TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR

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Business Directory:

SOCIETIES. I. O. O. F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening. R. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday 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 20 clock P. M.

O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No S56 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening. A. R.-Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular T. meeting on the first and third Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

ATTORNEY.

VAN RIPER & WORTHINGTON, Attorneys and Connselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Collections made and proceeds promptly cery. Collections made and proceeds proceeds proceeds proceeds. Office over Rough Bros'. Store. THORNTON HALL, Attorney and Counsellor at Law and Solicitorin Chancery, Buchanan, Michigan.

PHYSICIAN.

S. DODD, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.
Office in E. S. Dodd & Son's drug store.
sidence on Day's Avenue. DR. LEWIS W. BAKER, Physician and Surgeon. Night calls promptly attended to. MRS. E. F. ANDERSON, M. D., Physician and I make diseases of women and children a specialty. No.18 Portage street, Buchanan, Mich. W. SLOCUM, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office, corner of Third and Main ets. 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 t to 8 and after 7 P. M. Office on Main street, first door south of Rough Bros. Wagon Works.

DR. R. HENDERSON, Physician and Sargeon. Office over J. K. Wood's store. Residence, corner of Portage and Sixth streets.

M. WILSON, Dentist. Office, first door north of the Bank. Charges reasonable and satis-action gnaranteed. J. G. MANSFIELD, Operative Dentist. All work done at the lowest living prices and warranted to give satisfaction. Rooms in Kinyon's building.

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DR. E. S. DODD & SON. Practical Druggists A large stock of pure and fresh Drugs constantly on hand. Fine Perfumes and useful Toil at Articles. Prescriptions a Specialty. D. WESTON, Practical Druggist, dealer in Drugs Medicines, Paints, Oils, Toilet Articles, Schoo oks, Stationery &c., south side of Frontstreet

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W. A. PALMER, Notary Public, Fire and Life V. Insurance and Real Estate Agent. Represents ten of the oldest and best Companies in the United States. Office with D. E. Himman. HARMERS' METUAL FIRE INSURANCE AS-U SOCIATION of Berrien County. Only farm sks taken. Wm. Haslett, Sec'y, Buchanan.

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Manufacturers of cheap and medium grades
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M. TALBOT, Machinist. Engines, Threshing and Agricultural Machines repaired. Cider mill Screws, Saw Arbors, &c., made to order. Shop on Chicago street. T. MORLEY, Star Foundry and Agricultural D. Implements. Headquarters for binding twine. Corner Front and Portage sts. HENRY BLODGETT, Manufacturer of Build ing, Well and Pavement Brick. Yard in Mansfield Addition.

JOHN WEISGERBER, Mannfacturer of Lum ber. Custom sawing done to order, Mill or South Oak street.

W. O. CHURCHILL, Dealer in Lumber, Lath-Lime and General Building Material. Moulding, Scroll Sawing and Carpenter Job Work a specialty. Factory on Alexander st.

TAILORS.

JOHN FENDER, Practical Tailor. Work exe cuted in the latest styles, and warranted to fit-shop in Day's block, over Barmore & Richards store. Furnishing goods by samples. W. TRENBETH, Merchant Tailor. The latest styles in Cloths, Cassimeres and Suitings always on hand. All work warranted. MILLERS.

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K. WOODS, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, and Rubber Goods. Gentlemen's and Ladies' fine Shoes a specialty.

WEAVER & CO., Dealers in Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents Furnishing Goods and Valises. Latest styles of goods always selected. Frontst., Buchanan Mich CEURGE W. NOBLE, general dealer in Boots Shoes, Men's, Boys' and Youths' Clothing Central Block, Front st.

DRY COODS.

P.&C. C. HIGH, Dry Goods. Roe's Block 50 Front st.

GROCERS.

MREAT & REDDEN, Dealers in Staple and Fancy Groceries, Crockery, Stoneware and Elegant Hanging Lamps. Fine Teas a specialty. Front st.

C HARLESBIS HOP, dealer in Groceries, Crockery, Glasware and Bakery Goods, Day's Block Front street.

PECK & BEISTLE, dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Crickery, Glassware, &c. Opera House block Buchant n Mich. Free delivery.

BUTCHERS.

W. D. CROXON, proprietor of Central Meat Market. Cash paid for all kinds of live stock and Produce. South side Frontst.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SETH E. STRAW, Largest Stock of Wall Paper S and Ceiling Decorations ever brought in Ber-ien County. Ceiling Decorating and Papering a specialty. Redden's new block, foot of Day's avel

CEORGE CHURCHILL, Contractor and Build or, and dealer in Lumber, Lath and Shingles Front street.

HARRY BINNS, News Dealer and Stationer.
Stationery and all the leading News and Story Papers, and periodicals constantly on hand. Located in Post Office. DUCHANAN MARBLE WORKS. Monuments
D and Readstones of all designs and kinds of
marble. Bristle Bros., Proprietors

BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XX.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

ment."

NUMBER 2

The Cause of Moral Outrages.

This institution of marrage has been

defamed in our day, influences are abroad trying to turn this earth into

a Turkish harem or a great Salt Lake.

City, Alas for this new dispensation

of George Sand! Alas for the ming-

ling of the nightshade with the mar-

riage garlands! Alas for the venom of adders spit into the tankards! Alas

for the white frosts of eternal death

that kill the orange blossoms! The Gospel of Jesus Christ is to assert

what is right and to assert what is

wrong. Attempt has been made to

take the marrage institution, which was intended for the happiness and

elevation of the race, and make it a

mere commercial enterprise-an ex-

change of house and lands and equip-

ages; a business partnership of two

stuffed up with the stories of romance

after a while, have roused up to find

that instead of the paradise they

dreamed of they have got nothing but

a Van Amburgh's menagerie, filled

with tigers and wild-cats. Eighty

thousand divorces in Paris in one year

preceded the worst revolution that France ever saw. It was only the first course in that banquet of hell, and I

tell you what you know as well I do-

that wrong notions on the subject of

Christian marriage are the cause at

this day of more moral outrages before

Electrical Swords.

"Faust" at the Lyceum Theater, London, called to its assistance, besides

the charming acting of Mr. Irving and

Miss Terry, the scenic possibilities of electricity in a manner never before

attempted. In the duel scene between Faust and Valentine, Mephistopheles

takes a sinister part; and each time

that he crosses his sword with that of

Valentine, there is a flash of fire, a

continuous blaze of electricity. The

combatants have a metal plate under foot connected with a battery, and both Valentine and Mphistopheles

have mental soles to their shoes, con-

nected by a wire with their sword blades. As their swords touch, an elec-

tric circuit is completed. The continuous discharge of electricity is caused

by the edge of the weapos having teeth like a saw, each of which gives

off its spark. Faust is not a "conduct-or," and consequentlo his sword is

Cement for Cast Iron.

A correspondnet of the English

Mechanic says that he used the fol-lowing receipt with the greatest success for the cementing os iron railing tops,

iron gratings to stoves, etc., and with

such effect as to resist the blows of a

sledge hammer: Take equal parts of

sulphur and white lead, with about a

sixth of borax; incorporate the three

so as to form one homogeneous mass.

When going to apply it, wet it with strong sulphuric acid and place a thin

layer of it between the two pieces of

iron, which should then be pressed

together. In five daysit will be perfectly

dry, all traces of the cement having

vanished, and the iron will have the

appearane of having been welded to-

Died of Soaked Head.

has been missing all night and all day!"

frantically cried a little woman dressed

in a faded red dress and green shawl,

"What kind of a looking man was

"Little short man; bald-headed gray

clothes; nose most as red as yours."
"You will find him at the morgue.

A man of that description was found

drowned this morning."
"Drowned! drowned! And it's all my

fault! I told him to go and soak his

head, and this is the first time he ever

President Cleveland said, in a recent

audience given to the House Commit-

tee of Labor, "I appreciate the effect up-

on the mechanics of the country of

the constantly increasing use of labor-

saving machinery." The context, unhappily, shows that the President im-

agines that labor-saving machinery injures and oppresses the laboring man.

The very contrary is well known to be

the case. The sewing-machine, doing

the work of twenty women, the thresh-

ing-machine, doing the work of seventy men, the pin-machine, doing the work

of a hundred and forty persons—these

benefit all, but especially the poor. It

is one of the blessed paradoxes of the competitive system that the more la-

bor-saving machines are multiplied,

the better off are the laboring men and

women of the land. So it happens

that workmen, especially mechanics,

are more comfortable than they ever

were in the history of the country;

they get higher wages than ever be-

fore, and their money will buy more

than ever before of the necessaries of

life. It would be well for the Presi-

dent to study the facts of this grave

question before talking much about it.

It is reported that arrangements are

making for a large Eastern immigration into Arkansas within the next three

months. The immigrants are white

people, and of means and intelligence,

from West Virginia, Pennsylvania and portions of Ohio. The first-named

State will send over one hundred fami-

ies, some of whom have resided in

Harrison and Wood counties and other

mountainous regions of that State,

The reason for the change is that land

in West Virginia is too high, ranging from \$20 to \$60 per acre, and the win-

ters are too long and severe. The intention is to buy farms in the most

productive and healthful sections of

Arkansas, and carry on farming exten-

sively. The movement appears to be

the result of careful deliberation, not

having been worked up by railway

companies or immigration agents.

The newspaper of to-day is a library.

It is an encyclopædia, a poem, a Biog-

raphy, a history, a prophecy, a diction-

ary, a time-table, a romance, a cook-

book, a guide, a horoscope, an art

critic, a political resume, a ground plan

of the civilized world, a low-priced

multum in parvo. It is a sermon, a

song, circus, an obituary, a picnic a shipwreck, a symphony in solid brevier,

a medley of life and death, a grand

aggregation of man's glory and shame

It is, in short, a bird's eye vew of all

the magnanimity and meanness, the

joys and griefs, and the births and

deaths, the pride and poverty of the world, and all two cents—sometimes.

SAVANNAH. Jan, 28. - Several weeks

ago the Ryal family of McIntosh coun-

-Frank Leslie's.

Frank Leslie's

is threatened.

took my advice.—San Francisco Maver-

as the bounced into a police station.

he?" asked the sergeant.

ick.

"Send out an alarm! My husband

harmless.—Scientific American.

The recent production of the play

God and man than any other cause.

Business Directory. ARMERS & MANUFACTURERS BANK, Bu-chanan, Mich. All business entrusted to this Bank will receive prompt and personal attention. Wm. Pears, Pres.; Geo. II. Richards, Vice Pres.; A. F. Ross, Cashier. W. O. HAMILTON, Milk Dairy. Delivers Milk in all parts of the corporation daily. Residence, head of Front street. D. MONTGOMERY, Grainer and Decorator.
May be found at Straw's Paper Store.

Buchanan Music School. (Redden's Block.) Piano, Organ, Guitar, Clarinet,

Saxophone, Cornet, Violin, Viola and Double Bass. Thorough Bass, Harmony, and Instrumentation aught in a thorough and systematic manner. Brass and Military Bands organized and per-ected Music arranged to order for any instrument or combination of instruments.

Agents for Pianos, Organs and General Musical Merchaudise. Pianos and Organs sold on easy monthly ayments or cash. V. E. DAVID.

BUILDING BRICK

---AND---

TIBING.

Having recently crected an Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln. I am now prepared to furnish the

Best Brick the market affords. Also

HENRY BLODGETT.

FIRST-CLASS TILING ranging in size from two to eightinches. Calland see my brick and get prices.

A Sarguard.

The fatal rapidity with which slight Colds and Coughs frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the throat and lungs, is a consideration which should impel every prudent person to keep at hand, as a household runcity, a bottle of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Nothing else gives such immediate relief and works so sure a cure in ad affections of this class. That eminent physician, Prof. F. Sweetzer, of the Maine Medical School, Brunswick, Me., says:—

"Medical science has produced no other ano-"Medical science has produced no other ano-dyne expectorant so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. It is invaluable for diseases of the throat and lungs."

The same opinion is expressed by the well-known Dr. L. J. Addison, of Chicago, "I have never found, in thirty-five years of continuous study and practice of medicine, any preparation of so great value as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, for treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. It not only breaks up colds and cures severe coughs, but is more effective than anything else in relieving even the most serious bronchial and pulmonary affections."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Is not a new claimant for popular confidence, but a medicine which is to-day saving the lives of the third generation who have come into being since it was first offered to the public.

There is not a household in which this invaluable remedy has once been introduced where its use has ever been abandoned, and there is not a person who has ever given it a proper trial for any throat or lung disease susceptible of cure, who has not been made well by it. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has,

in numberless instances, cured obstinate cases of chronic Bronchitis, Laryngitis, and even acute Pneumonia, and has saved many parties in the earlier stages of Pulmonary Consumption. It is a medicine that only requires to be taken in small doses, is pleasant to the taste, and is needed in every house where there are children, as there is nothing so good as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL for treatment of Croup and Whooping Cough. These are all plain facts, which can be verified by anybody, and should be re-membered by everybody.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

Great Bargains

For Next 60 Days,

As we intend a change in our business

Come in and Get Our Prices,

And you will see we intend to

Reduce Our Stock

BOOTS & SHOES

-BY THE-

First Day of March. SCOTT & BROWNFIELD.

SALES

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

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Satisfaction guaranteed. Rates as low as any other good salesman. Residence, Buchanan, Michigan.

LORILLARD'S Giant 10 ct PLOWSHARE the lead.



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tStop only on signal. O.W. Ruggles, Gen. P. & T. Agt. A. F. Peacock, Agent, Buchanan.

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take Poles four and one-half inches at butt.

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FOR THE BEST

WATCH THE LITTLE FEET.

Mother, watch the little feet. Climbing o'er the garden wall, Bounding through the busy street, Ranging cellar, shed and hall; Never count the moments lost, Never mind the time they cost. Little feet will go astray, Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand Picking berries by the way, Making houses in the sand. Tossing on the fragrant hay. Never dare the question ask, "Why to me this weary task?" These same little hands may prove Messengers of light and love. Mother, watch the little tongue

Prattling eloquent and wild, What is said and what is sung By the happy, joyous child. Catch the word while yet unspoken Stop the vow before 'tis broken! This same tongue may yet proclaim Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart Beating soit and warm for you. Wholesome lessons now impart, Keep, oh keep that young heart true, Extricating every weed, Sowing good and precious seed, Harvest rich you then may see, Ripening for eternity.

GIVING A ROSE

BY CLYDE RAYMOND.

"Look, Lelia! That must be the new gardener whom Mr. Trescott has just engaged. You know Mrs. Bartlett was speaking of it yesterday, and praising his exquisite taste as a florist. And what an extremely handsome person he is! I do wonder if he would

give me a rose?" These words, uttered sotto roce, were not so lowly spoken as they were evidently meant to be; for the "hand-some person" alluded to, busily em-ployed in training some magnificent climbing-roses over a lattice arbor close to the garden-wall, bent a little more earnestly to his work to conceal the smile which suddenly overspread his frank, blonde face, and his blue eyes twinkled with some inward conceit which evidently amused him very

"Why don't you ask him?" was the reply, in a voice whose cold, halfsneering accents clearly betokened a haughty nature.
"So I will," said the first speaker de-

cidedly.

And both came to an abrupt halt in their leisurely stroll past the beautiful grounds belonging to Alfred Trescott, of whose wealth and approaching return from his foreign lands they had heard so much about. And then the handsome gardener

turned his face-sedate enough now. since the smiles had been forcibly supressed—in the direction of the two young ladies, as a sweet, girlish voice half-roguishly inquired: "May I beg one of those beautiful

"Certainly, miss" was the courteous response: and the white straw hat he wore over his short crinkling auburn curls was lifted with gentlemanly grace. He selected several of the most perfect flowers the vines could boast, and

presented them with a few simple, fitly-chosen words. "He has the air of a prince, upon my word." secretly thought Rose Reynolds, as she stuck the crimson rose in her belt, accompanying her pretty thanks with a glance from her lovely dark eyes, more expressive of her admiration than she was really aware of. She was one of the lovliest of brunetts, slender and graceful, with a

clear dusk complexion, tints of deepest rose and coral in cheeks and lips and a smile that was enchanting.

