Absolutely Pure.

This powder never varies. A marvel of parity strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Suld only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

menting it ingary. Also consider it a spiritual tonio and invisorator, and very strengthening."

HON. JOSHPH C. SUIT, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I bear most cheerful restimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bittern for Dyspepsia, and as a funic."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and cressed red linos on wrapper, Thite no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

DYSPEPSIA

I'n to a few weeks ago I considered

myself the champion Dyspap a America. During the years to thave been afflicted I have

almost everything claimed to a specific for Dyspepsia in the hope of finding something that would arrow

permanent relief. I had about med

up my mind to abandon all ned

of Simmons Liver Regulator by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try its

effects in my case. I have used but two bottles, and am satisfied that I

have struck the right thing at last. I felt its beneficial effects almost immediately. Unlike all other preparations of a similar kind, no special

instructions are required as to what one shall or shall not eat. This fact

alone ought to commend it to all

CONSTIPATION

To Secure a Regular Habit of Hady

without changing the Lie; or i is-organizing the System, take

ONLY GENUINE SAMPLE THE CAR

J. H. ZEHIH S. S. F. C. Sell' .

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WEUBALGIA, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE.

BACKACHE, HEART CORRECTOR.

OR PAINS.

It is the grandest pemale remedy known. It is the ledies' friend. Tryit. No one should

Valuable Testimonials.

DON'T USE THE KNIFE.

A REMARKAUR CASE.—Doctors gave her up as incurable and her jaw bone must be removed, but is saved by the use of Steketoe's Navadyla Drops. The undersigned herewith wishes to say what a remarkable cure Steketoe's Nauralina Drops done in curing the undersigned or neuralina. I had been troubled with pain in my jaw for a long time. I employed a skillful physician in this city. He decided that my ease was incurable unless my jaw long was removed. I called on Mr. It is the new away for the advised after having examined my case touse his Neuralgia Drops. The result of using one half bottle of said Neuralgia Brops entirely cured me, and without the use of a kalie or yielence.

cat the use of a kalte or violence.

MISS G. Roest.

Corner of Clancy and Cedar Streets.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 5, 1888.

Many people have written me if the above writing are true. I now answer all inquires that every word of the above writing is true. It is nearly four years since I was cured; had no more pain nor neuralgia. It is worth the weight in gold to me. MISS G. ROEST, Nevember 1, 1887. Now Mrs. B De Korne.

Ask your druggist for Steketee's Noural-gla Drops. If they have not it for sale, then take nothing else, but send direct to G. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich., who will send three bottles on receipt of \$1.50; express paid.

P.S.-Trial bottle sent on receipt of 12 cents

GEO. G. STEKETEE,

Grand Rapids. - Wich-

RICHLY Rewarded are those who reathly said then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

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J. N. HOLMES,

Vineland, N. J.

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us when I noticed an endorsement

TERMS, \$1.50 PER YEAR PATABLE IN ADVANCE.

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You can't afford to buy without seeing what we offer.

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SARBATH SERVICES.

SURVICES are held every Subbath at '0:50 o'clock a, m., at the Church of the "Larger Hope 2" also, Sabbath School services immediately after the morning meeting. Prayer and conference meeting every Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

O.O. F. -Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on lach Tuesday evening.

R. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on orbefore the full moon in each month. P. OF II.—Bachanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 20 clock P. M. O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No S.5 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening.

O.T. W - Buchanan Lodge No. 48 holdsits , tenlar meeting the 1st att. 5d Fridry even ing of ach menth. (T. A. R. Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular To meeting on the first and third Wednesday ventug of each mouth. Visiting comrades al-

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Port No. 81. Mortings held regularly, in Good Complar's Hall, first and third Saturday even nes of each words.

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THE HE RESERVE Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln

I am now prepared to furnish the BERSS WERESEE the market agords. Also

PIRST-CLASS TILING ranging in size from two to eight inches. Calland see my brick and get prices HENRY BLODGETT.

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FAMILY USE, EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED.

TO BE HAD AT ALL CROCERS, DRUGGETS AND DEALERS. Packed in Cases or Barrels to suit

Purchasers. Bottled at the Brewery,

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MICH.

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THE FINEST LINE OF

CROCKERY AND EGLASSWARE,

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Groceries,

L. L. REDDEN'S, IN REDDEN'S BLOCK.

Farmers, bring him your produce and grain and get the best prices.



JUCHANAN HECORD.

VOLUME XXII.

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TRUNKS

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VERY CHEAP,

FOR CASH

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LEAVE BUCHANAN.

 Mail, No. 4.
 10:17 A. M.

 Day Express, No. 2.
 12:63 P. M.

 Kalamazoo Accommonation, No. 10.
 8:05 P. M.

 Night Express, No. 12.
 12:67 A. M.

TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN.

 Kalamazoo Accommodation, No. 13.
 6:53 A. M.

 Mail, No. 11
 2:21 P. M.

 Day Express, No. 3.
 5:34 P. M.

 Evening Express, No. 7.
 3:18 A. M.

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Beautiful New Buildings, New Furniture, Superb Cohection of New Physical and Chemical Apparatus, including 412 in. Equatorial Telescope, one of Crouch's best Binocular Microscopes, Auzona's Clastic Anatomical Models, &c., &c., &c. &c.
This INSTITUTE, with a corps of experienced and enthus-lastic tenciors, others in its courses facilities ansurpassed in the West in preparing for Teaching, for all University courses, and for business. The ONLY school in South-western Michigan and religionity States whose graduates are

ness. The ONLY school, in South-Western Auchi-gan and helighborthy States whose graduates are abusined to ALL COURSES in the State Univer-sity without examination. Normal Department, under the immediate charge of the Frincipal, is one of the Special leatures of the institution. Expenses as low as the lowest. Send for a cat-

Salesmen Wanted.

