into the steam-driven mills of to-day has been paid for at a ruinous social price. Happy villages have been swallowed up in murky factory towns, and the division of labor has been carried so far that every laborer is but the fractional part of a man. If cheap electricity will do

the mystery. One morning, a few days later, Denny found his lost pipe in his boot, and the sock he had left there when he went to bed was gone. Denny declared that there were ghosts in his house. He was thoroughly frightened, and wanted to sell his property. "A number of eastern men had got possession of some land next to Denny's, and his holding, they believed would in time be highly valuable to them. Un-known to any of Denny's acquaint-ances, they made him an offer for his property. It was less than he had paid, and in spite of his superstitious fear, he refused to take it. A day or two after that Denny found his stove half full of potatoes, not one of which had been in the house before, and the kindling-wood he had placed in the stove the night before was piled on a table in the dining-room. Without waiting to entirely dress him-self, he hurried to the parties who wanted to buy his property, and closed and clinched the transaction at once. When his friends, who had been keeping Denny in ignorance of the ways of the wood-rat for the joke of the thing, heard of what he had been induced to do by the sharpers, they attempted to force them to cancel the sale, but as everything they had done was regular, they refused to do it. Denny's friends, however, chipped in and made up quite a sum of money for him. If the wood-rat hadn't bothered Denny he would have been a rich man in a year or so, for his property became worth thousands of dollars."

glove had not been renumerated for his loss with his kit. The owner of the buckskin

one's woolen sock lay in its place. By

and by the whole community was out looking up missing things and dumping

nails at my shanty. I got back about half of them, and the articles that had

been left in their place were all restored

to their owners except the false teeth. No one in the whole neighborhood had

lost any teeth. The finding of the teeth

came to be the talk of the country, and

in a few weeks a judge over in a town

twenty miles away sent a man over to look at them, as he thought they might

be a set of teeth of his that had mysteri-

ously disappeared, stating that they

had been taken from a tumbler of water,

in which they had been placed over night, and that a dead bird had been

left in their stead. The teeth proved to

be the judge's. These rats must have

had a high old time with the judge's

teeth before they reached my place and

the wood-rats to carry all sorts of refuse

and garbage into the houses and scatter it about: I have waked up more than

once to find some moist and sweet-smelling morsel from the swill tub lying

across my face, or a number of them piled on the bed covers. This peculiar-ity of the wood-rat naturally led to con-

stant annovances and misunderstand

ings, and newcomers in the region, un-

acquainted with the ways of the animal,

were frequently mystified, and some-times frightened by occurrences. An Irish family once came to the neighbor-hood, where they had purchased a little property. They had not been there a week before the wood-rats paid them a wieit Donny Rung the bed of the family

visit. Denny Ryan, the head of the family, placed his pipe on the table as usual on going to bed one night. When he arose

in the morning his pipe was gone, and lying where he had left it was a tallow

candle. Denny had no such thing as a tallow candle in his house, and no one

in the house had touched the pipe. This

aroused his superstitious nature. He re-

lated the circumstances with much awe.

to some acquaintances, who, seeing some probable fun in store for them,

did not inform him as to the cause of

"It used to be a favorite pastime with

dumped them in the nail keg.

purchased and set up in the center of the monument, where it is to remain perpetually and carry up passengers. This elevator runs between trussed iron uprights, all open, leaving a frightful chasm between the open elevator and the sides of the monument. As you go up higher and higher, and begin to real-ize the stupendous descent in case of an accident, a feeling very like horror occurs to even a courageous The elevator seems to grow small and lean. The supports at the corners looks like straws. It gous up rather slowly, carrying the prodigious stone, generally about sixteen feet long by eight feet thick and wide, and when the top is reached there are four cranss of iron which seem to have the sagacity of the human hand. They reach for that stone as a blind man finds his bread on the table. When they take hold of it, in a perfectly noiseless way, it is lifted up into the air and brough down, and then the crane seems to feel for the spot in the wet hydraulic cement where the stone is finally disposed almost without the intervention of human beings. In this way the monument has literally walked into the air.