At least so thought the gardener, as she flashed one dazzlingly upon him, when, with a gracious little bend of her dusky head, she turned away to join her friend, who stood rather

haughtily alone. "Well, upon my word, Rose, you have made a conquest to be proud of," said the young lady, sarcastically, as they resumed their walk. "The fellow has evidently fallen in love with you. I could see it in his eyes. No doubt he fancies the attraction mutual. Flirting with a common gardener! Ha! ha! what would your aristocratic

mamma say to that?" "Hush, Lelia, he will hear you!" exclaimed Rose, warning, while a warm blush dyed her cheeks, as she felt that the handsome gardener had looked at her admiringly, albeit as respectfully as though she had been a

"Well, what if he does?" carelessly retorted Lelia Damon, to whom the feelings of opinions of a social inferior mattered little one way or another, "He's merely one of Trescott's ser-

"His manners are those of a gentle-man, nevertheless," said Rose, quite warmly, "And a handsomer man I'm sure I have never seen. I don't see how you can speak so, Lelia Damon."
"Well, well, don't get excited, Rose, dear, returned Lelia, laughingly. "You may waste your smiles upon the gardener, if you like. I shall keep mine

for his master." And the two girls passed on beyond the garden wall and out of the hearing of the handsome young fellow who seemed so intent upon training his roses in the way they should go. Yet not a single word of the low but distinct dialogue had escaped him.

He had keen ears, and if girls would talk audibly about himself, almost in his very presence, it was scarcely his fault if he heard what they were saying. So, at least, he reasoned, and the look of amusement deepened upon his expressive face. 'S-o-o!" he muttered, slowly and

softly to himself, "I'm merely one of Mr. Trescott's servants, am I? Very well, my proud Miss Damon; I'm glad vou've enlightened me as to my social status. I've heard of your beauty and brilliance, and thought of calling at Mrs. Bartlett's this very evening for the purpose of making your ladyship's acquaintance. Now, I'll turn this little piece of news to some account, or my name isn't—"

He paused, and a long, low whistle was emitted from his smiling lips, Clearly, the young lady's scornful words had not disturbed his happiness to any great extent. In Rose Reynold's mind, long after her walk was ended, the picture of the handsome gardener in white shirt sleeves and wide straw hat, with the sunlight falling on his bright fair face and glistening arburn curls, as he

reached upward in tying his refracto-

ry vines, lingered pleasantly, and she

net where she kept her most cherished

souvenirs, hardly knowing why she And then she blushed again, in shame and anger at herself; for Rose also had her pride, and the thought of being interested in "one of Mr. Tres-cott's servants," as Lelia had called

cumstances, must I regard him as an inferior, as Lelia does? Intelligence and refinement were expressed in every line of his handsome face, while his manners were just perfect. I'll ask Mrs. Bartlett about him. She and Mr. Trescott are old friends, she can doubtless tell me about his establish-

view Mrs. Bartlett on the subject, but as suddenly changed her mind. "No, no, I'll not mention it," she decided, with her hand on the door knob. "What nonsense to think of him at all! Lelia was right—I'm afraid I am too romantic. The idea of bothering my brains about a man whom I have seen but once, and shall probably nev-

And she started at once to inter-

er see again!" And Rose laughed in ridicule to herself, as she took up a piece of the latest craze in embroidery and began to stitch away for dear life, in order to forget all about the handsome stran-

But fate decreed that she should think of him in spite of herself; for that very day, as she and Lelia returned from making a call they encountered him just turning an angle of the house, on his way to the side gate. Evidently he had been around to the kitchen door.
Miss Damon elevated her partrician

head a trifle higher and deigned him not a glance as she swept haughtily, by her elegant skirts almost brushing against him as she did so.

Rose, however, gave him a kindly nod and smile of recognition, at the risk of a lecture from Lelia later on, and, it really did seem strange—the glance that flashed from those magnet-

fully lifted his hat, brought the bright color to Rose's cheek. "A confirmed case of love at first sight," laughed Lelia mockingly, with a significant glance at my heroine's handsome face. "Oh, Rose, Rose! what would Mr. Morton say if he could only behold those blushes which. I haven't a doubt, he would give his fortune to be able to call forth? Yet how readily they come and go at a

ic blue eyes, as the young man grace-

mere glance from Mr. Trescott's gardener : "Lelia, you are too ridiculous," flashed Rose, half angrily. "There's no love about it; I never thought of such a thing. But as to Mr. Morton, with all his hundreds of thousands, he cannot compare, either in looks, manners. or that je ne sais quoi which stamps the true gentleman, with this 'common gardener,' as you please to term him. There! you have my candid opinion, Miss Damon. Now, let's drop the sub-

And, with her dark eyes flashing, Rose abruptly quitted her companion and walked straight around to the kitchen door. "Mrs. Bartlett," she began impetu-

ously, "who is that gentieman whom we first met going away from here? is be not Are you acquainted with him?" "Acquainted with Alfred Williams I should say so," returned the landlady, with a proud smile, as if the acquaintance was an honor. "I've known him for years He first called to leave this beautiful basket of fruit, through Mr. Trescott's orders. And you are quite right, Miss Rose, in calling him a gentleman, for that he is by birth and education. And because he happens to honest, congenial work falls in his

way, rather than be dependent, he is none the less a gentleman, to my thinking. "Nor mine either, Mrs. Bartlett," ex claimed Rose, impulsively. "I told Lelia from the first he—But oh, dear! how dreadfully warm it is," breaking off suddenly as if she felt the telltale color rushing to her face. "I shall have to run right upstairs and don something cool and comfortable. Ta, ta, Mrs. Bartlett, I hope you will give us some of this lovely fruit for tea." And, with one of her bright smiles Rose hastily deserted the kitchen, while Mrs. Bartlett smiled mysterious-

ly, and drew her own conclusions from the young lady's crimson cheeks. "A gentleman by birth and education. Somehow, Rose Reynolds found a mine of comfort in that simple statement. He was her equal, thus far, and she no longer felt that vague sense of shame or romantic folly in recognizing him when they chanced to meet, as they did some times, when, in fulfilling Mr. Trescott's instructions, he called to leave a friendly gift of choice fruit or flowers for Mrs. Bartlett. "Heigho! I wish there was no such thing as 'social caste', or that I was like Lelia, too haughty or soulless to be

in danger of forgetting mine," sighed Rose, half in earnest, half-sportively, as she placed her French-booted foot upon a fallen log which served as a bridge over a somewhat tubulent stream. She usually took her walks alone now, as Miss Damon had grown much too sarcastic to make her chaperonage a thing to be desired. She also care-

fully favoided the Trescott grounds, of late, yet how true it is, after all, "There is a destiny that shapes our ends, Rough hew them how we will." Rose had taken a new route this afternoon, and, when she came to the rustic, romantic locking bridge, she stepped upon it, without a moment's hesitation. Half-way across, however, the rapid swirl of the waters beneath

caused her to grow terribly dizzy and almost lose her balance. White and faint and wavering, she was about to fall, when the sound of a clear strong voice from the opposite shore suddenly thrilled, her heart with hope and braced her failing courage. "Steady, steady, Miss Reynolds!" commanded those low, firm, reassuring tones. "Don't look down. I'm coming to assist you!"

And, after one long moment of breathless suspense and fear on Rose's part, he-Alfred Williams, the gardener-stood beside her. Without a word, he took her hand in his and led her gently and safely across the noisy, swirling stream. On the bank they stood still and looked into each other's eyes.

It had been a real danger-so much so that both faces were pale and solemn, and in his was that unmistakable look-that nameless, intangible "something" which told her that she was loved, that her life or death meant everything to the man besides her. . "Oh, Rose! Rose!" he cried, huskily, drawing her close to his side, "what if I had not chanced to see your danger!" For one instant he seemed to have forgotten everything save that passionate love which had so suddenly burst its bounds and showed her his

actually found herself blushing when The next, he gently released her and she put the roses away in a little cabi-turned away. turned away. "Pardon me, if you can Miss Rey-nolds," he said, brokenly, yet with a touch of his old proud independence. "I did not dream that I should so far forget myself—the great difference in our social stations—"
"Could you think that I would remember that now?" she interrupted,

She stood before him, her lovely dusk face bathed in blushes, her lips half parted in a tender smile, her proud dark eyes drooping shyly before the gaze that seemed striving to read her very soul. Then:

"Rose!" he exclaimed, in a voice vi brating with intensest passion. And the next moment she was imprisoned, a willing captive, in his arms. "You have made me the happiest fellow in the world, Rose," he said, after a time, when they came down from the clouds to practically discuss their future, but that same world will declare that you have done a foolish thing. You will experience bitter opposition from all your friends, my darling."

"I expect that," said Rose, her cora lips closing in a firm red line. have made my choice and shall abide by it." and knight-erantry and unfaithfulness and feminine angelhood, The two,

That evening Mrs. Bartlett's pretty cottage was looking its brightest in nonor of an expected guest. Mr. Trescott had suddenly returned and had sent word to Mrs. Bartlett that he should give himself the pleasure of calling there at once.

"The sly fellow!" exclaimed the good lady, laughingly. "As if I didn't know that I am not the attraction

that draws him here so quickly. He's heard of my young lady guests, you may depend, girls." Lelia smiled complacently. She had made herselt very charming for the eyes of the young millionaire and had but little doubt of her own success. She had been so absorbed in her com-

sreer at Rose, who had bravely confessed her betrothal to the handsome gardener. Rose was also in a quiet flutter of happiness, for her lover was coming too, and would thereafter take his rightful place among them as her

afflanced husband.

ing conquest that she had forgotten to

Presently the bell rang, after a brief absence, Mrs. Bartlett re-entered the parlor on the arm of an elegantlydressed and distinguished-looking man. "Mr. Trescott, young ladies," she announced, with a beaming smile. "The long-looked-for has come at last." Lelia, who had risen to her feet expectantly, sank back upon the sofa with a gasping, wordless cry of con-sternation. Her hopes were suddenly dashed to atoms. The man who stood before them-the young, handsome,

supposed gardener whom she had sneered at and despised. Rose simply looked her amazement. She had no words to express the emotions that ovewhelmed her. "My darling," said Mr. Trescott,

much-talked-of millionaire-was the

taking her hand and speaking in low tones that reached no ear but hers, "once more I must ask your pardon; yet this time it will be easier to grant, I think." In his pleasant, off-hand way he then related to them all the story of his little deception, and how it came about; of the conversation he had un-

intentionally overheard when, on the first day of his arrival he had been mistaken for his own gardener. 'Being a somewhat romantic fellow," he added, "I had a great desire to be loved for myself alone, and at once persuaded Mrs. Bartlett to assist me in keeping up my masquerade. The result has been eminently satisfactoryto me, at least. In giving away a rose be poor, and chooses to do whatever | that morning, I but won another Rose, whose beauty and sweetness will, I trust, brighten all my future life."-

Yankee Blade.

She Wouldn't Cross Devil's River. It is an army rule in New Mexico. and Texas to cross any stream en-countered in a march before going into camp. No matter if it is only ankle deep and a yard wide, cross it, and then pitch camp on high ground. If you do not you may not be able to cross it when you wish to. This specially applies to rivers in New Mexico, but I will give as an illustration a well known incident and accident which happened on Devil's river, Texas, some years ago. A major of infantry, now colonel, was ordered from Fort Clarke to Fort McKavett. On the march he came to Devil's river and went into camp. The stream was low and the sky cloudless. In the early evening he observed a distant thunder storm, but it passed away, and the camp was soon resting. At midnight, with no warning, a wall of water shot down the ravine and carried away two men and the ambulance in which the major's wife was sleeping, drowning them and her before any assistance could be given. Four years later the major lost a second wife in the same manner in the same place. A third time he married. He received orders that would compel him to again cross Devil's river. His wife went around by way of New York.-Correspondence

New York Times.

Beaten By His Wife. Here is a romance of one of the pretty treasury girls," as told by a treasury department watchman. "You see that modest looking lady walking slowly down the corridor? Several years ago she had a husband who was a clerk in this department and esteemed by all his associates. One day he failed to report for duty. His wife carnestly requested that she be allowed to fill the place while he remained incapacitated. The permission was accorded her. She proceeded to fix herself solid. The husband recovered, but she still held his position. She finally secured a permanent appoint ment to the place, and at once instituted proceedings for a divorce. The divorce was granted on the ground of non-support. Poor devil, she had robbed him of everything, and he was not capable of even supporting himself. You see, she is well dressed. Her husband is walking on his uppers, and his outer covering is nothing but a linen duster."-Washington Correspondence Pittsburg Leader.

Couldn't Read Reading.

One day a certain commercial pilgrim was in the wiregrass region and stopped at a town while the superior court was in session. After doing up the place he dropped into the court house. While he was there one of the lawyers handed an order to the judge for his signature. His honor put on his specs gravely and began to scan the writing slowly. He made very little progress, but stumbled from word to word with the greatest difficulty and halting. The drummer leaned over to a stalwart countryman and remarked: "Your judge doesn't seem to read writing readily." "Read writin'!" exclaimed the disgusted man; "he inmost heart as by an electric flash. can't hardly read readin'."-Atlanta

> Terrible Suffering. W. W. Kennedy, Paola, Kan., writes:

My wife has been a terrible suffer er and is now almost completely cured We only wish other women could or would use your valuable medicine, the specific 'Orange Blossom.' It has done us so much good." , Sold in Buchanan, by E. S. Dodd & Son, druggists. Send to Dr. J. A. McGill, South Bend, Ind., for "A Plain Talk to Ladies."

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Verscheidenheit.

The rules of William and Mary College in 1772 forbade the students to drink anything except "cider, beer, toddy, and spirits and water."

Lord Bute's subscription to the widows and orphans of the 81 men killed in his Mardy colliery was £210—about one-third of a day's income.

There is near Evansville, Ind., a fine strata, about nine feet in thickness, of fire-clay, which several experts have pronounced of a very superior quality,

and which is undeveloped. From the commencement of the cholera epidemic in Spain to the last day of July, the number of cases of cholera reported by the Spanish offi-cial was 114,740, of which 33,973 prov-

The divorce cases in Lane county, Oregon, for 1885, outnumber the list of marriages twelve to one, according

to the San Francisco Bulletin. "Dead from exposure" was the verdict of a Helena, M. T., jury on the body of a horse theif who had been

hanged by vigilantes. There is an association in Paris whose object is to help drunkards home at night. If the patient is too far gone to give his address, the club

cares for him till he can. Mr. and Mrs. A. Woodruff, of Rockford, celebrated the sixty-seventh anniversary of their wedding-day last Wednesday.

Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt a few days ago gave to the Rev. Dr. Gallaudet her check for \$1,000, to be devoted to the New York Mission for Deaf

Professor Spencer Baird is about to place 1,000,000 young codfish in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. He has great faith in the success of the experiment. A "sewing machine which is held in the hand and worked like a pair of scissors" is made at Bridgeport. Conn.,

the factory employing seventy-five peo-

In Albuquerque, N. M., a company is organizing to explore the ruins of a vast ancient city, where, it is thought, \$20,000,000 of plunder may be found.

The American colony in Paris numbers about 3,000, but the shopkeepers say it is worth more to the trade of the French capital than its 30,000 Germans and 28,000 Italians combined. The young women of a Connecticut town have organized "The Tongue Guard." Each member drops a penny

in a box every time she says a word against any body. The money is given to the poor. It has been estimated that an iron car wheel will travel some 40,000 miles while a steel tire enormous distance of 200,000 miles before wearing out; thus, though costing so much more, steel has greatly the

advantage.

Ethalinda De Wiggs. "That will be hard on the hunters," said her papa. "Why?" "They won't be able to tell which are the old-fashioned lynxes and which are not when they meet them in the woods." An immense number of sea clams, torn from their ocean beds and thrown

ashore by the late storm, line the beach

at Ocean Beach, N. J. In some places

"I see that old-fashioned lynx furs

are coming into style again," remarked

they lie in heaps two feet high. Farmers are carting them away for fertiliz-A peddler in Derby, Conn., fell into the water the other day, and would have drowned but for the timely assistance of two young men. Glowing with gratitude, the peddler opened his pack and gave to each a lead pencil.