We are in want of a few more good men to can-vass for the sale of choice varieties of Nursery Stock. To men who can make a success of the business we can pay good salaries or commission and give permanent employment. We have many new and choice specialties, both in the fruit and oronneousl fine, which others do not handle. Send for our new Catalogue of Greenborse, Bulb and Bedding plants mailed free on application. Address at once, with references,

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A GENTS WANTED to Canvass for Advertis-A ing Patronage. A small amount of work done with tact and intelligence may produce a consul-erable income. Agents earn several hundred dollars in commissions in a single season and in-cur no personal responsibility. Enquire at the nearest newspaper office and learn that owrs is the best known and best equipped establishment for placing advertisements in newspapers and con-veying to advertisers the information which they require in order to make their investments wisely and profitably. Men of good address, or women, if well informed and practical, may obtain author-ity to solicit advertising patronage for us. Apply by letter to CEO. P. Rowell & Co., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spince St., New York, and full particulars will be sent by return mail.

Estate of Elijah H. Beardsley.

First publication, Jan. 19, 1888.

TIRE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss
At a session of the Probate Court forsaid County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien
springs, on the twelfth day of January, in the
year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.
Present, DAYID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate
In the matter of the estate of Elijah H. Beardsley, deceased.
On reading and filling the pattless, days varied.

ley, deceneed.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Solomon L. Beardsley, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Coart, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administra-

tion of said estate may be granted to the petition er, the Executor named in said will, or to som other suitable person.

er, the Executor named in said will, or to some other suitable person.

Therenpon it is ordered that Monday, the 13th day of February next, at 10 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 helden 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 pendeucy of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchaman Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county,

ewspaper printed and circulating insaid county, aree successive weeks previous to said day of

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate Last publication, Feb. 9, 1888.

DAVID E. HINMAN,

L. L. MAY & CO.

Nurserymen and Florisis, ST. PAUL, MINN.

GEO, J. EDGCUMBE, A. M., Ph. D. Principal,

MICHIGAN

CATCH ON? BY PAUL PASTNOR.

world!-

Catch on? There's a dear little dude with his "mustaches" curled, Who can't face the wind till his trousers are furicd-Catch on?

There's the bine-coated "cop," who delights in his muscle But beams like a chernb at sight of a bustle-Catch on? Catch on?.

There's the man from the country with hay in his hair, And the girl on the corner, who hails you, "An there!"
I'm sure you can't fail to catch on.

The next on the list is the man who is funny-He thinks it's so smart to crack jokes and be funny, To call the boys "sis" and the little girls

Catch on? But he doesn't compare with the long-visaged codger, Who hands you a tract as he'd hand you

dod er-Catch on? Catch on? Or the woman who thinks you're going to hades Because y u don't think much of voting for

I'm sure you can't fail to catch on. ut the worst of the lot is the schoolgirl who giggles!

Catch on? She never sits quiet, but bounces and wriggles. And squirms and "tee hees" 'till every curl wiggles -

Cacta on? See langes at all sorts and conditions of people steeple-

Catch on? Catch on? As a pert ris-a-ris you can hardly abide her, But sometimes she's nice if you sit close beside her-I'm sure you can't sail to catch on, The bore, who is always "chuck" full of old

Catch on? His prowess, his wit and the days of his glo-He's always a wreck, and his head very sore

Catch on? her brothers; The puny young scamps, who have "old fash-

ioned" mothers-Catch on? Catch on? tell you, the world's full of folks who are funny! You takes your own choice (it you pays down

your money)-I'm sure you can't fail to catch on! -Yankee Blade.

A DEMON EXORCISED

BY E. A. BOYDEN.

It was a face that, once seen, was never to be forgotten. It was as rare as the Budda-mya ruby, and any attempt to describe in detail the lines and shades and the changes in expression of this human loveliness would be as futile as to try to convey to another the impressions, or rather the reason for the impressions of delight caused by the soft, indescribable beauty of that wondrously charming, precious stone.

In looking upon the perfect face for the first time, one was struck by the uniqueness of the beauty outlined there, and by the gentle power it possessed to hold one captive and spellbound.

And when one could summon sufficient resolution to quit gazing at the face for a moment. the eyes naturally wandered to the figure that belonged to it. Nor was there any disappointment in continuing this study. It was marvellously symmetrical and grace

Madeline Raymond was, of course, conscious of her rich personal endowments, and she was sensible of the admiring gaze often riveted upon herwhile not looking toward the enthralled, masculine admiter. At such times a faint, pink blush uncontrollably stole into her cheeks and betraved her con-

sciousness of such admiration. And it was at such times that Edmund Raymond, sedulously watching his perturbed wife with the unremitting espionage of a censuring jealousy, shut his teeth tightly together, and chilled her with a look so full of threatening disapproval that she became confused and terrified at his

Ten years of childless married life finds her at this time the pitiable slave of a man who has thus far made her

ife miserable, and who has won this fair jewel to do all in his power to dim its luster, and to try to hide its dazzlin brightness from other eyes than And yet the woman was not brokenhearted. The man whom she had un-

fortunately chosen for a life companion was not worth the terrible sacrifice of a broken heart. She was daily, hourly, hardening herself toward him. It was the slow

but sure process of petrifaction. The stony sarcophagus that was gradually encasing a dead heart was being strengthened, layer by layer, by the man who should have kept it tender and loving.

Eugene Ashworth was a fervent idmirer of Madeline, and an intense hater of Raymond. A fine fellow of thirty, vivacious, manly, generous, and with hardly an enemy in the world, he had come to worship the enslaved and beautiful wife of this undeserving husband as intensely as he loathed the latter.