> How Tobacco Is Burnt. [Exchange.]

Tobacco raisers and producers of other plants whose dried and curled leaves are of value in the market, will be inter-ested in the latest explanation of the cause of the brown discolorationsspots of small diameter, in which the tissue is nearly destroyed—that so often impair the value of their products. It appears that rain drops, after a shower of a hot summer day, act as condensing prisms to the nearly vertical beams of the sun, concentrating the ray upon the surface of the leaf just beneath the center of the drop, and thus woducing a burnt spot of diameter corresponding with that of the drcp itself and of depth proportionate to the intensity of the

> For Building Partitions. [Scientific Journal.]

A composition of sand, cork, and lime molded into blocks is now on trial in Germany for building light partitions. It is said to have the advantage of excluding sounds better than ordinary brick work, while being light and a good non-conductor. But a composition of hard-wood sawdust applied to lath like common plaster is cheaper than the German method of constructing partitions, is much lighter, and has other desirable qualities.

One of the good old crusted - jokes of the bicycle club-room is: "When a man becomes a good bicyclist he says, 'good by, sick list.'"

PERSIAN CARPETS AND HUGS.

Costly Work Done by Peasants-Lux« urious Carpets Called Namads.

[Exchange.] The far-famed rugs and carpets of Persia are largely made by peasants in their homes, and are in reality a sort of needlework. United States Consul Gen. Benjamin at Teheran has sent to the state department a long account of the business. He says there are four leading classes of these carpets-the large size, the rugs, the ghileem, or knitted goods, and the namads, or felt carpets. Carpets produced in Irak are called pharaghans, and are firmer than other Persian carpets. Large-sized carpets must be made to order.

"Besides the pharaghan carpets," he ys, "floors are also carpeted sometimes says, "floors are also carpeten sometimes with fabrics from Kerwanshab, Hawadan, and the district of Lauristan. Also for this purpose the carpets of Mech-Kabad, in Khorassen, are available, although of inferior texture to the pharaghan. The carpets of Kerwan have the texture fitted to the rough usage required in covering floors; but while perhaps of superior quality to the pharaghan, they are always small and proportionately more expensive. "The Persian carpet par excellence is

the rug. The Persians use these in preference to large sizes. First cover-

right of buying it back at any time he chose during the next three years, on payment of the price for which it had been sold. Moreover, where a piece of land was not worth more than a certain price, and was surrounded on two sides by a larger domain, the larger holder had the right to force a sale. This, however, applied only to land on which there was no house. A man's right to his dwelling was always respected.

cal.

Very Economical.

Elder sister (to Mary, who has just re-ceived a penny from papa), "Do you love your mamma, Mary? Mary-Yes; For sale by all Druggists. she is very nice, but she is so economi

Courier-Journal: Ore of the strangest things about the success of coach-men in love affairs is the fact that they never buy ice cream. Pepper as a Condiment.

[Gastronomer.] The condimentary value of pepper stands very high, and, among European people, English are perhaps the most addicted to pepper. This condimentary spice may be procured under the two designations of white and black pepper, the distinction, however, not being in the botany but in the mode of prepara-

tion. Black and white pepper come from the same plant. All pepper is black originally, but the blackness resides in a superficial skin. If the berry be ground entire, then, of course, the powder will be dark-colored; but if the cuticle be removed previous to grinding then the powder will have a tint more or less approaching white, though never quite white—in this consists the only dif-ference between white and black pepper. The black pepper plant is indigenous to the East and West Indies, and it also grows in Jumatra, Java, and other islands of the Indian Archipelago. Two crops of berries are produced in the year, but the season of ripening is very

Irregular. If wholly unadulterated pepper is re-quired it should be bought whole and ground in a domestic mill. Bought in a state of powder it is always invariably adulterated, special ingredients being sold for this purpose. The two chief are known in commerce as P. D. and D. P. D., the first signifying. "pepper dust," and the second "dirt of pepper dust." Both may be described as the swcepings, more or less contaminated, of the warehouses in which pepper is stored. In addition to the ordinary peppers (black and white) of domestic use, there is another kind called long pepper. The fruit of this sort is not shaped as berries, but as elongated cylinders with rounded ends. It is of

more use, however, as an ingredient of cattle-medicines than as a condiment for human stomachs.