That was his modest self- valuation. Mme. Judic was the cause of a duel between two editors in the City of Mexico on the occasion of her recent visit to the capital of the sister republic. One was a Frenchman and the other a Spaniard, and they disagreed as to the merits of the actress. Down in Texas they have an official

designated as "Scab Inspector." His

jurisdiction extends over one or more

counties, in which he visits the differ-

ent flocks of sheep, and those found afflicted with scab he requires the owners to have dipped, in compliance with The Savannah News says that during the cold spell in that section a wagon containing three persons, drawn by an ox, passed through Madison, Fla., 'and the occupants had placed a layer of earth in the body of the wagon, on which a typical Florida pine-

knot fire was brightly burning, from

A number of capitalists have aban-

which they were warmed."

doned Atlanta, Ga., owing to the recent prohibition movement. Persons who believe that the sway of rum is better for a community than the prevalence of temperance are not, unfortunately, confined to the Empire State of the South. Bread in Paris sells for one cent a sheet, about as thick as sole leather, and as large as an apron. It is baked on the floor of the oven in a few min-

utes, and is then spread out to cool

It is sweet and wholesome, and with

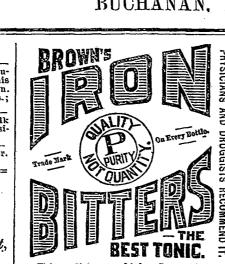
fruit and vegetables forms the chief article of food for a great part of the Next Easter falls on the latest date on which it can possibly occur, April 25, under the rule of the council of Nice, which decrees that Easter shall be observed on the Sunday after the full moon following the 21st of March. Its earliest possible date is March 22d. It is 152 years since Easter day has been so late. It will not again fall on that day till 1943. Ash Wednesday

A girl, 13 years old, who has grown only an inch in height since she was two years old, and has gained but little in weight, was before the Concord (N. H.) Medical Society at its annual meeting a few days ago. The girl weighs 35 pounds and is 33 inches high, has never been severely sick, and is unusually healthy. Her mind seems to have stopped growing at the same time. The French interference in China is

will fall this year on the 10th of March

said to have very seriously affected the trade in human hair, at least so far as Europe is concerned, since out of a former importation of 80,000 kilogrammes annually into France fully one-half was supplied by the Chinese. Methods of dressing ladies' hair which call for a far smaller addition of false hair may therefore be expected to come into vogue.

Harry Worman, a bright boy in Fosty were visited by a strange man in the guise of a farmer. His mission toria, Ohio, showed so much interest in electrical experiments that he bewas to purchase a piece of land which came-a privileged character at the was esteemed to be valueless, belongelectric light works, no other outsider being permitted near the dynamos.
The other day he wanted to receive a "good shock," and so got a pail of water and, touching the positive pole of a dynamo with a rod in one hand, put ing to the family in Carroll county. As it adjoined his farm he was anxious to own it. The Ryals sold it to him for \$10. It now develops that there is a gold mine on the lot, and that it is worth full \$20,000. A suit for recovery the other hand in the water and fell back dead.



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DWSHARE the lead.

JOB PRINTING,
him, however superior he might seem; softly, with a glance that thrilled him through and through. "But I know he is a gentleman," she interrupted, softly, with a glance that thrilled him through and th

is a large eight page, filty-six column, family newspaper, suitable for the farmer, the mechanic, and all others who do not wish to take a faily paper. It is an epitome of the The Dally Free Press, and is a live, progressive, and interesting weekly journal, full of good things. Note the following remarkable

THE FREE PRESS CO.,

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1886.

The Delaware peach crop is said to be in danger, if not already destroyed The new state house at Albany New York has already cost \$17,000,000

and still is not finished. Congressman Burrows has a bill in Congress for an appropriation for a ship canal between Detroit river and Lake Michigan.

The present Cabinet is becoming one of the most notorious the country has known by the action of two of its members in the telephone matter.

Ten millions of dollars is the snug sum by which the "reform" attorney General will be benefitted in case he can by his position in the reform cabinet succeed in having the government defeat the Bell telephone patent. Truly reform is necessary.

Congressman Comstock, of this State, a prominent member of the great partv that so abhors war taxes and so loudly demanded relief from the burden, has a bill before Congress providing the renewal of the old war times income tax. Here is consistency for you, with a vengeance

Strange that all of the members of the Cleveland reform cabinet who are taking so prominent a part in the prosecution of the Bell patent should be heavily interested in the stock of an oppostion company. Of course with a republican administration that has been used to such a thing it would be all right but with a truly immaculate reform administration it is hard to appreciate such a state of affirs.

The citizens of Seattle, Arizona, have taken active steps to free their town of the Heathen-Chinese, by marching every one-of the celestials to a Pacific steamer and paying their fare to San Francisco. The Chinese were not asked their opinion as to the policy of the move, but were quietly mov-

General Hancock died at Governor's Island New York, at 2:58 Tuesday afternoon. His death was the result of a malignant carbuncle on the back of his neck. "Gen. Hancock was born in Montgomery county, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824, and was appointed to West Point in 1842. He served gallantly in the Mexican war, in the Florida Seminole war and in Kansas during the dark days of 1857. In 1861 he was appointed brigadier general of volunteers and was assigned to the Kentucky division. Subequently he became identified with the army of the Potomac, and was with Gen. McClellan's army at Yorktown and Williamsburg, capturing the rebel fort Magruder at the latter place. Gen. Hancock was then made major general, and did gallant service at Centerville, South Mountain and Antietam. During the first two years of the war Gen. Hancock manifested his fitness for the position he was occupying in many a closely contested battle. but it was Gettysburg-that gave him a fame that will grow brighter as time elapsed from that date. He was sent to the command by Gen. Meade, and by his personal presence he rallied the forces and succeeded in winning that most important battle of the war. In that battle Gen. Hancock was severely wounded. Congress voted thanks to Gen. Hancock for his bravery and success at Gettysburg. At the close of the war the General was assigned to the middle military division, and subsequently was engaged in a campaign against the Indians. In 1880 he was nominated for the Presidency by the Democratic party, with W. H. English as Vice-Presidential candidate, but was defeated by Gen. Garfield."

Washington Correspondence.

Feb. 8, 1886. During the week interest in the proceedings of Congress, and in the controversy between the President and Senate has been partly over-shadowed by the constantly expanding Pan-Electric exposure. Everywhere in Washington the Telephone is the recurring topic of conversation. It is heard at the Capitol, in the lobbies of the Senate and House, in the street cars and hotels and in every group where politics and public men are discussed. Every one is wondering what the President will do, and what the Attorney General will do.

It is painful to see the Democratic party distracted from its great work of reform by this embarrassing affair. After twenty years of purification it is a pity that it should be placed in such a position. And I feel constrained to. say in the language of a Congressman from Maine: "If the righteous suffer thus, what then will become of us poor Republican sinners."

The friends of Mr. Garland hold that while he is placed in a very embarrassing attitude, he is not at all to blame. The supposition that Mr. Garland's purposes were entirely honest does not affect the situation. The pecuniary interest of a Government officer must have nothing to do with the public service with which he is connected, and the Attorney General has remained, since he was elected to his high office, connected with an enterprise whose interests he could fur-

ther by using his official position. Official virtue is urgently needed in these days when there is a deep seated suspicion in the public mind that public affairs are not honestly managed. And this affair is peculiarly sickening when it is remembered how the Demcratic party prated, during the late Presidential campaign, about old fash-

ioned public virtue. The course that Attorney General Garland will pursue cannot be forecast, though it seems he will attempt to brave a public sentiment, a difficult part to play where personal reputation is affected. The opinion is often expressed here that he must either get rid if his Telephone stock, or the Department of Justice must get rid of him. Some Congressmen express

statesmen, but Senators are reticent. Should proceedings of impeachment be instituted against Mr. Garland the Senate would be called upon to act as jurors, and it would not be proper for them to prejudge the case.

The House committee which is to investigate the conduct of the Telephone suit has on it five Democrats and only three Republican Members. but the latter are active and determined. Representative McKinley, of Ohio, speaking of the scope of the investigation that has been referred to this committee, said: "Nothing can stop a House Committee when it gets started. It can go as deep as it pleases."

Congress did a creditable week's work in a quiet way. There was legislation for land and water. The Senate voted \$600,000,000 for the Nation's militia, and the House passed the old Dingley shipping bill, after some inland Members from Indiana, Iowa, Arkansas, and other States had astonished the floor and galleries by displaying in debate their practical acquaintance with nautical affairs.

After a long discussion in which there were many passages at arms, the Senate welcomed the coming commonwealth of Dakota to the sisterhood of States. It was by a strict party vote, with the exception of Senator Voorhees, who voted with the Republicans. "The tall sycamore of the Wabash" has a son in Washington Territory who holds a prominent office. As Washington is also knocking for admission at the door of the Union, some one was so uncharitable as to hint that Senator Voorhees saw good family pol-

itics in this concession to Dakota. Considerable rhetoric was expended in the Senate over one man. The Secretary of the Navy had asked for an assistant Secretary of the Navy at \$4,-000 a year. Senators Plumb and Ingalls of Kansas and Van Wyck of Nebraska thought he was not necessary. Mr. Plumb said he would simply be another official to wear a rose in his buttonhole, give receptions, and disport himself to foreigners so as to make the Government "show" more complete. These Department chiefs were merely ornamental. Department work, like the brook, "went on foreyer," regardless of who was Secretary He thought there was already too much machinery in the Government departments. Responsibility was now so much divided that in fact, when. traced up, it could be found nowhere

Secretary Ingalls referred with some severity to the course of the Secretary of the Navy in connection with the Dolphin, saying it had been sent to sea time after time, in special search of a cyclone to show its "structural

Of Interest to This Section.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—Five million dollars is the estimated cost of building a ship canal across southern Michigan to connect Lake Michigan and the Detroit river. Representative Burrows of Michigan has introduced a bil to provide for a survey of the proposed route. Similar bills were introduced in the last two congresses and favorably reported from the committees. but both bills died on the house calen-

The length of the proposed canal would be about 178 miles. The canal would shorten the voyage, for all such vessels as could navigate it, between the lower lake ports and Chicago or Milwaukee, about 550 miles; or, as between Chicago and Buffalo, by onehalf the distance. The season of navigation on the lakes would also be prolonged by at least thirty days.

As to steam vessels, an average of

two days' time would be saved on the voyage each way, which on the season's work of say fifteen round trips, would amount to sixty days. As to sailing vessels, the difference in their favor would be much greater; but, confining the comparison to steam vessels and their tows, the advantages of the ship canal which is contemplated in this bill would be in the two ways in dicated equivalent to an addition of ninety days to the time of open navigation, or an addition of nearly or quite 50 per cent, and increase the number of voyages or trips in that proportion. The value of this cannot be even approximately estimated, but if the ship canal were to be of sufficient capacity to float vessels freighted with 50,000 bushels of wheat or corn, the added value to commerce would be immensely in excess of the expenditure, which, it is believed, would not exceed \$5,000,000. The late navigation of the apper lakes is always hazardous, and it is estimated that the loss by storm and wreck between Chicago, Milwaukee and Detroit has for twenty-five vears past been more than \$1,000,000 annually. The operation of the canal would undoubtedly diminish this by at least one-half, which would of itself be equivalent to the interest on the cost of the canal and the expense

of its conduct and administration. There has never been an official or governmental survey of the proposed route, but it has been carefully examined by private parties of experience in railway and canal engineering The aspect of the country through which the projected route would pass is of a comparatively level and even character, abundantly supplied with water in running streams, and bordered along a large part of the way with deep, never failing little lakes of from two to ten miles in circumference, and to the number of three hundred and more. A considerable portion of these lie above the summit level of the proposed canal, and an abundant water supply for a ship canal of the largest capacity is therefore undoubted. It is proper to say, however, that the bill under consideration but proposes an appropriation for a survey. The question of water supply, the depth of cut, and general engineering problem, and ascertained conditions will then be

available for accurate information. So long as the dominion of Canada is an appendage of Great Britain the necessity of the canal is apparent as a military route. Its inland character, and the saving of time and distance in the transportation of gunboats, men-ofwar and heavy ordnance that cannot be transported by railroads, would seem to make it a military necessity in case of war with Great Britain.

Moreover, there is a vast agricultural area beyond the western terminus of the proposed canal. There are five states in the northwest whose products would be tributary to the proposed canals whose united crop of cereals is now materially in excess of the whole crop of the United States twenty-five years ago, and the rapidly increasing productions of provisions, live stock for transportation, and other heavy freights to move are in still greater proportion. While this is all true, it is also true that less than half or one-twentieth part of even the most productive portions of our northwestern states and territories are yet under cultivation, and our vast mining inter-

ests only in the first stages of develop-The necessities for transportation increase faster than the facilities, and invite the attention of the government to the opening of new water-courses. While the railroad companies are gradually enlarging and extending their facilities the ratio of increase in pro- skill of the Eastern mechanics. As

means of affording protection to American industry in a manner more direct and so free from question as to multiply the methods of cheap transportation; and there is no method of diminishing its cost so promising as to increase the water ways, which not only afford the cheapest of all, but should remain in the control of the government and be exempt from all questions of carriage that agitate the public

Taking into consideration the little opposition of nature, the shortening of distance, the more favorable climate, and the lengthened navigation season and lessening of its perils, the inadequacy of present routes, the prospective increase of these difficulties, and, independent of the difference of the length of time of navigation in the two routes, the great disparity in the distance, there seems to be ample reason why Mr. Burrows' bill should pass.

Southern Claims In Congress. The arguments urged in the House by Hammond, of Georgia, and Barksdale, of Mississippi, in favor of canceling the claim of the Government on certain Southern States for direct war taxes, were remarkable for their assurance to say the least. Barksdale was even more impudent than Hammond, and in the genuine Bourbon spirit arraigned the Federal Government as a Rob Roy, holding to the

That they shall take that have the power, And they shall keep that can. This indictment of the Federal Gov-

ernment as a robber rests simply on the fact that under the act of August 5, 1861, Congress levied a direct war tax which, according to the Constitution, had to be apportioned equally among the several States in respect to population. The loyal States promptly paid their portion of the tax, but of course nothing was contributed by the States in rebellion, and the latter still stand on the books of the Government as delinquents. The tax if levied only on a portion of the States would be unconstitutional, and although the Federal Government has no power to coerce the defaulting States into making payment, it has preserved its consistency by treating the amounts as due and unpaid. As a matter of fact the Government has not had power to "take" any portion of this tax from the Southern States, but they have been able to "keep" that which justly and fairly belonged to the National Treasury. It is simply a case of default and swindling on the part of the Southern States, and the only parties entitled to complain are the Northern States that paid their dues and may justly insist that the levy should be uniform on all the States. There is another side to the demand

made by Hammond and Barksdale, The Southern States have refused to pay the tax, and as it is held that the Government cannot levy on their public buildings or other property there seems to be no way to compel them to do so: but the Treasury can carry these States on the books as delinquent and use their default as an offset against any claims they may present. This is where the shoe pinches. A number of the Southern States have old claims against the National Government, but they are unable to secure anything as long as the direct war tax remains charged against them. The Treasury keeps an account with every State and pays only the balances due In this manner the Government is able to enforce its claims in some degree against the defaulting States, and when any of them present legal claims they are simply allowed a credit on the old score and cannot draw anything from the Treasury. The object sought by Hammond and Barksdale is not simply to avoid paying the overdue tax, but to have the accounts balanced so that the Treasury may be

raided safely with old Southern claims. The amounts due the Treasury from the Southern States are largely in excess of the claims presented, and hence the Government has only an inadequate remedy in using their defaults as a set-off. The fact remains that a tax which the Constitution requires to be uniform has been collected from the loyal States, while those that went into the Rebellion are still in arrears. The proposition of Hammond and Barksdale, that the Government shall retain all the direct tax collected from the North, while the South pays nothing, involves an unconstitutional and unjust discrimination between the sections, and is intended, moreover, to thow open the doors of the Treasury to a large class of Southern claims.- $Chicago\ Tribune.$

The Railroad. The following appeared in the South Bend Tribune of last Thursday:

Last Friday's Times published an tem to the effect that South Bend people "do not take any stock in the proposed road to St. Joe, Michigan, via Niles", and said that "the Buchanan route is the only one that meets with favor, and it is only one mile longer than the other", etc. The last statement representing the Buchanan route as the longest line is erroneous, and is likely to mislead. Whether the road reaches St. Joseph or Benton Harbor, even though the line touches West Niles, the distance is less via. Buchanan then via. Niles and thence to a crossing of the river at Berrien Springs. The Buchanan route and that one west of Buchanan as well, is the shorter, and not only has the advantage of avoiding two expensive bridges across the St. Joseph river, and the costly crossing of Hickory creek if the line terminates at Benton Harbor, but while shorter, is less expensive per mile, the work on the Niles route being much the heaviest. Mr. Jackson, a competent engineer of Chicago, sur veyed the routes, and gave it as his opinion that the one via. Buchanan to Benton Harbor was over two miles shorter than any other line, and far better; because, on this one the best and least expensive crossing of the river is found, and the treacherous marshy and broad crossing of Hickory creek, near St. Joseph is, and can in

By Cram's latest maps distances are very accurately given, and by these and by county maps, the distances, if no allowance is made for deflections from a right line between tangent points sections of a mile each are 32 4-6 miles to Benton Harbor from this city, against 35 3-6 miles to St. Joseph, a saving of 2 5-6 miles on the Buchanan and Benton Harbon route; with the added advantage of finding ample room for yards track age, and superior facilities for transer of business between steamers and the railroad trains, as well as ready connections to a point farther to the eastward with railway lines leading from Benton Harbor northeasterly and that if they reach St. Joe must necessarily pass through that growing village. Both those flourishing towns will be well accommodated, whether the line terminates at one or the other; for, the business center of each will not be in any event much farther from the depot than are our own railway stations from the business portion of this city, and an excellent street railway connects the two vil-

no other way, he avoided.