Madeline was quick to discern his passion, and carefully avoided him. It needed not the fierce edict of the jealous lusband to place an apparent gulf between them. She was as true to her marriage vows as though the obligations on her husband's part to love and cherish her had been faithfully observed during these ten long, miserable vears.

Eugene, less discreet, showed in many ways his sympathy for the woman, and Raymond noted this with fiendish resentment, and the result was that he vented his jealous rage on the object who did nothing to deserve it, and thereby made Madeline's life still more unendurable. The heart that was dead to him still acknowledged fealty to its recreant lord.

Sweet strains of waltz music filled the large hall where the gay charity ball was in progress. A languorous warmth and a faint, delicate breath of perfume pervaded the place, and suggested a passive existence and dreamy escence to which the activity of WANTED—LADIES for our I'all and Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work a their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particulars free. No canvassing. Address at once CRESCENT ART CO., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Box 5170. the scene being enacted there was in striking contrast

A dapper little Frenchman was conversing volubly with Eugene Ashworth at one side of the hall; while on the opposite side stood Edmund Raymond with his wife. Raymond was saying to her,—
"Curse him! he has the mate to the

rose in your hair. Remove it as soon

rose which was scarcely noticeable, from its color, in Madeline's blonde hair. She paled slightly at the unjust im-There are lots of queer people who live in this

putation, but made no reply and no effort to remove the obnoxious flower. "Monsieur Raymond seems very ill pleased tonight. And yet he has so charming a wife; I cannot comprehend. I should be ravishingly happy with so beautiful a wife," said Jean Ducre, with much animation, and showing two rows of white teeth.

"Human beast!" growled Eugene. "He has no soul for beauty or love." "Monsieur Raymond ees a leetle eccentric, I suppose, and not too happy," said Jean, with his unquenchable smile.

"Most assuredly unhappy, I assure you," said Eugene, not removing his eyes from the fair Madeline, though conscious of the black scowl on Raymond's face.

A few minutes later, Eugene and Jean, promenading around the hall passed Raymond and his wife Raymon I and Eugene exchanged nods of pertunctory civility, while Madeline recognized him by a slight bow, but with a grave face. Jean Ducre fared better. He was a warm and impulsive friend of both men, and stood well in the estimation of Madeline. His uncontrollable smile and good humor were contagious, and the frown on Raymond's face lightened a little as his hand was seized in the hearty grasp of the Frenchman, and he was controlted by the two rows of white tecth, and a "Bonsoir, Monsieur Raymond, I am glad you to meet, and your charming wife as well," smiling upon Madeline and making a most graceful bow. "Madame was never so lovely,

je pense," said the delighted man, too enraptured by Madeline's beauty to care much about his mixed dialect. It was at this moment that Raymond again noticed the fatal flower on Eugene's coat. The latter had paused with Jean, and was saving some com-monplace thing to Madeline. Ray-mond glanced angrily from the lappel of Eugene's coat to his wife's hair, and perceived that she had not removed the rose. The close proximity of the two twin roses, the presence of the pink blush on his wife's face, and, alas! seized by an uncontrollable demon within, the misguided wretch turned fiercely upon his unsuspecting wife, and with a sudden movement snatched the offending flower from her heavy coil of hair. But in so doing he had undone the beautiful tresses, and he had also undone himself by the act.

Madelire stood for a moment petrified and shocked. The scarlet blood of mortification filled every minute vein in that lovely face. She stood for a moment in statuesque rigidity, with her hair dishevelled, falling to her waist. She gazed at, the crushed rose on the floor; she turned slowly her flashing eyes on the unmanly husband: the color faded quickly out of her ace, and left it cold as marble. There was a momentary glitter in her eyes that made Raymond quail. "You will never repeat the act," she

said almost in a whisper. In another moment she was beyond his sight and reach in the ladies' dress-

ing-room. "The brute!" hissed Ashworth, as Raymond, sobered from his drunken passion, and realizing the heinous act he had been guilty of, turned to leave "Un diable, vraiment!" said Jean,

hoarse with passion, and livid with A cold glitter shot from his dark eyes which followed the retreating form of Raymond. His radiant smile

had vanished.

Eugene Ashworth stooped and picked the bruised and humiliated flower from the floor, and put it in his breast pocket. Thanks to the dance then in progress, but few had witnessed this brutal act beside Eugene and his friend.

Edmund Raymond had thrown his precious pearl away. The last straw had been added to the already insuffer able burden of a lonely and patient wife on that fatal night, and it had been too much for her to bear.

A muffled temale form slipped quietly from a rear door of the dancing hall while Raymond paced uneasily in front of the dressing-room, expecting to accompany his wife home when she emerged from it. With a heavy beart, and a crushed spirit he paced there for a weary hour, only to learn at last from janitress that the bird had flown. The slender figure, enveloped in a long travelling cloak, was accompanied by a slight masculine form that handed her politely and carefully into a cab, and then sprang lightly in after her. As he pulled the door to after him a gleam of electric light revealed two rows of very white and regular teeth as he said brusquely.—

"It is well. Courage, madame. It shall be no trouble, I assure madame," Nearly a year had passed by since the charity ball and the scene of jealous rage enacted there. Raymond, in spite of the fiend that had possession of him, loved his wife madly. He had idolized her, and he had watched her with a contemptible and unremitting espionage. Perhaps no woman had ever been more petted and scolded than pretty Madeline Raymond during her ten years of married life.