"Prominents" at the Market House.

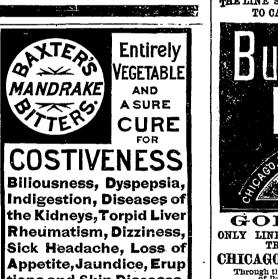
[Washington Cor. Times-Star.] In the markets seem about the last place to look for the return of society, but it is nevertheless the fact that the return of the leaders is as quickly noted there as anywhere in Washington. "You would be surprised to see the class of people who come here," said a dealer in the Central market, a huge brick structure standing near the depot where President Garfield was shot. "You would be surprised to see the people who come to market here. Prominents? Bless you, yes. Wives of congressmen and senators, even wives and daughters of cabinet people come here to market every week during the season. Fact. Why it is a common thing to see people with long titles ambling about this market hunting up this or that veg-etable, looking for a choice piece of meat or hunting for something extra nice for a dinner. Those who suppose that all the people of Washington, the prominent people, do their marketing by stewards are mistaken. Of course some of them do, but a good many of 'em don't. Vegetables and that sort of thing is easy to spoil, you know, and they generally want to look after them themselves and know what they are



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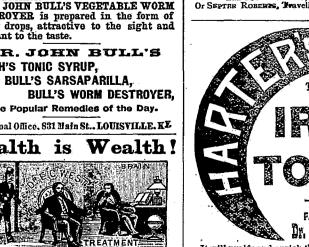
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Gentlemen at Large.

[Boston Bu !get.] We have among us a class of men who deserve neither our commiseration, sympathy nor pity, who are miserable by choice, and of no value in society. allude to those who have lived a life of PRESERVI penurious celibacy, until the property amassed by niggardly savings and selfmortifying deprivations hovers over them by day and by night in visions of distrust, disquictude and fear. These are they who never listen to the petition of the widow nor the cry of the orphan, whose charities end where they began, at home, if he may be said to have a home, who has no feelings in community with the world nor its families.

We have one such in our mind's eye at this moment; he is a man who neither indulges in the vicious nor the innocent pleasures of the age; his life is as regular and monotonous as an eight-day clock; he is punctual in waking and rising, punctual in lying down and sleeping, punctual at breakfast, punctual at his punctual at breakfast, punctual at his desk and the performance of his regular duties, punctual at church, except when there is to be a collection, and then he is suddenly indisposed; punctual in his appearance at another's dinner table, most dilatory in making a return. He leaves the city in the spring, to avoid high taxation, having first bargained with the selectmen of some county town that they will only assess him for town that they will only assess him for about one-quarter of the value of what he really owns. He was never known to give candy to a child or to "tip" a servant. In short, he is a selfish, miserly fellow, but nevertheless a gentleman at

large. Under Alaskan Glaciers,

[Exchange.] After a visit to some of the Alaskan glaciers, Mr. Thomas Meehan states that beneath the Muir glacier, said to be 400 miles long, flows a rapid torrent, which he estimates to be 100 feet wide and four feet in average depth, and which runs summer and winter without interruption. At its termination the glacier hangs over the sea, and gives off ice-bergs. Mr. Mechan remarks that the great ice-sheets have their lakes, rapids, waterfalls, hills and valleys; that the water ways change their courses at times through the melting; and that melting progresses freely in the sun's rays, but not in the shade.

Philadelphia Call: Laugh at triffesbut do it behind their backs, for the world is made up of trifles. THE COLORADO WOOD-RAT

That Lies Low by Day and Plays Practical Jokes by Night.