Ben Butler's Idea.

Boston, Feb. 5.-Gen. B. F. Butler was interviewed last evening upon the condition and prospects of the shoe business at Lynn. Mass.. and said that Lynn would never lose her prestige as the leading shoe center of the country until the conditions of trade are materially changed and her mechanics had lost their cunning. The transportation of bark and hides from the West, and of the shoes back to the West again, placed the Eastern manufacturer at a disadvantage which could be offset only by the greater number and superior themselves freely about stock jobbing duce is much greater. There is no the soil of the West becomes exhausted

the people will turn more to manufacture, and eventually Lynn must lose her coarser grades of work, but the fin-

er ones she may keep. When the Western soil "becomes exhausted" Ben Butler's history will things being equal, richest in coloring matter. The backs of wild animals are have been forgotten, about four cenusually, and with few exceptions, (as among nocturnal and burrowing ani-

State Items. The Ionia house of correction shelers 555 convicts

Lapeer has the champion mean man. The fellow broke open the corner-stone of the German Lutheran church in that city and stole the coins and paper money deposited there-probably \$5, A stock company been organized in Rattle Creek with \$100,000 capital for the manufacture of a new fire ladder. ecently patented by A. J. Southerland

The Marine City salt well has reached a depth of 1.650 feet, and brine yealding 70 per cent has been struck. The company will at once begin the erection of a salt block.

Mary McDermott, of Kalamazoo, 13 years old, was driven from home by her father Friday night, and Sheriff Galligan gave her shelter. Last winter the same child was turned into the street one bitter cold night and both her feet were frozen.

Emma Grace Campbell, 9 years old, s on her way from Battle Creek to St. Augustine, Florida, to meet her father. The child is traveling alone, and bears letters to the conductors of the several roads over which she will

Eva Wall, the Jackson girl from whose limbs the flesh had been sloughing off for several months, has had one leg amputated, and as soon as she has sufficiently recovered from the shock the other will be taken off.

If the Blair educational bill, appropriating \$15,000,000, passes congress, Michigan will receive \$143,503 15 as its share, based on the assumption that there are 47,112 illiterates in the State. Under the militia act Michigan will get about \$5,770.

A deaf and dumb man was arrested as a vagrant at Jackson yesterday, and when he saw that his game was up the mute threw aside his affliction and talked Turky to the to the court in great shape. He was sent up for 20 days, just the same.-Detroit Jour-

Among the heavy questions being discussed by the University law students is whether the Michigan code permits a man to marry his widow's sister. It seems the Kent professor has decided that he can not legally do so, and the Junior Laws are laughing about it.

James Ireland, the treasurer of Hayes township, Otsego county, who was convicted of robbing himself of \$3,500 in March, 1880, and after lying in jail 14 months was sentenced to and served one year at Jackson, is in destitute circumstances, and is appealing for aid. Gov. Alger recently sent \$5 to the unfortunate man, who is broken in health and cannot possiply live long. His neighbors believe Ireland's protestations of innocence.—Detroit Journal.

They're having a special season of grace at the Basswood church, Corunna. The converts are chiefly women. and so thorough has been the work that these devotees of fashion have given up all their jewelry, rings and other gew-gaws to the evangelists; they throw themselves into all sorts of shapes during the meetings, and the Shiawassee Journal says several good women walk on the the church railings to show their agility and the depth of the change that has come upon them.-Detroit Journal. "What fools these martals be."

Eugene Haines, aged 35 years, living with his father near Hartford, Van Buren county, has been subject to fits of insanity. When the more violent, Haines was confined in a cell built in the rear of his father's shop. Yesterday the unfortunate man was placed in the cell and by some unkonwn means set fire to his bedding, the flames communicating to the building, which was destroyed, and Haines perished. -Detroit Journal, Friday.

"The county clerk has issued orders for wirtness' fees, etc., for the Holcomb perjury case to the amount of nd it is estimated that other claims of the same character will have to be paid to the amount of nearly \$200. There are also some officer's fees, etc., which will probably amount to \$100. Hilldale county has presented a bill for jurors' fees for the whole jury panel, making about \$960. It is thought probable that our board of supervisors will allow only the fees for the jury that tried the case, which would be about \$480, as the other jury might have been dismissed during the trial of the case. Taking the latter item, the total cost of the trial would be about \$1,300, but if the fees of the whole panel have to be paid the total will be about \$1,800." - Jackson Patri-

Quick

Says the Wood-Worker: The miller who cuts and threshes his wheat grinds, and has his good wife bake the same into biscuits in two minutes and half, must look to his laurels. An Eastern lumber dealer tells us that a party of lumber dealers from different States visited the pineries of Northern While at Hungerford, 6 miles from Big Rapids, it was proposed that a tree be cut down and i s progress watched through the lumber-yard. The tree chosen was 2; miles from the mill. It was cut into four logs, taken to the mill on the tram-road, dumped into the lake, drawn up the slide, cut into lumber, and the edges made into lath. From the time the ax first touched the tree until the last board was on the car ready for shipment was only 211 minutes.

The Well-Dressed Man.

The golden rule in dress is to keep clear of extremes. The well-dresse man never wears anything peculiar, and his garments are of the best material, one suit that costs \$50 being preferable to two suits that cost \$25 each; and the tailor's risk, be it observed, is just the same in both cases. the gentleman who has but one suit instead of two cannot escape embarrassment when it comes to sending his trousers to the shop for the purpose of having the wrinkles pressed out of them. The proper cut for coat and vest is that which makes them fit snug around the waist and loose over the chest, as the polite citizen is thus admonished at every turn that he will not only look better but also feel better if he stands straight.—The Mentor.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

The Colors of Animals.

[Popular Science Monthly.]

but one of their sides to the light. In

these fishes the upper side is colored,

while the under side, next to the ground

and the darkness, is not. Articulates

also have their upper sides most strongly colored, although what in them answers

most nearly to the dorsal column is next

to the ground. The parts of the shells

of mollusks which are in contact with

the ground are uncolored, while the

parts exposed to the light shine with

varied tints, and this, whatever may be

the peculiar positions assumed by par-

ticular shells. For individuals of the

same race, the abundance of the color-

southern climates, are frequently

darker skinned than the negroes them-

The Story They Tell Out West.

in form and perhaps 100 feet in circum-

ference. The water is clear and two

fall is of blood warmth and during the

beautiful spring entices the tired trav-

eler or the mountain tramp to bathe in

its waters. But the pleasant tempta-

tion conceals a deadly snare. Many have bathed, but it was the bath of

the pellucid waters, seems to be com-

posed of a white sand almost marble-

like in purity and polish, is in

reality a sucking quagmire, and once

within its clinging grasp there is no

in this fatal trap, some with agonized

friends standing not more than a score

of feet away and utterly powerless.

While the spring is remote from any

high road, or even any general trail all around, it is a noted hunting region.

Occasionally an unfortunate stranger

finds himself on the margin of this

fatal spring, and yielding to its seduc-

tions plunges in and is then no more.

His fate is a mystery, and is very prob-

ably laid to the account of the savage

mountain lion or the ferocious silver-tip

Migrating Squirrels.

[Cincinnati Times-Star.]

"I didn't know that squirrels ever

they do. They don't migrate

are noisy with

migrated?" said the newsman, inter-

annually like the birds, but they change

their place of residence at long periods.

There are great numbers of squirrels

round my place on College hill, and this

fall I noticed they were not to be seen.

Isnally at this season of the year the

squirrels are busy gathering nuts,

their short, sharp bark, but now none

of them are to be found or heard.

Some time ago I predicted a squirrel

migration and now I find that I was a

true prophet. I read in the papers that

thousands of them are crossing the

Mississippi from east to west. I re-

member when I was a boy of a squirrel

migration from west to east. I saw

thousands of the little animals swim-

ming the Great Miami. They swim

with their tails out of water, and if by

any mischance a squirrel gets his tail wet he is helpless. At that time, I

recollect, boys stood on the bank of the

river, and when the squirrel came near

they would knock their tails into the

water. Then it was an easy matter to

The Traveler's Annoyance in England.

Observing that at English railway

stations luggage is fought for in a scrim-

mage like Rugby football, The Satur-

day Review advises any student of life-

above all any poet—to go to a terminus

when a train has come in, and watch

the faces of the voyagers as they battle for "their things." What passions agi-

tate the strugglers for bags and trunks! How they fly nervously from open van

to open van! Their faces, even the youngest of them, are peaked and dis-

torted with fear, care, anxiety. You

may watch the wicked gamesters at Monte Carlos, and behold no such emo-

tions as are nakedly exposed at Water-

Here, first, is trembling anxiety and

light-winged hope; then come doubt and dread and sad-lipped patience and

supreme despair. The record of such

blank verse. The cruel and quivering

eagerness of the old is matched; by the

hurried selfishness of the young. Then, at last, most faces are lit up with the light of thankfulness and joy, while only a tortured remnant abides of per-

sons whose luggage has been carefully

thrown out at the wrong station, or has

been caried off, under their very noses,

Construction of the Hindoo Dome

[Chicago Journal.]

Some of the designs among a collec-

tion illustrative of the Mohammedan.

architecture of western India on exhibi-

tion in Edinburgh has evoked this com-

ment: "In construction alone the Hin-

doo dome is a lesson. The maxim of

its architects that 'an arch never sleeps'

made them discard the radiating yous-

soirs and employ a vault which, though

nearly pyramidal in section, can be or-

namented in a great variety of styles

and which, if at all large, looks to the eye below more or less arched."

Valuable Crystalline Coating.

[New Orleans Times-Democrat.]

wood or paper may obtained, it is stated, by mixing a very concentrated

cold solution of salt with dextrine, and

laying the thinnest coating of the fluid

on the surface to be covered by means

of a broad soft brush. After drving

the surface has a beautiful, bright,

mother-of-pearl coating, which in con-

sequence of the dextrine, adheres firmly

to paper and wood. The coating may

be made adhesive to glass by doing it

over with an alcoholic shellac solution.

Sulphate of magnesia, acetate of soda,

and sulphate of tin are among the salts

which produce the most attractive

erystalline coatings. Paper must first

be sized, otherwise it will absorb the

liquid and prevent the formation of

The Mexicans use a species of the blackberry for curdling milk to make

Ti.e "Horse Question."

English military leaders are beginning to urge a reform in what is known

as "the horse question." In 1873, when the army required 2,000 transport

horses, it was found necessary to import

1,500 from France. In 1882 it took 1,700 of the useful beasts. In the first

month of a serious war it is estimated

that 6,000 horses would be needed by

the various brances of the British serv-

ice; 2,500 is the utmost that the home

Progress of Mohammedanism.

strides in Africa within the last fifty

years, and Christian missionaries freely

say they will soon have to deal with it

Mohammedanism has made great

market could supply.

rather than with paganism

valuable crystalline coating for

ssions flows, almost inevitably, into

for "their things."

loo or Paddington.

by accident or design.

woods

Boiteaux.

rogatively.

Men without number have perished

such thing as aid or escape.

The bottom which through

remainder of the year icy cold.

The temperature during the

[Cor. Mail and Express.]

are exposed.

deadly

As a rule the parts of animals most

Southern yellow pine is constantly growing in favor, among Northern peo ole on account of its cheapness and durability.

exposed to rays of light are, other The proprietors of Ely's Cream Balm do not claim it to be a cure-all. but a sure remedy for Catarrh, Colds in the Head and Hay Fever. It is not a liqmals,) more strongly colored than their uid or a snuff, but it is easily applied Another class of exceptions may be with the finger. It gives relief at once. seen among fishes of certain families Price 50c. which lie on their sides instead of on Roscoe Conklin will, it is said, be intheir bellies, and expose not their backs

vited by Congress to deliver the eulogy on General Grant some time in March. I have had nasal catarrh for ten years so bad that there were great sores in my nose, and one place was

eaten through. I got Ely's Cream Balm. Two bottles did the work. My nose and head is well. I feel like another man—C.S. McMillen, Sibley, Jackson Co., Mo. New Zealand has 120 newspapers,

including 30 daily, to a population of only 400,000. ·

ing matter is generally proportioned to If a well be poisoned, woe be to the intensity of the light to which they those who drink thereat. It is worse It is well known that the skin is to poison the fountain of life, for one's self and for posterity. Often by caretanned by light, that people from the north are browned by living in the lessness, or misfortune, or inheritance, south, and that ruddiness and freekles this has been done. Aver's Sarsaparappear under the action of the sunlight. illa cleanses the blood, and restores Some people of the white race, like the Hindus and the Moors that live in

The death rate from chloroform is, according to a recent estimate. 1 in 1.-

selves. Still we can not affirm that light is the only cause of these changes. No other medicine is so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectorial for colds, coughs, and all derangements of the respiratory organs tending toward con-Every tourist who comes to Wyoming sumption. In all ordinary cases it is territory is told of the beautiful but a certain cure, and it affords sure re-Rattlesnake mountain and lief for the asthmatic and consumpwarned not to bathe in the famous tive, even in advanced stages of dis-Clinging spring. The spring is in a val-ley of the wildest beauty. It is circular ease.

The sharp-talking lady, on being advised to keep her tongue in her mouth, replied that it was against the law to carry concealed weapons.

Many suffering people drag themselves about with failing strength, feeling that they are steadily sinking into the grave, when by using Parker's Tonic they would find a cure commencing with first dose, and vitality and strength surely coming back to them.

Colored laborers and carpentersare indemand at Tavares. Fla.

I had to comb back my hair from my forehead and omit the parting to conceal my baldness. Since then Parker's Hair Balsam has made my hair as thick and glossy as ever. Ladies whose hair is getting thin will find the Balsam just splendid. Mary Swanson, Chicago.

"The world moves."-We suppose this is because it is cheaper to move than to pay rent.

Firs.—All fits stopped free by Dr Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila.. Pa.

"I have been very much interested The Pillsbury flouring mills at Minlately in reading about the migration of neapolis divided \$35,000 surplus profits squirrels," remarked Mr. Isaac N. La among 1,100 employes last year.

> The best on earth, can truly be said of Dr. Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises scalds, burns, wounds, and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. this wonderful healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by S. A. Wood 37y1

Mme. Nilsson has just refused \$30,-000 for fifteen concerts in Russia be-

When Baby was sick, we gave her CASTORIA When she was a Child, she cried for CASTORIA When she became Miss, she clung to CASTORIA When she had Children, she gave them CAST'A

More than half the students at Harvard are from Massachusetts, while less than one-third of those of Yale beong to Connecticut.

Throat-ail seldom gets well of itself, but deepens until it undermines the constitution, wastes away health, strength and flesh, and finally fastens itself on the lungs, completing the wreck and ruin of the whole man. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure is the only safe, sure and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung diseases. Sold by S. A. Wood at fifty cents and one dollar. Pleasant to take and safe for clildren.