Almost a year had passed since that fatal night, and he had never seen her face nor had a word of tidings from her since. He had fairly moved heaven and earth in his unceasing efforts to track the wanderer, but so far without avail. Eugene Ashworth, too, had been un-

remitting in his efforts to gain a clew to the lost woman, but with no better success than Raymond. Near relatives of the girl in the city of his home had been importanted to furnish some information of her whereabouts, but to no purpose. Relatives in distant towns, in like manner, had been visited, and with no better results.

While Raymond and Ashworth had been flying hither and thither in their fruitless search, now and again meeting and glaring upon one another with intense hatred, Jean Ducre, unwilling to be considered indifferent in so momentuous a matter, or lacking in chivalry, had also been dodging about over the country, but always alone, carrying with him that imperturbable face on which rested the old smile, while in his dark eyes there was a look of unrevealed knowledge. To Raymond and Eugene Ashworth the Frenchman was simply an amateur detective, moved by friendship for all parties concerned, but particularly solicitous about Madeline's welfare.

October afternoon, a fine looking man of perhaps thirty years was strolling leisurely along one of its thoroughfares with a lady companion, who was more than pretty. The two, from their manner, seemed more than acquaintances, and closer than friends. The man stopped abruptly in his walk, to the surprise of his companion, and stared fixedly at an approaching figure. The rapid gait of the approaching man soon revealed a well-known face with an unquenchable smile and very white teeth, and an extended hand as you can do so unnoticed. It is a grasped that of Ashworth, and shook preconcerted scheme, of course," he it vigorously as his head remained unconcluded, pointing to a Marechal Niel covered in deference to the lady.

In a far western city, on a bright

"Ah, Monsieur Ashworth, I have much unexpected pleasure. "What brings you out here, Jean?" queries Eugene, heartily pleased and surprised to meet his old friend. "Ze car, monsieur. And you?"

Eugene laughed. "Oh! I live here, and this is-permit me, Louise, to present to von an old friend, Monsieur Jean Ducre. My wife, Jean."

"Allow me to congratulate you, and your charming wife. I shall see you this evening-pardon me-with your invitation.' Jean called on Ashworth, and had a

hasty consultation on some business affairs, and as he left the house he soliloquized,-"It is well. To night we shall see if it can be all reconciled."

At nine o'clock that same evening Jean Ducre presented himself at the door of a house, in reply to a summons of the bell, and met a lady and gentleman whom he ushered into a handsomely furnished room, and with his most captivating grace and smile, presented them to his mother and sister. Then turning to a shadowy recess, he said,—
"Permit me, also, to present you "Good heavens!" ejaculated Eugene.

'It is Madeline-Mrs. Raymond!" The latter bowed gravely, but more cordially than formerly, now that she knew Eugene was a married man. Jean was again summented to the door, and returned in company with Edmund Raymond, Madeline looked up at him rather mistrustfully at first. But as she caught sight of the haggard, careworn face, and realized how mental suffering had made him a mere wreck of his former self, some of the old love-light came into those beautiful eyes, and a faint pluk blush touched each of her rounded cheeks.

what irresolutely, and then fastened his eyes questioningly on Ashworth. Jean caught the lock, and responded "Monsieur Ashworth and his most estimable and charming wife," he said

Raymond had gazed at her some-

in unmixed English, turning his conquering smile on Raymond. The latter yielded at once, and realizing the shameful act of the past, and knowing that a public indignity toward his blameless wife demanded a public atonement, he said to Madeline, brokenly and humbly,

"Forgive me!" And they were reconciled again, thanks to Ducre. "It is well. I am perfailement happy," said Jean, with a lapse, and an immense smile.— Warerley Magazine.

Where Artists Get Their Colors.

A well-known artist gave me some curious information the other day regarding the sources from which the colors one finds in a paint box are derived. Every quarter of the globe is ransacked for the materials-animals, vegetable, and mineral—employed in their manufacture. From the cochineal insect are obtained the gorgeous carmine, as well as the crimson, scarlet, and purple lakes. Sephia is the inky fluid discharged by the cuttle fish, to render the water opaque for its own concealment when attacked. Indian vellow is from the urine of the camel. Ivory black and bone black are made out of ivory chips.

The exquisite Prussian blue is got

by fusing horses' hoofs and other animal matter with impure potassium carbonate. It was discovered by an accident. In the vegetable are included the lakes derived from roots, barks and gums. Blue black is from the charcoal of the vine stalk. Lampblack to soot from certain resinous substances. From the madder plant which grows in Hindustan, is manufactured Turkey red. Gamboge comes from the yellow sap of a tree, which the natives of Siam catch in cocoannt shells. Raw sienna is the natural earth from the neighborhood of Sienna, Italy. When burned it is burned sienna. Raw umber is an earth from Um-

bria and is also burned. To these vegetable pigments may probably be added Indian ink, which is said to be made from burnt camphor. The Chinese, who zlone can produce it, will not reveal the secret of its compo sition. Mastic-the base of the varnish is called-is from the gum of the mastic tree, indigenous to the Grecian Archipelago. Bistre is the soot of wood ashes. Of real ultramarine but little is found in the market. It is obtained from the precious lapis lazuli, and commands a fabulous price. Chinese white is zinc. Scarlet is iodede of mercury and cinnabar, or native vermillion, is from quick silver ore. Luckily for the health of small children, as my friend the artist remarked, the water colors in the cheap boxes usually bought for them have little or no relaxation chemically to the real pigments they are intended to counterfeit.—New Orleans Picayune.

Value of Eggs for Food.

Many of our best farmers have arrived at the conclusion that poultry raising is the most profitable thing they can engage in. Of the egg alone the London Standard, after stating of what it is composed, mentions the various purposes for which it is used.