[New York Sun.] I don't know whether people out in Colorado are bothered yet with what we used to call wood-rats," said a former resident of that state, "but a few years ago, when I first went out there, they kept us in a perpetual stew. The wood rat is about the size of our common house-rat, with a tail nine inches long. It is gray on the back and white on the belly. There's dev-iltry enough in 'em to fill a wood-chuck. You seldom see one of them, plenty as they are, for they lay low in the day time, and won't come focling around at night if there is any one stirring about the house. The wood-rat is a natural-born, irreclaimable thief. What he steals for no one had ever found out while I was there, for he don't crib things to eat, and he distributes his booty throughout the country without regard to his personal benefit. When he steals something from one spot he will put in its place some article he has

filched from another. "I remember once I was building a shanty out in Pueblo, and had a keg of nails sent in from Denver. Work had been at a standstill for a day or so for want of them. I knocked the head out Getting Ahead of the Boys.

[Texas Siftings.] "What is the meaning of that red line above the fourth story of your house?" asked a stranger of a man near Pitts-

burg. "That is a water mark. That mark shows how high the water was during the great overflow about a year ago."

Impossible! If the water had been that high the whole town would have been swept away." "The water never was that high. It We

only came up to the first story window, but rubbed the cursed boys it out three or four times so I put it up there where they can't get at it. It takes a smart man to circumvent those boys."

Goldsmith: The first fault is the child of simplicity, but every other the offspring of guilt.

Where Indigestion Begins.

[Detroit Free Press.] Indigestion is often set up at tha carliest and, to the dyspeptic, the light-est meal of the day, at which he prob-ably confines himself to crisp toast buttered as soon as cold, bread-and-butter with a very lightly boiled egg, or a little fat bacon, the whole moistened with a little tca. In the word just used, "moistened," probably lies the "predis-posing cause." The food, when only half chewed, is moistened with a sip of tea to expedite its departure to the stomach; but to insure its digestion, be it ever so simple, the food must be thoroughly masticated and receive during the process the necessary moisture from the saliva.

Food should be swallowed without extraneous aid in a liquid form, and ought never to be washed down. A sip of tea may be taken between the bites, but not when there is food in the mouth of which a fair quantity ought to be disof. The tea itself, by being slowly sipped, receives its share of the saliva and is rendered more digestible. And this assertion is borne out by the fact that many persons who cannot digest milk when gulped or drunk down quickly, readily do so when it is slowly sipped. The habit of taking one's breakfast in the manner recommended is so very easily acquired that, after the first trial, no inconvenience will be felt; in fact, the food will be enjoyed and the pleasure of the meal greatly increased. Indiscretions committed at the dinner-table are credited as the cause of many dyspeptic attacks, but probably more may be traced to the pernicious habit indicated and indulged in by so many persons at breakfast and tea.

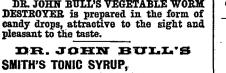
Progress in Common Schools.

["Bill Arp" in Atlanta Constitution.]

But I suppose this is progress, and it takes more learning to do this generation than it used to, and so they must be loaded heavier. Cobe wouldn't take a long shoot at a squirrel for fear of straining his gun, but we must shoot now, strain or no strain. I was in hopes there would be a reform in spelling, and we would leave out all these silent letters and save time. I don't see why nabor is not as good as neighbor, and plow as good as plough—we have got rid of some things. I remember when z was called izzard and when the way to spell buzzard out loud was to bu izzard (buz)izzard a r d (zard) buzzard. Mrs. Arp says that when she was a child (that was a long time ago) an old-fashioned carpenter was working for her father, and she wanted to play with the footadze and the carpenter said she might if she could spell it. She tried several ways, but he said no, that the way to spell adze

was a d izzard e. But our little chaps are happy now. They go a mile and a half to school and carry their dinner and they eat some at the first recess and the rest at noon, and come home hungry, and ransack the cupboard and closet. I go out to meet them most every evening for their ab-sence makes me lonesome, and I wish I was a boy again that I might go with them. I look forward to Saturday and Sunday as proudly as they do. Children are a great trial and a source of constant care and anxiety, but they are





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