It is said that Shanghai shipped to this country last year not less than 500,000 pounds of willow leaves disguised as tea. '

You will notice how quickly and thoroughly successful article is imitated, and also that the imitations are without merit, as they are gotton up by unscrupulous parties. Beware of imitations of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic. The genuice is sold by S. A. Wood, and promptly cures dyspepsia costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, ague and malaria diseases, poor appetite, low spirits, headache, or diseases of the kidneys, stomach and liver. Price fifty cents. Champagne is now the fashionable

wine in England.

Hale's Honey the great Cough cure, 25c., 50c. & \$1 Glenn's Sulphur Soap heals & beautifies, 25c, GermanCornRemoverkills Corns & Bunions Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye—Black and Brown, 50c. Pike's Toothache Drops cure in 1 Minute, 250 Dean's Rheumatic Pills are a sure cure. 600. A church in Westfield, Mass., is giving chromos as an inducement for out-

siders to attend its evening services. My son, seventeen years old, has been affected with nasal catarrh since quite young. I was induced to try Ely's Cream Balm, and before he had used one bottle that disagreeable catarrhal smell had all left him. He appears as well as any one. It is the

best catarrh remedy in the market.—

J. C. Olmstead, Arcola, Ill.

CURE FITS!

A BICOFFER To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O. and express office at once. The National Co., 21 Dey St., N. Y.

ADIES WANTED—To work for us at their own homes. \$7 to \$10 per week can be easily made; no canvassing; fascinating and steady employment. Particulars and sample of the work sent for stamp. Address HOME M'F'G CO., P. O. Box 1916, Boston, Mass. W E want SALESMEN everywhere, local and traveling, to sell our goods. Will pay good salary and all expenses. Write for terms at once, and state salary wanted. STAND-

ARD SILVER WARE COMP'Y, Boston, Mass.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Lowest Rates for Advertising in 981 good newspapers sent free. T vertising in 981 good newspapers sent free. Address GEO P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce st., N. Y. 244 **STOPPED FREE**

Buchanan Prices 'Current.

Phose figures represent the prices dealers, unless otherwise specified

Wheat, per bushel .

Corn, per bushel new, Oats, per bushel Bran, per ton, selling Pork, live, per hundred Pork, dressed, per hundred sel

ay, tame, per ton..... ay, marsh, per ton....

Wood, 18 inch, per cord... Wood, 4 feet, per cord....

Hides, green, per pound Hides, dry, per pound...

t, fine, per barrel, selling.

Butter, per pound

Eggs, per dozen

Lard, per pound

Tallow, per pound

Green Apples, per bound

Chickens, per pound

Brick, per thousand, selling

Hides, green, per pound

Mackerel, No 1, per pound, selling.... White Fish, per pound, selling.... Potatoes, (new).

Estate of Frank J. Merrill. Dec'd.

(First publication Feb. 11, 1886.)

CATATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the fourth day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate, In the matter of the estate of Frank J. Merrill, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Frank J. Merrill, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Ella M. Sameon, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to said petitioner or some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the ninth day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said dounty, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

county, three successive weak day of hearing.

[SEAL.] DAVID E. HINMAN,

[A true copy.] Judge of Probate.

Last publication March 4, 1886.

Estate of John H. Kingery, Deceased

First publication Feb. 11, 1886.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the third day of February, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and eighty-eix.

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate
In the matter of the estate of John H. Kingery, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Enos Holmes, administrator of said estate

praying that he may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate of said decease

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate Last publication March 4, 1886.

DAVID E. HINMAN,

KING'S EVIL Corrected every Wednesday by C. B. TREAT. Was the name formerly given to Scrofula because of a superstition that it could be cured by a king's touch. The world is wiser now, and knows that

15@52 10

20@22 25@28

SCROFULA

can only be cured by a thorough purification of the blood. If this is neglected,
the disease perpetuates its taint through
generation after generation. Among its
earlier symptomatic developments are
Eczema, Cutaneous Eruptions, Tumors, Boils, Carbuncles, Erysipelas,
Purulent Ulcers, Nervous and Physical Collapse, etc. If allowed to continue, Rheumatism, Scrofulous Catarrh, Kidney and Liver Diseases,
Tubercular Consumption, and various other dangerous or fatal maladies, are
produced by it.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Is the only powerful and always reliable blood-purifying medicine. It is so effectual an alterative that it eradicates from the system Hereditary Scrofula, and the kindred poisons of contagious diseases and mercury. At the same time it enriches and vitalizes the blood, restoring healthful action to the vital organs and rejuvenating the entire system. This great

Regenerative Medicine

Is composed of the genuine Honduras Sarsaparilla, with Yellow Dock, Stillingia, the Iodides of Potassium and Iron, and other ingredients of great potency, carefully and scientifically compounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession and the heet pounded. Its formula is generally known to the medical profession, and the best physicians constantly prescribe AYER'S SARSAPARILLA as an

Absolute Cure

For all diseases caused by the vitiation of the blood. It is concentrated to the highest practicable degree, far beyond any other preparation for which like effects are claimed, and is therefore the cheapest, as well as the best blood purifying medi-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass

[Analytical Chemists.] Sold by all Druggists: Price \$1; Six bottles for \$5.

Is like the man who always keeps his word. It performs all that it agrees to do. It has cured, and will cure Bright of the sound in the second and will cure Bright on its own intrinsic worth as a reliable cure in all the prevalent diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Urinary Organs. We gnarantee it to cure 30 per cent of such diseases if directions are strictly followed. Do you feel weary and dull, pain under the shoulder blades, an oppressed feeling after eating? The Liver is at fault. CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE, in connection with Craig's Laxative Pill, will relieve you. Have you pain or soreness across small of the back? Do you have any irritation of the Urinary passages? Do not neglect these symptoms. If you do they will terminate in some serious organic disease. Perhaps there are many remedies that will cure you. We know that CRAIG'S KIDNEY CURE will do so. Beware of imitations. See that it is manufactured at No. 72 Mill-st., Rochester, X. Y., and bears our trade mark—a divided kidney. In all cases of constipation of the bowels, use Dr. Craig's Laxative Pill.

These remedies are for sale by S. A. WOOD and T. WESTON and druggists generally. and licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased as in the said petition described.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 8th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. These remedies are for sale by S. A. WOOD and D. WESTON, and druggists generally. 23-35

GEO.W. SAMSON

Offers his entire stock of

STOVES!

AT ACTUAL COST!

Now is the time to get a good bargain.

CHAS. B. TREAT, Successor to Treat & Redden,

Leading Grocers!

Having bought the interest of my partner, Mr. L. L. Redden, I will continue the business at the old stand, where I will strive by honest and fair dealing, to hold all the trade of my old friends and to gain many new ones.

Cor. Day's Ave. and Front St., BUCHANAN, MICH.

BUY



BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1880 uteredat the Post-Office, at Buchanan, Mich., as Second-Class Matter.



Down goes the price on Boots, Shoes, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Gents' Furnishing Goods. We wish to close out our entire Winter Stock to be ready for a big Stock for Spring. A big slaughter on Overcoats.

G. W. NOBLE.



House for rent. Call at this office BAINBRIDGE is to have a new church CIRCUIT COURT adjourned yesterday

forenoon THE McCrone murder case has been

continued to next term of court. THE Buckeye Cookery is still for

sale at this office. NILES post office is to be moved to

NILES city rays three nightwatch men \$50 each per month.

the new Gitchell block, soon.

born Feb. 7.

THEY have a brand new son at George York's.

Mr. A. S. Morgan will be in the employ of Will Howe, in Dakota, the

An attempt is being made to establish a lodge of Royal Arcanum in this | for a good time.

FOUND,-A gold ring. Call on Myron Mead, at wagon works, prove property, pay charges and take your ring.

MR. HENRY LOUGH has returne this place, arriving with his family

FISHING through the ice, at Dayton, is having its run. Some fine pickerel are being hooked.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, of Niles, has been appointed Deputy Sherriff rice George W. Timmons, resigned.

Eight persons received membership in the Christian Church in this village

last Sunday, and two were baptised. COLOMA and Dayton are head-

quarters for itch in this county this DIPHTHERIA is having a little run

among Bainbridge youngsters, four of Mr. Chrisdoctor's family being afflicted

A CHANGE in temperature from below zero to fifty above this week has materially thinned our excellent sleighing.

Among the decisions of the Supreme Court of last Wednesday is one affiming the case of Redding vs. Rozell, rom this county.

THE date decided upon for the next

ed a back pension of \$988, and \$4 per | pupils. month, and there is surely one happy family in this town.

MR. GEORGE KELLER, who suicided on Portage Prairie last week, was a German and not a Pennsylvanian, as | He was arrested Tuesday morning, was stated in these columns.

A series of revival meetings for the U. B. Church has been progressing at Mt. Zion Church, south of Dayton, the past two weeks, with good results.

No, our township treasurer has not left for parts unknown. He has just gone to Saginaw for a visit with that grandchild of his.

Ir anyone thinks he can kill the first deer he shoots at let him try it.—

Just produce the deer, please.

MILL MEN are beginning to deposit their logs along the streets and in vacant lots about town, mill-yard room becoming somewhat scarce.

ONE St. Joseph boat has 13,000 fish hooks out in the lake, and is reported as doing a good business, notwithstanding the rough water.

GEO. W. TIMMONS, of Niles, has resigned his position as Deputy Sheriff, and will embark in the grocery business in Niles.

MRS. BELLE PEIRCE, of Valparaiso Ind., who has been visiting in this place the past few weeks, returned last

A NUMBER of the G. A. R. boys visited the pleasant home of Mr. Stephen Scott, on Portage Prairie, Saturday

Mrs. Theodore Thomas has bought he Folk property at the river bridge twelve acres, and in the future the Thomas family will have that pleasant home for their head quarters.

of personal property at public aucton at his residence in Weesaw township, tomorrow, Feb. 12. Charles Evans will address the audience. Z. WRAY AND ED. BIRD had a

SALE.-Mr. A J. Norris will sell a lot

fight, Saturday afternoon. Unfortunately Wray was not the most needed man for the occasion. THE sale of the Dayton grist mill

the estate of Geo. G. Rough, deceased. His decease is news in this part of the country. PROHIBITION.-There will be a meeting of the Buchanan Prohibition Club at Good Templer's Hall tomorrow,

property is being advertised as being

requested. THE Niles Minstrels appear, from all reports, to have struck a bonanza, on a small scale. They had full attendance at both of their entertain-

ments. SAM JONES, the Evangelist, says progressive euchre is gambling, and all gamblers go to hell. What a harvest

there will be from some parts of this county, if Sam's theory is correct. BURGLARS visited Theodore Thomas house, last Thursday night, but did not

succeed in capturing any booty. Theo-

dore thinks they evidently did not know whom they were visiting. THERE will be special services at the Advent Church, on Oak street, commencing on Thursday evening to

continue through the following week. All are invited. BENJ. FINNEY, Pastor.

WE return our sincere thanks to the friends and neighbors who sokindly assisted us during the sickness and after the death of our dear baby. FRANK BARR AND FAMILY.

THE Hus Rice adultery case was given to the jury yesterday morning at 8:30 and after nearly five hours deliber-MR. AND MRS. BERT CORTRIGHT are ation agreed to disagree. The jury the proud possessors of a daughter, stood nine to three in favor of conviction. Another trial will be had.

> THE past two weeks of good sleighing has been well observed by the young people, bardly an evening being allowed to pass that from one to a half dozen sleighing parties were not out

FRED MCOMBER of the Berrien Springs Era, Geo. Murdoch of the Journal, and Major Duncan of the Niles Republican, were in this place Saturday, and favored the RECORD

MR. AND MRS. WM. P. MILLER WETE made happy Tuesday by the birth of two healthy boys, weighing 912 and 714 pounds, respectively, the third pair of twins born to them in thirty-four months, five of whom are now living.

For SALE.-I offer my farm of 149 acres on the west banks of Clear Lake, in Buchanan township, for sale on good terms, until March 1st. If not sold at that time the farm will be for

rent. Write for terms to JAMES SIMPSON, Notawa, Mich.

MR. WM. OSBORN has just arranged with a Boston manufacturing firm for the manufacture and sale, in the New England states of the Buchanan Manufactfuring Company's patent folding bed on a royalty, to a good advantage for the Company.

THE new postmaster took possession yesterday morning, and you can now have full-fledged Democratic mail. Mr. and Mrs. Alexander say they are just as willing to speak to common people as before they left Uncle Sam's employ.

PROF. TEMPLE started a class in penmanship last Friday, in Roe's fair by the Berrien County Agricul- Hall, giving a term of twelve lessons. tural Society, in Niles, is Sept. 27 to Not a very long term in which to become a proficient penman, but perhaps all the Professor can afford to MR. J. E. BARMORE has just receiv- give for \$2, as he has only fourteen

"BUTTON" EVANS attempted to run the People's Lunch room, Monday evening, after his own ideas, and in his maneuvers ran afoul of John Barr. for threatening to kill Barr, and gave bail in \$100 to appear Thursday for | ly united in wedlock at Niles on the examination before Esquire Dick.

MR. JOHN MORRIS is arranging to add to his business a line of shelf hardware. John went to Chicago Tuesday to purchase his stock, and will have the goods here in a few days. He will handle only light hardware and good goods. This will not interfere with his restaurant and confectionery business, both of which will be continued as before.

In our item last week regarding the Berrien and Cass County Mutual Insurance Company, the City and Village Mutual was meant, instead of the Farmer's Mutual of Berrien county. This correction is made because the words "city and village" were omitted from the name, and the statement is by some being applied to the farmers'

SALE,—Mr. A. B. Batson will sell a large lot of farm personal property, including a fine lot of live-stock, at public auction, at his residence, on Portage Prairie, south-west of Niles, Thursday, February 18. N. Hamilton auctioneer. Mr. Batson has sold his farm, and expects to anchor in the new west, perhaps Nebraska.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, set of chicken thieves. In defense we terns, etc., etc. It seems to us that Mich., for the week ending Feb. 11: Henry Brook, Charles Blosser (Dead | band in the world, but we have stood Letters), Miss Becca Freeland, Miss Lillie B. File, Wm O. Miller, Mr. W. MR. CHARLES HOFFMAN, of the firm | Pierce, B. H. Warren, Mrs. Ella Wil-

DIED.-Andrew Inglewright, one of the pioneers of Oronoko township. died Monday night, from gangrene in his foot, caused by freezing the member a few years since. Mr. Inglewright was about 75 years of age, and a respected citizen. The funeral services were held yesterday.

BUGHANAN Lodge No. 75, 1. O. O. F. entertained thirty visiting brethren on Tuesday evening. The Lodges at Dayton, Galien, Lake and Hill's Corners, in this county, were well represented, besides visitors being present from Muskegon, Mich., and Calumet, N.Y. A pleasant time was enjoyed by all present.

THERE appears to be a great disire on the part of a number of the patrons of Buchanan township library to acquire a cheap notoriety by writing their names in the library books. It is true the books are public property but not public for any such purpose. Friday eyening. A full attendance is Besides, the person who does not know better than mutilate books in such a manner has no business with the books. That library is one of the institutions of which Buchanan township may well be proud, and its privileges should not be abused in this man-

> THE Buchanan fire fighting facilities are now in better condition than ever before. The heater in the engine room is now so arranged that a light head of steam is kept up all the time, nearly enough for starting, so that the steamer can be gotten to work about as quickly as the hose can be laid. Besides we have a fire company that is on hand on surprisingly short time. In this connection it might be well to remark that if the Mayor of Downgiac will come down here he can get a good pointer on the use of his Round Oak

There appears to be a good prospect of a scrimmage over the estate of Charles A. Clowes. The woman who claimed to be his wife and is afterterward reported as having denied a marriage, has applied for administration on the estate. There has heen discovered a document purporting to be his last will and testament, giving all his estate to his mother. His stepsister proposes that, as the property was originally her father's and she practically disinherited, she will make an effort to have her hand in for a share. There appears to be one of the best picnics for a gang of lawyers that could easily be prepared.