Every element, the writer says, that

ls necessary to the support of man is

contained within the limits of an egg shell, in the best proportions and in the most palatable form. Plain boiled they are wholesome. The masters of French cookery, however, affirm that it is easy to dress them in more than 500 different ways, each method not only economical, but salutary in the highest degree. No honest appetite ever vet rejected an egg in some guise. It is nutriment in the most portable form and in the most concentrated shape. Whole nations of mankind rarely touch any other animal food. Kings eat them plain as readily as do the humble tradesmen. After the victory of Muhidorf, when the Kaiser Ludwig sat at a meal with his burggrofs and great captains, he determined on a piece of luxury-"one egg to every man, and two to the excellently valiant Schwepperman." Far more than fish-for it is watery diet-eggs are the scholar's fare. They contain phosphorus, which is brain food, and and sulphur, which performs a variety of functions in the economy. And they are the best of nutriment for children, for, in a compact form, they contain everything that is necessary for the growth of the youthful frame Eggs are, however, not only food—they are medicine also. The white is most efficacious of remedies for burns, and the oil extractable from the velk is regarded by the Russians as almost miraculous salve for cuts, bruises, and scratches.

. A raw egg, if swallowed in time, will effectually detach a fish bone fastened in the throat, and the white of two eggs will render the deadly corrosive sublimate as harmless as a dose of calomel. They strengthen the consumptive, invigorate the feeble, and render the most susceptible all but proof against the jaundice in its more likely to arise the man receives twenty-five lashes and another wife, and so malignant phase. They can also be on until he is contented. The lashes drunk in the shape of that "egg flip" seem perhaps an uniqueessary severity; which sustains the oratorical efforts of modern statesmen. The merits of gladly pay the price.

eggs do not even end here. In France alone the wine clarifiers use more than 80.000,000 a year, and the Alsatians consume fully 38,000,000 in calico printing and for dressing the leather used in making the finest of French kid gloves. Finally, not to mention various other employments for eggs in the art, they may, of course, almost without trouble on the farmer's part, be converted into fowls, which in any shape, are profitable to the seller and welcome to the buyer. Even egg shells are valuable, for allopath and homeopath alike agree in regarding them as the purest of carbonate of lime.—Scientific American.

The End of Short-Hair Craze.

"The short-hair craze has sort of run out," said a Washington lady barber. Some of the hair has got discouraged through being cut so often, and given a chance to grow, so that now it won't That is the trouble with lots of heads could mention. It doesn't do for a lady to cut off her hair short too late in life. That's why there are a great many wigs being worn this season. You saw all those young ladies with short hair last summer? You don't see them now. Sometimes hair grows out very well after it has been cut short. Sometimes it doesn't. We have sold quite a number of wigs on account of this change of fashion. There were some pretty suits of hair spoiled by that short-hair cut. Some refuse ever to grow long again, some grow out stiff and straight, some lose all of its natural color. Soft blonde hair comes out stiffer and darker. Some did not suffer from the fashion, but many did. Young ladies who had soft carly hair of rich color were struck with the short hair craze. And now—well, they are awfully sorry. All the curl is gone. The softness is gone, too, and so has the rich color. The most common result has the entire loss of the natural tendency to curl. Constant cutting has made the hair straight. Some times they have their own natural hair

that was cut off made over into wigs." a family of children. He entertains

his friend quite often at the parsonage, and usually at supper. He has a cus-Judge Gresham's Experience. tom of giving certain things at the ta-ble into the charge of the children. "My experience with human nature Benny, for example, sees that the guests are properly taken care of in the way of meats and other solids, has led me to conclude with Bulwer that no man is wholly good nor is any wholly bad," said Gresham to an Indi-Harold has bread and butter and things ana Journal reporter a few days ago. of that nature under his supervision "I believe we all can look back over our lives and see things the morality while the little girls have their special provinces in the way of sweets. One of which does not please us. At least, evening Mr. Denny chanced to notice that a brother of the cloth was with-out a biscuit. "Why, doctor," said he, "you haven't had the biscuits passed l have little confidence in any man who says he never did anything but what was right. He is either a liar or a hypocrite. My experience with crimyou. Why, really, doctor, that is a great oversight. Harold, my boy, no inals, when I was on a district bench, taught me there was no man devoid of manhood, Place everybody, however biscuits yet passed to Dr. Holmes! "Father," said the tiny Harold, who depraved, on his manhood, and you always speaks slowly and with great solemnity, and who to-night had in his will observe his eye brighten up. I have takenmen who have been convicted of voice a reproach that his beloved father scrious offenses, and after sentencing nem to the penitentary, have said 'Now, I intend to place you on your manhood, for I believe you have manhood in you. I will give you a mittimus, and the marshal will provide you

to the trusts imposed upon them.

Gardening Under Difficulties

waste that can possibly be utilized. As

the empire of China is the largest on

the globe, and-contains nearly half of

the entire number of the human race,

the necessity for economy is very ap-

parant. They not only cultivate the land, but all of the lakes, ponds and

marshes are gardens in which equatic

plants, suitable for food, are largely

raised. Among these the water chest-

nut is preeminent, and is said to be a

very palatable and wholesome nature.

In a narative of Lord Macartney's Em-

bassy to China, it is related that his

lordship's attendants, in passing through

a part of the empire, saw a man cuit!-

vating the side of a precipice, and, on

examination, found that he had a rope

fastened around his waist, which was

secured at the top of the mountain, by

which he let himself down to any part

of the precipice where a few yards of

available ground gave him encourage-

ment to plant his vegetables and his corn. The whole of the cultivated

spots, which were at some distance

from each other, appeared to be not

more than half an acre, and near the

bottom of the precipice, on a hillock,

he had a little hut, where he supported

a wife and several children in this haz-

His Influence.

When Delmonico, the negro lion tamer, was asked what influence the

human eye had on wild beasts, he

"I should say about the same influ-

ence that the eye of one man had on

He proceeded to illustrate this by a

story fold by Van Amburgh, the great

lion tamer. The latter, on one occa-

sion, while in an American bar-room,

was asked how he got his power over

"By showing them that I am not the

least afraid of them, and by keeping

my eyes fixed on theirs. I will give

you an example of the power of the

eye." Pointing to a loutish fellow

who was sitting opposite, Van Amburgh said: "You see that fellow?

He's a regular clown. I'll make him

come across the room to me, and I

his keen, steady eye on the man. Pres-

ently the man straightened himself.

gradually got up, and came across.

When he got close enough, he drew

dack his arm and struck the tamer a

tremendous blow under the chin.

knocking him clear over the chair,

Life in Siberia.

Life in the Siberian mines is not

such an altogether unmitigated curse

as popular imagination pictures it.

From some of the greatest evils which

men elsewhere have to suffer, the con-

victs in eastern Siberia are happily de-

livered. There is indeed marriage and

given in marriage, but there is no

courtship, nor need any man complain

that he is "mated to a savage" or a

shrew. When a prisoner wishes to get

married, all he has to do is to send in

an application/to the overseer, who

straightway allows him a wife. Three days probation is then allowed, and if any incompatibility of temper seems

"You stare at me like that again,

Sitting down, Van Amburgh fixed

animals. He answered:

won't say a word to him."

with the remark:

won't you?"

ardous manner.

replied:

another."

had for a moment believed him unfaithful to his trust—'father, he has The Flood in China. with money to go home and bid your family good-by. After you have stayed there a day or two I want you to report at the door of the peniteniary named in the papers you will receive and serve out your sentence like a man.

A large area of country in China has been overflowed, and the reports of loss of life and the suffering consequent on the disaster are appalling. Originally a beautiful and populous district of 10,000 square miles, the And when you are through I want you to return to me, and I want to see what can be done to restore you to the confidence of your fellow men in society.' I never was disappointed in a man I thus trusted, and those convicts whom I have helped on their return from prison have always been faithful

afflicted area is now covered with a sea of water. The reports state that at least 3,000,000 of people are homeless and deprived of everything. The loss of life is estimated at three-quarters of a million souls. The Chinese business centers and government circles are greatly disturbed, and are endeavoring to do semething to mitigate the evils consequent on the disaster. The reports as regards figures are hitherto little more than conjectural, and ex-The Chinese are a very industrious people, and nothing is allowed to go to tent of harm may be over or under es-

A Wife's Value in Cows.

timated.

I asked some of the Kaffirs in the diamond mines, writes a correspondent, why they worked so hard, when with their cattle, which is the currency of the country, they could live in ease. They told me they wanted to make money to buy more wives, and to pay for them in proportion to the amount of flesh. An ordinary wife brings ten to lifteen cows, while a more fleshy one brings twenty, and one that will tip the scales at two hundred and fifty pounds readily brings twenty-five or thirty cows. Zulus have from one to four wives, in proportion to the amount they are able to pay. Raising young girls for such trade is considered profitable.

Saving the Conscience.

"Jinkins," said one traveling man to another, one very rainy day, "Have you got an umbrella?"

"Will you lend it to me?" "No, I won't."

"Why not?" "Because, I always like to entertain respect for my friends. I'll present you with this umbrella, and some time when you feel like it you can present it back again. But I won't send you into the world with the stigma of an unreturned loan hanging over you.

Fueilleton.

When a man becomes firmly convinced that he is a genius it is then that the fringe slowly begins to form on the bottom of his trousers leg.-Scranton Truth.

A treasure still in the possession of the Empress Eugenie, is an umbrella. the handle of which is a mass of rare jewels. The umbrella was purchased at the cost of two thousand dollars.

istence is necessary to the movement of the world is generally buried in a pine cosin without trimmings.-Nebraska State Journal.

The man who imagines that his ex-

First thief-Hello, Bill, still burglarin'? Second thief-No; I've found something safer than that.

"Eh? What yer doin' now?" "Runnin' a railroad restaurant." W. H. Pratt, of Davenport, Iowa,

once wrote out the emancipation proclamation in such a manner as to have the letters groupe together into a perfect picture of Abraham Lincoln. The picture is now in the possession of the Iowa Historical Society. Miss Mamie McGuire, of Boston, is a sersible girl. The other day George

Brown and Tony Thomson, two of her admirers. fought ten rounds to decide which should leave theffield. A few. forward notes from the girl, refusing to have anything to do with either. This is what was written to a Con-

federate veteran who sent a dollar for a winning ticket to General Beauregard, the general being advertised as superintending the drawing, and sending the ticket as requested: "My Dear Old Comrade: If you will stick to the Louisana lottery you will be as poor as you were at the close of the cruel war, and you will not have enough to load a popgun."



FULL WEIGHT PURE CREAM

Its superior excellence proven in millions o homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Line, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Equal to Mark Twain's Frog.

for many years rode a blind horse. Though sightless the steed, which had

probably been a good fencer once, had

learned to jump whenever he received

a hint that he was desired to do so.

One day, after a run with the hounds,

some hunting men were talking in the bar of the hotel about jumps, and the

owner of the blind horse stoutly main-

tained that that animal would jump

over a single obstacle which none of

their hunters would leap. He was ready to back his words with money,

and, as the result of the conversation.

he made four bets of five pounds each

on the subject. Very soon the four

sportsmen repented of risking money

so rashly. The owner of the blind

horse put down a straw in the street, and this constituted the obstacle. He

rode up to it, and the blind steed, re-

sponding to his call, "rose at the ras-

per," clearing it with a bound four feet

in the air, and covering twelve feet of

ground at least. None of the other

four horses would rise at a straw, and the owner of the blind horse was

Gave Him Away.