DIED.-Mr. Horace Sumner Black died at his home in this place Tuesday morning, of inflammation of the stomach, after a sickness of about two weeks. Mr. Black was born in October, 1834, in Ashburnham, Massachusetts, and came to this county in 1856, settling in New Buffalo, where he was engaged in the manufacture of furniture. He remained there five years, when he and his late partner, Mr. A. Willard, came here and built a factory on the lot between Talbot's shop and Churchill's lumber vard, the first factory in Buchanan. Since that time they have been continuously engaged in that business, the greater part of the time as partners. Mr. Black's parents are still living in this place. He leaves a widow but no children. The funeral services were held at his late residence on Front Street, this after-

THE Detroit tribune Sunday published preview of the lumber business of the state. The follwing was from

its Berrien county correspondent: The lumber business of Berrien county suffered in 1885 from the difficulty of working in the woods last winter, and was from 25 to 50 per cent lower than it would have been otherwise. About 3,000,000 feel of timber were used in the manufacture of fruit packages, handles, stave bolts and other articles that do not appear in the lumber exhibit. The lubmer manufactured is largely hardwood, walnut, ash, oak, and cherry, and goes into the furniture trade here and abroad, while the lumber for home consumption is shipped from the north. The standing timber (about 100,000,000 feet) in the county is becoming so scarce that large sawyers are turning their attention to fields in other states, and several mills are going idle. Mills of small capacity will have unlimited supply from growth of tim-

THE fact that the complainant in the divorce case having been born in this place, and being quite well-known here, makes the following from the South Bend Tribune of interest here: Eddie Moore and Grace Martin, two "kids" of Mishawaka, were clandestinesecond of November. She was eighteen and he a little younger. They kept the matter of their marriage a secret from their friends for some time, then told of it and began living together as man and wife, the parents forgiving them for their indiscretion. Now comes Grace with a serious complaint before the court charging her young husband with abandonment. and cruel and inhuman treatment. She says that she left a good home with her parents to follow his fortunes, and without any wrong or neglect on her part, or without any explanation on his part, at the request of his parents, and by their aid and assistance, they planned that she should go and visit her mother at Elkhart, which she did, and while gone, he who had sworn to cherish and protect her while they both should exist, gaily skipped out of the state of Indiana. avow ing to his friends that he intended wholly abandoning her. All this she says causes her great grief and sorrow, and disgraces her in the eyes of her relatives and acquaintances. Since her birth she has resided in the town of Mishawaka, and has always borne a good reputation, but this conduct of Eddie has left a stigma upon her char-

GALIEN, Mich., Feb. 9. EDITOR RECORD.—One would infer from your Galien correspondent that the Galien Cornet Band is around begging for an audience to hear them our own expense, asking nothing of couragement, we have met with oppo-

acter that injures all her future pros-

pects in life.

HILL'S CORNERS ITEMS. Feb. 8, 1886.

At this date the snow is leaving us

fast, and those having logs to haul are wondering if we will have another change of weather. This place is now without a black-

smith, Will Gardner having gone home to work for his father, on a farm. Last Saturday the grangers of this

locality took a flying trip down to W. J. Jones' to remind his wife that it was her birth-day, taking with them oysters, presents, etc. All ate until they were filled, when they returned home saying it was good to be there.

Our two merchants have now settled down to business and are now measuring swords. Whether the combatants will receive mortal wounds or not will be left to posterity to tell.

The mush social held at John Hanover's a few evenings since, we were told was a financial success, notwithstanding a little colic to change the monotony of the thing. Belden Haynes, a few days since,

started for Muskegon with a saw log,

but after getting as far as St. Joe he

concluded to sell his log and return FROM BERRIEN CENTRE.

Feb. 9. The many friends of Supervisor Groat gave him and his estimable wife a pleasant surprise on Saturday evening last. The Berrien Centre Band dispensed music for the occasion.

The Teachers' Institute of Friday evening was highly interesting and was quite well attended. Several good papers were read, and brought out lively discussions. The Township Inspector will endeaver to call another meeting for four weeks.

A number oft he members of Anchor Lodge I. O. O. F. went to Summerville Saturday night, to attend an open meeting and oyster supper.

Mr. Geo. W. Wyman returned home Monday evening from Kankakee coun-Mrs. H. S. Robinson is quite sick

with a billious-remittent fever. Miss Mary Hogue, of Sodus, spent Friday and Saturday at Mrs. E. F. Dickson's.

Miss Josie Miller spent Saturday at the pleasant home of Mr. and Mrs. P. J. H. Uhlrey has commenced saw-

ing again in his mill. The fine sleigh-

ing has brought in quite a yard full of Mrs. J. F. Peck and the younger members of her family, including Misses Cora and Mary, and Bertie and Colfax, spent Sunday among their nu-

Circuit Court.

merous friends at Berrien Centre.

Since our last issue the Circuit Court has transacted the following business: Samuel Hannon vs. Thos. H. Botham. Defendant given five days to move for arrest of judgment. Patrick Curran vs. Robert Curran. Continued until next term. Milton H. Wilson vs. James R.

Replevin. Tried by jury, which rendered a verdict for defendant. Louisa Rowe vs. Louis Hosbein. Case. Trial by jury, which rendered a verdict for plaintiff for the sum of \$50 and cost. In this case Mrs. Rowe sued Hosbein for selling her son some beer. Sixty days time was given defendent to file bill of exceptions. Delos W. Eldred vs. Joel H. Wicker.

Assumpsit. Plaintiff submitted to a Betsy Harris vs. John Bort. Assumpsit. Tried by the court without a jury, and judgment was entered in favor of plaintiff for \$1,079.30 and

John V. Farwell & Co. vs. Ehrenfried Steinbeck Judgment by default for plaintiff for \$920.20. Christian Stenebauer was admitted to citizenship. Charles B Watson vs. Frank M. Madison. Trial of cause removed to Unit-

ed States court at Grand Rapids. The Albion Manufacturing Co. vs. Platt Bros. continued until next term. Same order was made in case of H. O. Bonnell vs. H. C. Platt et. al. Elvin F. Joselyn vs. Isaac W. Phil-Tips and Enrich Egbert was added to

the calendar. The People vs. James Walters. Burglary. Defendant plead guilty and was sentenced to Jackson for four

The People vs. Frank Gould. Larceny. Plead guilty and was sentenced to Jackson for one year. John V. Phillips vs. Township of New Buffalo. Tried by jury and judgment rendered for defendant. Plaintiff given 90 days to file bill of

exceptions. Henry Gerling vs. Adam Kreiger, et. al. Trespass. Tried by jury. Judgment for plaintiffs, damages assessed at \$50 against all the defandants except Levi Kreiger and sixty days were given defendants to file a bill of ex-

Charles Kreitzer was admitted to citizenship. Margaret E. B. Thomson vs. Henry Shedd, et. al. Ejectment. Tried by jury which rendered a verdict against three defendants with one acquital. Sixty days were given in which to file

Julia A. Brothers vs. Nathaniel A. Dailey, et. al. Motion to quash cooias John A. Montague vs. William A. Woodford. Assumpsit. Tried by jury which rendered a verdict for defend-

ant, giving him \$14.82. Ruth A. Wycoff vs. Charles W. Hall. Decree entered against defendant. Platt Brothers vs. S. L. Van Camp and others. Decree entered perpetually enjoining defendants from selling certain lands for taxes.—Journal.

[St. Joseph Republican.]

The butchers have advanced the price of meats...The Michigan Basket factory will soon start up for the seasonIn this section the snow will average 18 inches in depth....The paper mill will be ready to start up the first or second week in March. | Niles Mirror.]

Buchanan manufacturers find it greatly to their advantage to ship their wagons, etc., from Niles, than from that place, the rates of freight being so cheap, hence they do it to a great PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for March

opens with on article that will attract

more than ordinary interest: "Salem and Salem Witchcraft," illustrated with engravings of the house where the witches were tried—a fac-simile of the death warrants, etc., etc. The other articles - original stories-are all of the usual high character which distingishes "Peterson". There is a charming steel-engraving, "Dear Mam-ma"; a mammoth colored fashion make "Rome howl," and that they are plate; a colored pattern for Java canprofessional rat exterminators, and a vas; and not less than fifty wood-cuts, will state that we are not the best every lady, and even every family, must find this magazine indispensable. The price is but Two Dollars a year, which places it within the reach of all; nobody. While we have had no en- with great deductions to clubs, andcostly premiums for getting up clubs. yesterday. His home is the Van Riper property, corner of Chicago street and Day's avenue.

Drop Letters—Isaac Harroff. Sition, and any one who does not wish to hear the "shingle lifters" knows how to avoid it. Respectfully yours, adelphia, Pa.

Costry premiums for getting up clubs. Specimens are sent grating up clubs. Specimens are sent grati

THE seventh annual convention of the Berrien County Sunday School Association, will be held in the Presbyterian church, Niles, Mich., Tuesday

and Wednesday, Feb. 16 and 17, 1886. PROGRAMME:

TUESDAY, 1:30 P. M. 1. Devotional Meeting, led by D. B. 2. Lessons in S. S. Work gathered

the past year. (Superintendents and others are invited to speak on this 3. Our Young. People; How Reach

and Hold Them, by Willis W. Cooper. 4. Appointment of Committees. 5. Reports of Executive Committee, M. L. Sherrill.

6. Report of Secretary, James Baley 7. Report of Treasurer, W. A. Se-

verson EVENING SESSON. 7:00. Song and Praise Service, E. O.

Address, W. B. Jacobs, Chicago. WEDNESDAY, 9 A. M. 1. Devotional Services, led by Geo.

Parsons. 2. Election of Officers. 3. Report of Committees.

M. P. Howe. 5. S. S. Work, W. B. Jacobs. AFTERNOON SESSION, 1:30 P. M.

4. S. S. Lessons in the Home, by Mrs.

1. Devotional Meeting. 2. Teachers and Teaching.-Illustrated by next Sunday's Lesson, by W. B.

3. Question Drawer, W. B. Jacobs. 4. The End and Aim of all Sunday School work, Rev. J. Banker. EVENING SESSION.

7:00. Song Service, E. O. Excell. Address, Rev. A. M. Gould, Kel-

A cordial invitation is extended to every one interested in Sabbath school work to attend this meeting. Upou your arrival report at the church where entertainment with be provided. So far as possible arrangements will be made for reduced fare on different railroads.

Locals.

Physical Culture. W. N. Lake, the long-distance pedestrian, who will start on his long walk at the Buchanan Roller Rink, commencing March 1st, will attempt the feat of walking one-fourth of a mile each quarter of an hour for six days and nights, and carry his celebrated Centennial rifle weighing forty pounds. The gun was awarded to Mr. Lake as first prize by the Board of Centennial Commissioners for walking fifty miles in 11 hours and 15 seconds without any intermission. Mr. Lake will give specimens of rapid walking, both backward and forward, displaying all the scientific movements of a professional pedestrian, and will also give exhibitions of feats of strength, carrying weights, dumb-bells, &c., from time to time during the performance. See small

bills and programs for full particulars Having bought out my partner, J. E. Barnes, of the firm formerly known as-C. H. BAKER & Co., I wish to inform all persons knowing themselves to be endebted to that firm, to call and settle, by cash or note, at once, as the accounts must be settled. Thanking you for past favors, I remain as ever, Respectfully Yours, C. H. BAKER.

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION! A gentleman representing Milo B. Stevens & Co., of Detroit, will be at Berrien Springs, Mich., County Clerk's office, Monday, Feb. 22, and at Laporte, Ind., Clerk's office, Tuesday, Feb. 23, 1886, to receive claims (not now in their hands) for pension, increase of pension, bounty, etc., which interested parties may desire to have prosecuted by said attorneys.

Rubber Goods for everybody, at J. K. Woods. Call while the sloppy time lasts and get a pair.

CHIROPODIST! Corns. Bunions, Warts and Ingrow-

ing Nails, positively cured without pain, by Prof. L. & Mrs. Denny, Manicures. Ladies can be treated by Mrs. Denny by calling at her room, Major House.

Ladies we have something new in Corsets. It is a temptation. Try one, and you well be tempted to buy more. Only found at REDDEN & BOYLE'S.

A large invoice of New Goods for

springs suitings, at Received to-day, from New York, a fine lot of table Damask of all colors. Gingham, Chambry, etc., very nice

GRAHAM. -WANTED, to borrow \$450 on good real estate security. Enquire at this

FOR RENT.—A good farm in Dakota. Apply at Township Treasurer's office. All knowing themselves indebted to C. BISHOP will please call and settle by the first of March, the end of my

first year here, and oblige C. BISHOP. Bargains in new Embroideries, at MIGHS'.

Boys, I have received some of my

new spring styles of Shoes for you.

fore buying.
J. K. WOODS. Call and see them before buying. If you want Embroideries cheaper than you ever bought, call at GRAHAM'S.

ine of spring Goods. Bargains in Shirts, to close out, at' HIGHS'. Just received a fine line of Dress

Goods at all prices, and you will find

them cheap.

TRENBETH, the tailor, has his new

GRAHAM. Prints are very cheap with us. Look ALL those indebted to Samson & Pierce are requested to call upon George Samson at his 'hardware store

and get receipts without delay.

Winter Goods are cheap now, at GRAHAM'S. Dry Apples, Peaches, Prunells, runes, Currents, and Raisins, at E. MORGAN & CO'S. It will do you good to call at the

Opera House Grocery. Fresh Bremner Crackers always on hand, at E. MORGAN & CO'S. Remnant sale. Come and see. We o close them out. * Co REDDEN & BOYLE. are bound to close them out.

W. TRENBETH,

THE TAILOR.

HAS A FINE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

and Suitings,

And will make them up in the latest styles at very low prices.

Come and Examine.

Successors to

SCOTT & HOFFMAN,

Geo. W. Fox. Are at his old stand, where they are ready at all times to serve his old customers as well as others that may call. Cash paid for all kinds of country pro-

SCOTT & HOFFMAN. I don't see how, but they do, call and PECK & BEISTLE.

Come and see the best line of Watches ever kept in Buchanan. An Elgin Watch for \$5. Agent for the celebrated Columbus and Rockford J. H. ROE.

Our Stock of New Embroideries has come and they are "awful" nice. At REDDEN & BOYLE'S. //

A new stock of Lanterns, at E. MORGAN & CO'S. Ask for a four per cent. Rebate Card of

C. B. TREAT. 2 Dont economize by trying to use poor, cheap Spectacles, thus injuring your eyes, perhaps fatally, when you can go to J. J. Roe and have lenses fitted to your eyes according to the latest scientific [rules] and at satisfactory prices. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Cash customers save four per cent. C. B. TREAT by trading with

J. J. ROE, Optician.

Ladies, we will surprise you on prices of Embroideries this year. We have a new lot much cheaper than last year. Come and see them, whether you buy or not. REDDEN & BOYLE! 7

DISSOLUTION .- Notice is hereby given that the firm of Samson & Pierce was dissolved by mutual consent, Dec. 31, 1885. All accounts due the firm and by the firm will be settled by Geo. W. Samson. GEO. W. SAMSON.

HARRY O. PIERCE. Dated Dec. 31, 1885. Four bars of Bogue's Soap for 25 cts. and 2.400 Matches for 10 cts. at C. B. TREAT'S. Closing out all Winter Goods. You

will get a Bargain at our Store. REDDEN & BOYLE. Try our unadulterated Teas, Coffee, Sugars, Syrups, Candies, Baking Powder, Buckwheat Flour, Spices, Tobacco, Soap, Starch and Bluing. E. MORGAN & CO.

I still have a complete line of Hanging Lamps, Glassware, and Crockery which can be bought at very low fig-C. B. TREAT, // Call and see those fine Lamps for BISHOP'S. For sale, cheap, large house and three lots, near the M. C. depot. For

full particulars inquire of JOHN ALLIGER, Buchanan, Mich. Everybody buys them. The best all wool Hose you ever saw for 25c, at our REDDEN & BOYLE. Z3 Plenty of new Honey, from J. J.

Roe's Apiary, at BISHOP'S.7 Try Prize Baking Powder, at BISHop's. Try your luck. No blanks. // Fresh Buckwheat. Guarranteed gen-· BISHOP'S/4 A grand rush for the Prize Coffee, at

The best chance yet. We are selling Bogues Soap, 4 bsrs for 25 cents. /3 MORGAN & CO. EXTRA copies of the RECORD may always be found at the news depot in

PECK & BEISTLE.

the post office room.