Mr. Denny is a minister with quite

twenty pounds the richer.

An old gentleman of Tewkesbury

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1888.

The last blizzard caught the New England people, reports coming from that section of snow drifts forly feet

There is great excitement among real estate owners in the western part of Detroit over the discovery of a bed of crystalized salt, 565.feet thick, under

Hon. Henry W. Seymour, of Sault St. Marie, has been nominated by the republicans of the eleventh district for Congressman, vice Seth C. Moffett, deceased. It took 117 ballots to nom-

Gold has been discovered, of high grade and paying quantities, near Omaha, nuggets brought up from a well in a farm near the city standing

Did you ever stop to count up how many of the cases that have ever been brought up for ballot box stuffing and election returns forgeries are against Republicans? Did you ever hear of

There is a good reason for changing once more the color of the two-cent postage stamp. The green ink with which they are printed is a deadly poison, and persons in moistening the stamps in the usual way are liable to

get some of the stuff.

Michigan Cityites now entertain a lurking suspicion that they have been bamboozled by the men who bored for gas there, and that a standard oil company agent, who called there one day, paid the contractors liberally to not find gas. They believe that the men found gas at about 900 feet, but failed to report it, and shut it off as soon as possible before it could be detected by the natives. These suspicions are on the DeWolfe farm, a short distance east of town, and now in Chicago. There may be some more boring done in Michigan City yet.

An exodus of negroes from this country to South America is being worked up by leading men of that color in the South. One of the leaders in the movement says:

This exodus will be effectually pushed, and by May 1, we expect to get our first party on the road. We have some of the best people in the country interested. We hope to accomplish by the exodus, first and foremost, protection. This is not a question of politics at the bottom, although it will of course have some political bearing. Why, do you know that in the last fifteen years 18,000 black people have been killed in the south for their political opinious, and nothing has been done to remedy the matter? It is life or death with us primarily. We have selected South America for a location because of its climate and the adaptability of the soil to produce such articles as the colored people are accustomed to raising. We have investigated the country and received favorable reports. Our people do not want to come north and west because of the climatic conditions, and because the prejudice against a black face follows them even there. In South America as well as in other parts of the world, the color of the skin does not bar a man out of the race for the best. We shall start our emigrants from eastern points. I can't speak any more defi nitely now than to say that a Boston line running to Brazil will carry passengers at \$14 a head. If there is not a big emigration before next summer, then I miss my guess.

Local Option in Michigan Working

A dispatch to The Tribune from Detroit a few days ago stated that so far every county in which local option elections have been held under the new law has gone for prohibition, and that before spring opens twenty-two more counties, all in the interior rural district of the State, will hold elections of the same kind, with the probability that they will all go for prohibition, making about one-third of the counties of the State. This kind of temperance work is perfectly legitimate, and is conducted upon the lines always ad-vocated by The Tribune, not only for its practicability but as a police measure which the majority in any given place have the right to adopt for their protection and to enforce if public sentiment is strong enough. If these twenty-two counties go for prohibition and can close up the saloons it will be a great gain for the cause of temperance throughout the State, for which every good citizen will rejoice.

How would it have been however. had the Prohibitionists carried the late election for State prohibition, as they came near doing? It would have been enforced more or less well in just these counties which are now voting for it under the Local Option law, and in others which went for prohibition and which may adopt it this spring or in future. In the remaining counties which voted it down by large majorities, it would have been a dead letter. The sale of whisky would have been unrestrained by any tax and its consumption would have been proportionately increased. They would have had prohibition in prohibition counties and a free, untaxed traffic in the anti-prohibition cities of the State: in other words, prohibition where public sentiment is strong enough to enforce it free whisky where it is not strong enough. That would have been exact ly the effect under the State Prohibition law. What is the effect with the Local Option law in force? Prohibition where there is popular sentiment for it; where the people are hostile thereto, non-enforcement. Partial prohibition by a tax of \$500 minimum, which may be increased by future legislation, restricting the traffic, as it has already done in Detroit, for instance, and suppressing the places where the greatest mischief is done are

The whole question turns upon public sentiment for its pivot. Suppose the Prohibitionists had carried their amendment to the Constitution, what would they have done with it in Detroit, in Monroe County, in Saginaw, in the Upper Peninsula, in the lumber regions, which voted heavily enough against to defeat it? Detroit voted 20,000 against to 5,000 for it, and in Saginaw the miners voted nearly as strong against it. How would the one Prohibitionist have stopped the four "antis" from drinking? How would tua bairrea ave their law? The majority of four to one would have elected the Judges who execute the law, the county officials who draw the juries, and the Mayor and Common Council who appoint the policemen out of the ranks of those who would have been opposed to the law. Is it possible that the blindest Prohibitionist cannot see that Detroit would have had an unrestricted

certainly better than free rum and dis-

regarded law.

highly-taxed traffic? What moral obliquity of vision or obtuseness of reason is it that prevents a Prohibi tionist from realizing that prohibition where there is a local sentiment to demand and enforce it, and a high tax where that sentiment is hostile to it, is a greater gain for temperance than prohibition in the former and free whisky in the latter case?—Chicago

Mr, Speaker Carlisle, being sick, has been carried with his family to Fortress Monroe on a revenue cutter, and on his arrival there is saluted by seventeen guns. Since when has it been a perquisite of Mr. Speaker to have a government vessel as a private yacht and a federal fortress as a sanitarium? It seems to us that we used to hear some very sharp and sarcastic criticism from the Democratic press formerly when Republican office-holders made so free with the public property. -Detroit Evening News.