Slaughter the Price

CARPETS!

During February.

Wishing to increase our trade in Car pets we know of no better way than to slaughter the price. For the month of February, 1886, we will sell

Philadelphia Extra Super All-Wool

Ingrain Carpets at

Sanford's

Auburn Extra Super Ingrain Carpets at - - 57 Ivans, Deitz & Mayer Extra Super Ingrain Carpets at 6 Thos. Leedom & Co.'s Extra Super Ingrain Carpets at -Lowell Extra Super Ingrain Carpets at -Higgins' Tapestry Brussels,

Roxbury Our line of Five Frame Body Brussels, with Borders, Hartford Five Frame Body Brussels, with Borders, -Lowell Five Frame Body Brus-

THIS IS NO BOYS' PLAY. We Have the Goods to Deliver.

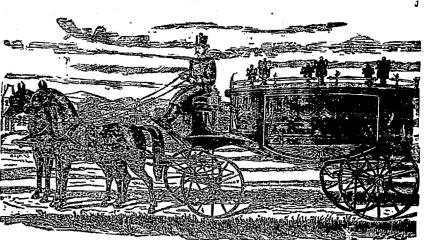
SOUTH BEND, IND.

In addition, if any one thinks the price high, we will make them up ready to lay without extra charge, during the

month of February, and may be longer.

Come and See Us. Geo. Wyman & Co..

UNDERTAKING!



C. H. BAKER

Has just put in a new and complete line of Undertaking goods, consisting of wood and cloth covered caskets, and a nice assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Burial Robes, and would be pleased to have you call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

W. KELER.

(Successor to Daniel Weston,)

----DEALER IN---

Buchanan, Mich.

Books, Stationery and Wall Paper, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes

Fine Soaps, Sponges, &c.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. 39 Front Street,

JUST RECEIVED

A large stock of

Blank Books, Ledgers, Day Books, Journals, Cash Books, Pocket Memorandums, Note and Box Paper, all to be sold

We have also left a few

DIARIES FOR 1886,

To be sold at first cost.

The Corner Drug Store.

CHAS. BISHOP.

S. A. WOOD.

SUCCESSOR TO BARMORE& RICHARDS GROCER AND BAKER.

Having purchased the well-known Barmore & Richards stock, No. 54 Front street, I would inform the public that the stock will at all times be kept full

Crockery, Glassware, BAKERY GOODS

And in fact everything usually found in a first-class Grocery

Please Give Me a Call. CHARLES BISHOP,

54 FRONT STREET.

JANUARY, 1886.

This is the time when all accounts should be settled. Please call and let us square our books, either by cash or

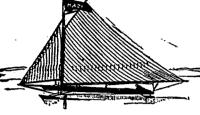
> Yours respectfully, DR. E. S. DODD & SON, -Druggists and Booksellers

The Swiftest Goer On Land or Water. The Poughkeepsle Ice Boat Club-A Woman's Trip in an Ice Yacht-Not Much Accommodation, But Rare Sport.

[Special Correspondence.] POUGHKEEPSIE, Feb. 3.—Up the Hudson here the young bloods go quite as wild over ice yachts in winter as the young men of New York do over sailing yachts in sum mer. There is a regular association in this city called the Poughkeepsie Ice Boat club. They have their colors, their pennants and streamers, their boats, races and all, just as if they sailed on water instead of upon ice. Their craft are propelled by the wind, like a sail boat. There is as much of an opening for betting as there is in a horse race. This exciting amusement is rather new and promises to be very popular whenever there is ice enough to sail on. We give illustrations of some of the trim-

mest and fastest of the racing rigs belonging to the Poughkeepsie club. The construction of an ice yacht is very simple, as you see. Two strong light timbers are nailed together in the form of a Roman cross with very long arms. The head of the cross is the bow of the craft. At the end of each arm and at the foot a steel

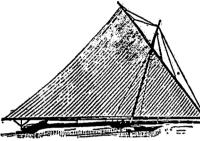
skate or runner is fixed. The skate at the foot is movable, turning from side to side This is the rudder which steers the yacht The steel blades at the end of the arms are



THE HAZE.

So much for the body of the boat. A mast is fixed into the timber at the junction of the crosspieces. A jib sail and mainsail, like those of an ordinary small boat, are attached. The ice boat affords the smallest accommodation for passengers of any known craft. They must "catch on" as best they can, anyhow and everyhow. The Avalanche is of a pattern different

from most of the others, in that it has one triangular sail fixed between two masts. This style of sheet is called the lateen sail. There is considerable rivalry among the various clubs on the Atlantic coast. There are ice yacht associations on the Kennebec, the St. Lawrence and the Shrewsbury rivers. But those of the Hudson beat all the rest, and of these the Poughkeepsie club is beyond doubt the "boss." It carries the challenge pennant of the United States. One great advantage the Hudson has is that the rise, and fall of the tides are perceptible a hundred miles above its mouth. Thus, when the snow falls upon the great river the tides rise and wet it all over. Then the surface freezes over again and is as smooth as glass. The Hudson is a mile wide. There are stretches of smooth ice ten to twenty miles long. Over these the yachts can go speeding like a



THE AVALANCHE.

Literally, it speeds like a bird. It is the land or water. For the ice boat beats steam all to pieces. The Hudson River railroad follows the bank closely most of the way. A race between a railway train and a fleet of ice vachts is no uncommon sight these days. The ice boat distances the locomotive engine, under a fair wind, every time. Think of going half as fast again as the swiftest railway train; you will then understand something of the rate at which these queer craft spin over the ice.

Some of them are really quite large. They have been made over fifty feet long, twentyfive feet between the runners. Last winter there was considerable discussion among yatchtsmen as to the swift-going qualities of the two kinds of rig shown in our illustrations. One party contended that the regular sloop rig, shown in the picture of the Haze, could get over the ice most rapidly. Others were ready to eat their own heads if the lateen or triangular sail, otherwise the ancient Latin sail, could not outstrip the other. They tried the issue, and the result was far and away against the triangular sail, the kind shown in the picture of the

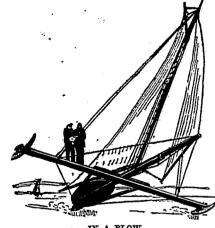
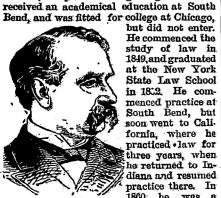


Fig. 8 shows another aspect of ice-boating which is almost too awfully jolly to be quite comfortable to anybody but a very strong minded person. In ice-sailing it is always necessary to sit on the windward side of the craft. This is done to weight it down upon that side; otherwise the breeze might catch the sail and tilt the whole thing over, and there would be at once a shipwreck and a runaway. Even when the crew are thus balanced upon the windward side a sudden gust sometimes lifts the iron foot of the cross-timber upon one side quite off the ice. Then all the force of those on board is expended to get it down

But a trip on an ice yacht is simply tre-mendous. How I know, I tried it once my-self. It isn't common for a woman to do that sort of thing, but I assure you it is altogether proper. The sport is not to be recommended to a lady who would jump upon a chair and shriek if a dear little mouse ran across the floor, but one with the nerve that all women ought to have enjoys

Think of going before the wind, the moon shining alike upon piles of snow and piles of cloud, white, cold and noiseless, like a ghost, the ice glittering all about you, the wind blowing a gale behind you, and you going at a speed which would make your hair stand on end if you thought about it, which you don't do. If you are a woman, and think about anything, it is of the good-looking young man who is helping you keep your unsteady hold. Seventy-five miles an hour! Almost hurricane speed! Good gracious! Ice yachts sail most rapidly when going across the wind. If the wind is from the east or west the boat makes the best speed from north to south, or south to north. The sails are always rigged parallel to the course of the boat, as nearly as possible. This is called sailing "close hauled," and it is by this means that the ice boat can outstrip the wind which propels it. SARAH KING.

Senator Miller, of California. John F. Miller, of San Francisco, who has been so dangerously ill, was born in Indiana, in 1831, his parents being Virginians. He received an academical education at South



1860 he was a JOHN F. MILLER. member of the state senate, but resigned to enter the army as colonel of the Twenty-ninth Indiana unteers, and was soon placed in command of a brigade, serving under Generals Sherman, Buell, Rosecrans and

Thomas, and receiving severe wounds in the battles of Stone River and Liberty Gap. Promoted to brigadier general, in the battle of Nashville he commanded the left division of \$,000 men, and was breveted a major general for conspicuous bravery. At the close of the war he was offered a high comion in the regular army, but he declined it and returned to California, where he was collector of the port of San Francisco four years, declining a reappointment. He was a Republican candidate for presidential elector in 1872, in 1876, and in 1880, and a member of the California state constitu-tional convention in 1879. He was elected to the United States senate as a Republican, to succeed Newton Booth, Anti-Monopolist, and took his seat March 4, 1881. His term of service will expire March S, 1887.

How Senator Miller Became Rich. I see that John F. Miller, senator from California, is dying at Washington, at the age of 55, with a fortune estimated at from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,000. What a strange career is here epitomized! I met Senator Miller as a colonel in Rosscran's army in 1863. His only fortune was his colonel's pay. In July of that year I saw him laid out on a battlefield, shot through the eye. A year later he had returned to duty minus that eye and richer only by the increased pay which came with his promotion to be a brigadier general. In 1866, I think it was, he called npon me in New York with his commission as collector of the port of San Francisco in his pocket. It was lonely; there was little else in his pocket. About the close of him term he fell in with Gen. Lovell H. Rousseau whom Johnson had sent to Alaska as United States commissioner to receive that territory from the Russian authorities, and a man named Hutchinson, to whom Johnson had granted certain fur-hunting privileges. Gen. Miller and Hutchinson formed what is now known as the Alaska Commercial company, and it enriched both and others beside. Honors followed riches in rapid succession and in 1881 he was elected to the United States senate. He has been liberal with his wealth, though not wasteful.-New York

Mand Miller's Husband.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Renewed interest has been developed in the two marriages of Joaquin Miller's daughter, from the fact that they bring to light a peculiar phase of the unsettled question as to what constitutes a marriage. Though she was married first in New York to Steele Mackaye's son by a Catholic priest, this church does not recognize the marriage, owing to the information

discovered later that young Mackaye was unbaptized. Then, in the divorce proceedings which Mackaye has brought, Maud Miller, the present Mrs. Mc-Cormack, proposes to prove that according to the laws of the state of New York he has no claim on her as

husband, and there-fore has no right to apply for a divorce. The case is

a unique one, and will attract much attention. Loudon McCormack, to whom she was married in Chicago last mouth, has had a career almost as interesting as his wife. When a schoolboy in St. Louis. in the fall of '65, a number of its citizens had planned to turn the city over to the Confederates, and young McCormack was chosen as bearer of the treasonable documents to the rebel Gen. Hindman. He accomplished his mission successfully, and on his return home the stage he was in fell into the hands of a band of highwaymen, who, taking a fancy to him, carried him away with them, and, to reconcile him, gave him about \$200 of their booty. The following day the country was scoured for the robbers, who, being close pressed, dropped young McCor-mack, and he was captured. His captors put a rope around his neck and the other end over a tree limb, with the intention of hanging him, after extorting a confession strongly and told such a straightforward story that he was allowed to go. When he grew up he chose the stage as a profession. and six years ago was engaged by Abbey to support Clara Morris. After conclud his engagement with Abbey, his confidence in his own managerial ability prompted him to handle companies himself. His ventures became more and more unsuccessful, until his last company, in which Maud Miller was engaged, became stranded in Louisville. Himself and wife

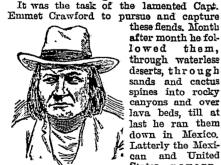
are now playing in New York, where he expects to retrieve his fortunes. Maud Miller's father visited New York last week with the intention of taking her away from her husband to the log cabin, in which he lives on the outskirts of Washing. ton. His note to her resulted not only in a refusal to accompany him, but in the disclosure of a family skeleton, and the remark to a reporter that her "father possessed considerable of the plug ugly behind a Sunday

A Bad Indian.

When Hon, Carl Schurz was secretary of the interior, in one of his reports he characterizes the Apaches as "bad Indians." That was several years ago. They have not improved in behavior since. For a year and a half Chief Geronimo and his band of Apaches have been terrorizing the southwest. The exact number of braves he had with him cannot, of course, be exactly known, but it was between twenty and thirty. Over a tract of country as large as a good-sized state these redskins have been roaming, stealing cattle, horses and food, and murdering and destroying. They knew the country like a fox. They were brave, cunning, remorseless and untiring. After committing a robbery or a murder they fled like the wind, and took refuge in some of the mountain fastnesses they knew so well. If pursued too hotly, a few hours' fast and furious riding took them over the border into old Mexico, where they were safe from the United States soldiery, at least for the time. They were well armed and well

mounted. For months, years even, they

have been a red vengeance on our border.



lowed them. through waterless deserts, through sands and cactus spines into rocky anyons and over lava beds, till at last he ran them down in Mexico. Latterly the Mexican and United States govern-CHIEF GERONIMO. ments have been

co-operating to rid both countries of these pests. Two forces, one of Mexicans the other United States soldiers, hemmed Geronimo in between them Jan. 10. Geronimo and all his force were captured, but the brave and tireless Capt. Crawford was

He had with him as guides a company of friendly Apache Indian scouts. The force of these was larger than Geronimo's own. They were the mothest crew that ever started out soldiering. They were taken over the Southern Pacific railway to a point as near the scene of hostilities as possible. They were locked in a car to themselves

"I suppose you know," said the train conductor to a newspaper correspondent, "that to give them red devils a drink of whisky all around would be to turn them into hostiles The motley warriors had been given high

hats, out of which they had, without exception, torn the crown, so that their hair stood raggedly out at the top. Some of them wore six shirts apiece, and one, the envied of all, gloried in drapery made of a red cotton tablecloth. Geronimo, too, is accustomed to adorn his

ugly person in this style. He wears a hat draped with a lady's sash of bright color. Now that he has been caught, it will be a question what to do with him. He and his band belong to what is called the Chirica-hua branch of the Apache tribe. The White Mountain'Apaches are friendly.

The Apaches used to be the white man's friend and ally. When the truth of history shall be known it will be found that there are two sides to the outbreak of 1885. It

was not for nothing that Geronimo and his in 18.2. He com-menced practice at South Bend, but deep wrongs their tribe had suffered at the hands of the conquering white. Breaches of faith go down no better with a savage mind than with a civilized one. Since Geronimo has been captured let us

hope that even the Apaches may be civilized. The Sioux were as bad as they less than twenty-five years ago, and the Sioux are now among the best of good Indians. President Noah Porter.

In 1871 President Theodore Dwight Woolsey resigned the presidency of Yale college because he was getting to be an old man. He had been at the head of Yale twenty-six

years, and was 70 years old. He had graduated there in 1820. He was succeeded in office by a man whose history was very simi-

lar to his own.

Noah Porter, too, graduated at Yale college at an early age. The old institution is fortunate in having distinguished men enough among her own alumni to choose a suitable person to fill her presidential chair any day. Noah Porter was born in Connecticut in

1811; consequently he is now 75 years old. Like President Woolsey, he is a D. D. and an LL. D. Like President Woolsey, also, Noah Porter has made a distinguished figure in the theological world. Both have been eminently conservative in the course and their ideas, and their mens, without exactly being what this irreverent ago calls old fogy, though the recent action in refusing a di-NOAH PORTER. ploma to the only

young woman law student the college ever ad smacks of that spirit. Finally, the parallel between the two distinguished presidents is continued in the reasons for their resignation. Noah Porter, too, resigns because he is getting on in years. He confesses, however, that he is not conscious of any failure in either mental or physical strength. At the banquet tendered him at Delmonico's, New York, by the Yale alumni, on the occasion of his resignation, e said he wished to free the college from the vulnerable point due to the old age of its esident. It shows his single-hearted desire for the best interests of his alma mater.

Yale has prospered famously during the fifteen years' administration of President Porter. The first year he held office the number of students was 800; it is now 1,076 When he took charge there were seventy-one instructors; there are now 114. President Porter will leave in the Yale college treasury a fund of \$2,155,705, an increase of over 5 per cent. during his term of office. Eight new buildings have been added as well. Yale is rich and prosperous.

Dr. Porter does not go in very strongly for what is called the "new education," that

is, the substitution more largely of scientific and practical studies for the old classical and mathematical course and the permitting students to choose one out of a dozen or more lines of study. In this he differs from the tendency of our time. But he is in favor of plentiful religious instruction. All will see him leave the presidency of Yale with regret. He still retains the professorship of metaphysics and moral philoso-phy. He occupied this chair when he was

chosen president. He simply, therefore, returns to his old place. He has been in his turns to his old place. He has been in his life schoolmaster, preacher, professor and college president. He was principal editor of the revision of Webster's dictionary. He has written much and well on various subjects. In resigning his presidency Dr. Porter has no notion of being shelved. While he is alive upon earth he says he expects to work for Yals.

Pauline Lucca. One of the song birds of passage that has flitted across this country and left none but kindly memories of her charming voice and sweet face was Pauline Lucca. It will pain the music loving public the world over to learn that she has been for some time awaiting death at her home in Europe. Mme. Lucca was born in Vienna in 1840.

Her parents were so poor that they were unable to educate their children. Their name was Lucas, and they were of the Jewish faith, which she abandoned. A traveling singer discovered that she possessed a promising voice, and he generously undertook to instruct her. When 15 she became a member of the choir of the

Through the unavoidable absence of a leading PAULINE LUCCA. of a leading vocalist one Sunday, Pauline was called on to take her place. Her voice astonished every one who heard it. The principal musicians in Vienna immediately took steps to enable her to complete her training. Her success was rapid and without any drawback from that time. An incident which helped to increase her popularity occurred at almost her first operatic engagement. She was insulted by one of the female artistes of the company, who was jealous of her success. Mms. Lucca immediately informed the manager that unless she received an ample apology from this person that nothing could induce her to sing in the same company with her. The manager threatened her with imprisonment if she did not fulfill her contract.

She persisted in her resolution, and deliberately went to the prison and gave herself up. She was locked up one whole day. Rather than lose her services her manager was compelled to induce the offending lady to apologise to Mme. Lucca. Her principal successes were made at Olmeitz, Prague, Berlin, Vienna and London. In 1865 she married Baron Von Robden, but he was killed in the Franco-Prussian war of 1870.

James McNeill Whistler. The announcement that J. McNeill Whistler is about to revisit this country, his native land, calls attention anew to this erratic artist. He has long been probably the most talked of man in London, attempting as he does to set the fashion in art as Oscar Wilde did in dress, He is the original of Bunthorne in "Pationce." His makeup and surroundings and affectations and egotism have formed the subject of more than one letter written to American newspapers by London correspondents. His suit against Mr. Ruskin, who hotly charged him with "flinging a pot of paint in the face of the public," is among his recent felicities, and he wears on his chain the halfpenny awarded him on the toccasion by way of damages to his reputation and feelings. He comes to America to repeat his "Ten O Clocks." His "Ten O'Clocks" are lectures, and he goes on the platform to deliver them at 10 o'clock at night, for eccentricity's sake, presumably.

If Whistler comes here let it be hoped that his 10 o'clock will be changed to S. We sit up too late as it is. He is original, and his affectations are the outcome of his originality, and if he comes to America people will make much of him, especially as he returns to his native country with the English trade-



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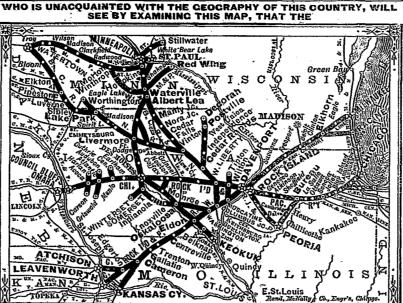
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Land Commissioner, Grand Rapids, Mich



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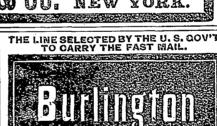
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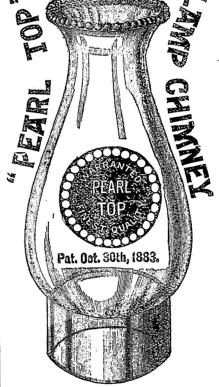
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A NEW MOTOR.

AN EXPERIMENTAL BOAT BUILT TO TEST ITS PROPELLING FORCE.

Mr. Secor's Electric Yacht Eureka, That He Expects Will Blow 126 Way Through Water at an Unheard-Of Speed-Its Success Will Revolutionize Navigation

[Special Correspondence.] NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Ar. invention that attracts considerable attention from every-one interested in navigation is just now being tested here. It is in the nature of a novel method of propelling vessels by combining steam power with the explosive power of petroleum fired by electricity. The precise details of the invention are kept a close secret, as the whole scheme is still in the experimental stage, but your correspondent and artist was permitted to make a superficial examination of the apparatus, the rest being left to conjecture.



THE EUREKA.

The inventor of this new combination of power is John Secor. He has given much time and experiment to the study of the subject, and as a complete test of the capabilities of his invention has constructed a vessel of about 100 feet in length. The only difference between her appearance and ordinary steam craft is that she appears to have no visible means of propulsion. There is no wheel or paddle, it is true, but not far from the stern, on each side, un der water, are two square pipes, from which it is expected gas will be forced against the water at a pressure exceeding 100 pounds to the square inch. The inventor claims that he can develop a continuous pressure of fifteen tons against the water from the mouth of each pipe. If this proves to be a fact, the vessel will move through the water at an unheard-of speed, and without the jar and tremor that usually accompanies our present

methods of propulsion. Explosive engines of various kinds are being used successfully for many purposes now, but the method of increasing the force by exploding a compound in compressed air and releasing the tremendous pressure to exert itself against the water is the novelty in Mr. Secor's invention. If successful, this principle can only be applied to navigation, though Gen. Thayer, of Philadelphia, expects to use some such idea in propelling his dirigible war balloons through the air. It is a question, though, whether the weight of the powerful machinery necessary can be supported in air. Mr. Secor's scheme could not well be used on land, as there is no convenient medium for his high pressure gas to blow against, as in water, except the air, and that would be impracticable.

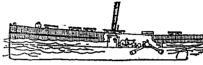
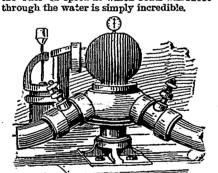


DIAGRAM OF LOCATION OF MACHINERY. The accompanying diagram shows at a glance the position of the machinery. The small space it occupies is the first thing no-ticeable. The room taken up by machinery can be further economised, giving still more space for cargo. The machinery consists of a boiler, air compressor and generator. The principal of the invention is this: The steam engine drives a very powerful air compressor, and also a small dynamo, for generating electricity. The air compressor pumps air into a very powerful receptacle called the generator. Into this compressed air, at a pressure of 500 pounds to the square inch. is pumped a small jet of petroleum, which is immediately ignited by an electric spark communicated to the interior of the generator by wire from the dynamo. At the mo-ment the explosion of the petroleum occurs a valve flies open and allows the tremendous pressure of gas and compressed air to escape in the pipes which have their outlet in the stern. The pressure of the gas and air against the water at the mouth of these tubes will, of course, not equal that in the generator at the moment of the explosion of the petroleum, but Mr. Secor claims that he can produce these explosions in the genera-tor eighty times a minute, if necessary. In this way, according to his figures, if one explosion will exert a pressure against the water of thirty tons, a total pressure of 2,400 tons will be brought against the water in one minute. If this proves possible, why, the rate of speed at which boats will shoot



THE GENERATOR.

The success of Mr. Secor's invention opens unheard of possibilities—in fact, a complete revolution in everything pertaini to commerce. The small amount of fuel re quired, together with the tremendous power developed, would solve the problem that is puzzling the architects of the great ironclads of the world, or at least remove one horn from their dilemma. The tremendous power required to propel them through the water necessitates an enormous supply of coal, and this again is hardly possible, owing to the tremendous weight of their armor and guns. Then, again, the speed vessels could attain would bring closer to us foreign ports and lands that are now nigh unacces sible. Besides, the cheapness of transports tion by this method would turn attention anew to our rivers and canals and recaptur from the railroads in many cases their present prestige. The whole scheme is at present at the stage the "Keely motor" has been for years. A few days will determine whether it is to be a failure or success. If the latter, then indeed has this first boat heen appropriately named, and its owner. the latter, then indeed has this first boat been appropriately named, and its owner can, with old Achimedes, rush away from the water shouting: "Eureka! Eureka!" I have it! I have it! S. H. HORGAN.

No Congressional Humorists. There are no professional humorists in congress this session. Tom Reed, of Maine, comes as near being one as a statesman of his avoirdupois could. The three great congressional humorists were Sam Cox, Proctor Knott and Jim Belford—and see what they Knott and Jim Belford—and see what they have come to! Belford is hustling for law business on the streets of Denver, Cox is salaaming to a Mahometan despot and dreaming his soul away in the enervating atmosphere of the Bosphorus, and Knott is issuing notary commissions and pardoning negroes out of the Kentucky penitentiary.—Chicago News.

A WOMAN JOURNALIST.

Her After Dinner Speech at the Sorosis Banquet. [Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Sorosis held its eventeenth annual dinner, on the evening of the 22d ult., in Delmonicos elegant parlors. To these yearly banquets the alleged "sterner sex" are invited and treated with flattering consideration. They are even permitted to have their little say after the dinner is over. On this occasion the assemblage was made up of particularly eminent wome and men, and the speeches were extraordinarily brilliant. Julia Ward Howe and Moncure D. Conway were unusually happy in their remarks, but the "hit" of the evening was made by Eliza Archard Connor, a New York journalist, originally from the west—from that notable and president pro-



ELIZA ARCHARD CONNOR [Photographed by Falk, New York.] She turned the tables on the men, "God bless 'em," and made them the kind of speech they are in the habit of making to

"the ladies, God bless 'em," urging them "not to lose their softness," and eulogizing them for setting out the slippers when the women come home from toiling and moiling in the rude warfare of life. She touched upon the Buddhist theory of re-embodiment of souls, and facetiously declared that when she was reincarnated as a man and they became women she would take revenge on them for the way they had broken her heart. There would be only one drawback in being a New York man, and that was that if she followed the present custom she would be obliged to keep her seat in the street cars while women stood.

The delicious humor and satire of the speech was received with uproarious ap-plause. Everybody was delighted with it. This lady, however, whose picture accom panies this, has other and more substantia claims to the admiring consideration of the public. As a journalist she has made an onored mark. For years she was on the editorial staff of The Cincinnati Com-mercial. In correspondence she is particularly happy. Her foreign letters to The Commercial, over the initials "E. A.," were copied far and wide.

She has the courage of her opinions, her fearlessness having made her journalistic reputation. In capacity for constant and ronscientious hard work she probably has but one equal, and that is Jennie June. She is a graduate of Antioch college in its best Her sympathy for women in all their earnest undertakings is her distinguishing

She is one of the few women who grow handsome the longer they live. She has a delicate, flower-like face, colorless and symmetrical, prematurely gray hair, worn in soft, loose rings over an admirably poised head. Her resemblance to Ellen Terry is marked. Though she speaks softly and has gentle manners, she fears nothing, and has one of the kindest hearts in the world. She has special talent for public speaking,

and may one day give the world the benefit of it. At present she is the editor of the scientific department of the American Press Association, having always had a strong taste for all phases of science. Her newspaper letters are signed Eliza Archard.

Gertrude Garrison. Stephen J. Meany.

Conspicuous among Irish patriots, to whom America serves somewhat in the place of a kindly stepmother, is Stephen J. Meany. He is a lawyer, author and newspaper man. In all of these fields he has achieved an honorable reputation, but he is best known by his devotion to Ireland. Whenever he thought he could serve her in any way by crossing the water, no matter what his personal inthe water he went. sacrificing everything that ordinary people care most for. There is the hero as well as the

patriot in him. A

sketch of his life is

given in John Sav-

age's "Fenian He-

roes and Martyrs."

The last time he was

in the old country

was in the summer and fall of '85, when and took part in the defense of Burton and Cunningham, accused

of attempting to blow up the tower of London with dynamite. Mr. Meany is well on in years now. He is an Irishman of Irishmen, a native of County Clare. His journalistic career began in 1842, when he was reporter on The Limerick Chronicle. He afterwards was employed on The Dublin Freeman. While serving on this paper he traveled with Daniel O'Connell, and reported his speeches in shorthand. He came to this country and became proprietor of The Toledo (Ohio) Commercial. Always throwing up whatever he had on hand to serve Ireland, it happened that he seldom remained long on any one paper. He has been connected as editorial writer and editor with many journals, among them The New

York World and Star. Mr. Meany is now lying very ill in a New York hospital. Susan B. Anthony in Washington. Susan B. Anthony is here at the Riggs house, carrying on her usual woman's rights campaign. She is looking well, and tells me she expects to have considerable agitation this year in congress on the subject, "Twenty-five senators," said she, "have already told us that they are not opposed to

us, and I do not perceive the ridicule of the past in the convention of public men in repast in the convention of public lines in regard to woman's suffrage. The cause is growing, and especially in the minds of the women of the south. Public men from the southern states, when asked as to woman's rights, invariably reply that the women of their section want to have nothing to do with them. They know less about the opinion of their women than they did of the desire of the negroes for liberty. One of the high school teachers of New Orleans is a niece of Jeff Davis. I met her in that city this year; she told me she was woman's rights to the backbone.—
"Carp," in Cleveland Leader.

Lew Wallace, Soldier and Novelist. It seems to have been a good deal easier to ight the battles, of the rebellion and establish the south back in the Union than it is to get the facts of those battles straight after the war is over. No blood, at least no distinguished blood, has been shed in this latter attempt, but no end of hard feeling has been engendered, and several great historic questions have been sprung, which no judge or jury of this or coming generations will de-

cide satisfactorily. That brilliant, versatile and brave man, Gen. Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, having set-tled the sultan, has now come home to set his fellow countrymen by the ears by raising military questions of the kind named. Gen. Wallace declares that Halleck hated Grant so much that he would have permitted Washington to be taken when Grant was commander-in-chief, to vent his spite. Yea, he would even have suffered the sacred, mighty and irreplaceable persons of the presidential cabinet to fall into the hands of the enemy if thereby he could prove Grant an incapable general. Through the intervention of a divine providence, one of whose instruments seems to have been Gen. Wallace himself, however, this frightful calamity was averted. Our cabinet was saved. This was in

President Lincoln's time, 1864. But no thanks to Gen. Halleck that they were, Gen. Wallace says. Thereupon a whole menagerie of colonels, generals and scribes fall upon Gen. Wallace, tooth and nail, and that Halleck was "no sich pusson, We have no call to dip into this great

military matter further than to give our readers a cicture of the brave Indianian who has raised the row. He was born in that state in 1827, and resides in Crawfordsville when he is at home. He is a lawyer, and was a boy soldier in the Mexican war. His

courage no man doubts. He was LEW WALLACE made a major general of volunteers for gallantry at Fort Don elson. That was one of the battles about which a great question has been raised. In 1863 Wallace prevented the capture of Cincinnati by Kirby Smith. Afterward he commanded the Eighth army corps in the east. He was defeated by Early at the battle of Monocacy. After this he was removed from command a few days, but was reinstated. Gen. Boynton, one of his critics, asserts that it was Grant himself who removed him. In this either Boynton or the encyclopedias are mistaken. The latter declare the order of removal was given by Halleck and re-

scinded by Grant, Howsoever these things may be, we care not. Gen. Wallace is a brave, capable soldier, and everybody knows it. As a law-yer, he was member of the court that tried Wilkes Booth. As minister to Turkey he was the trusted friend of the sultan. He has just cleared \$30,000 in a commercial deal, it is said. Now let him settle down to literature. In "Ben Hur" he has given us one of the most splendid novels that ever was or ever will be written in America, and he can do it again. Ben Hur, a Tale of the Christ," is a perfect story, a crystal without flaw. "The Fair God," a Mexican romance, is scarcely inferior. Do it some more, Gen. Wallace. Let military spites and jealousies alone, and get

Fresh Water from the Ocean [Philadelphia Cail.] It is suggested that within a few

thee to literature. Go!

years it will be possible by means of chemical action to supply all seaboard cities with fresh water extracted from the ocean itself. It can be done now, but the process is too costly for general