Inter-State Commerce Law.

ABILENE, Kan., Jan. 30, 1888. EDITOR RECORD:-Immeditely after the date fixed for the Inter-State Commerce law to go into effect, nearly every railroad throughout the country prepared new schedules, raising the passenger and freight rates. In many cases it cost three times as much to ship a consignment of goods as previous to its adoption. In a letter written to you last June, some facts were elated concerning the reduction of rates and what might be looked for in the future. It may be of interest to your readers to continue the investigation a

Many persons, especially favored, could purchase a ticket good for one year, which entitled them to travel 1000 miles! for \$20, while the general public paid \$25 for the same kind of a ticket. After the adoption of this law none could purchase them for less than \$25, which placed all upon the same footing. Commercial houses complained of the increased cost. By strenuous efforts one road began to sell them at \$20. How is it now? Any of your readers can step into the ticket office of nearly every road east of the Missouri river and obtain one of these tickets at \$20. This may seem a matter of little importance to the public, yet it accomplishes two things. The equality made stronger by the discovery of gas | of the purchasing power to every individual, and the reduction of the price charged by the railroads to its former lowest point.

How about the charges on freight? The Western Farmer realizes this, much more than his Eastern friend. Last Friday I had a conversation with a gentleman, who is a farmer and ships some grain. Formerly it cost him \$95 to ship a car-load of wheat two hundred miles, or 4214 cents per 100 pounds-which was ruinous-to-day he ships for 121/2 per 100 pounds or \$25 a car. Even this latter rate is excessive. but how does it compare with that which was exacted not long ago? Formerly it cost but little more to ship a car to New York than it did to some interior point within the state. Now it is based more within the bounds of justice. In an argument made not long ago by Mr. Fink, who is at the head of trunk lines, or "pooled lines", he claimed that local shipments were often carried at an actual loss, and that was why more should be charged in proportion for carrying freight a short distance than a long one. Who really pays the most? The distance from Chicago to Peoria, Ill., is about 180 miles. I know that it costs 45 cents per 100 pounds to ship first-class freight from Chicago to that place. Yet New York, a distance of over 1000 miles, ships the same article for ten cents less per 100 weight. Does it cost less to baul a car one thousand miles than one hundred and eighty? This is but one example, but proves beyond doubt that the local shipper does now pay much

It is right that men who have invested their capital should have returns upon it, that these corporations should be liberally patronized and protected. At the same time, is it right for them to discriminate and evade many of the provisions of the law that has been passed to regulate their business?

more in proportion than the through

The more one examines the practical workings of this law, the more does it appear that it is a wise one, and if the present Commissioners do not see that the public is protected, would it not be a good idea to follow the advice of the Chicago Tribune, demand their resignation and appoint new men.

Yours Respectfully,

F. T. PLIMPTON.

State Items.

Electricity lights Albion. . Cass county goes dry by 762 votes. Sixty-two University students have

formed a republican club. Eaton county went "dry" by 3,848 majority.

Jackson will have the State fair again this year. Otisville has a mad dog excitement.

Three persons were badly bitten. The Allegan oil well company gets

for gas. Good for fifteen years. A house-made mail box on a prominent Jackson street is labeled in large red letters "male box."

the franchise for piping the village

The Detroit Journal refers to the opposition to the local option law as Jugwumps.

Three suits for libel asking for damages, aggregating \$110,000, have been commenced against the Detroit Evening News, this week. "Time and tide waits for no man",

When the cream is ripe it ought to be churned. Let the baby crv. the bread burn, and the men wait for their dinner. If you won't do this, sell your cream to the Buchanan Creamery.

George H. Getman of Owosso left his family about Dec. 10 for Warren. Dak., to settle up some business with the man who runs his large farm there. He wrote home Dec. 21. Since then nothing has been heard from him. His people fear that he has either perished in the blizzard or been foully dealt with, for he had drafts for large

sums of money with him. The next eclipse of the moon wil above the ground, either upon stones, take place, according to the small bills, on the evening of July 22. It will be a total eclipse, which will give the young folks a good excuse for staying out late that night. The show will begin a few minutes before nine o'clock and will last until about 2:30 only fruit in Kamschatka.—Chambers' traffic in liquor instead of the present | the next morning.—Detroit Journal. Journal,

When are patrons of Creameries going to do the only sensible thing they can do, that is to lay in a stock of ice so as to raise a good uniform cream for the Creamery.

Judge Peck promptly knocked the wind out of the application for an injunction to prevent a local option election in Jackson county. The scheme of stopping elections by injunctions has not panned out very well this winter, though considerable beer money has gone into the hands of some lawyers. Jackson will vote on local option February 29.—Detroit Journal.

One day of last week the family of Charles Coates, of Mt. Clemens, were horrified on returning to their home after a few moments absence, to find the cradle containing their three-yearold child wrapped in flames and the little one's clothing nearly burned off of him. Mr. Coates snatched the child from the blazing crib and rushed out door to a convenient snow bank, but the child was so badly burned that death ensued in about thirty minutes. There were three children in the house, the oldest being under five years.

PROFESSOR STATE OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT

A MANUAL TRAINING SCHOOL.

Industrial Education in the Minneapolis High School-Working in Wood. A manual training school, under the direction of Professor F. W. Decker, has lately been established by the school board of the city, in connection with the high school, and results have already been obtained that promise well for the success of this new enterprise. The object of the course is not to make finished mechanics in any definite trade. but rather to give a general training that shall serve to render boys familiar with common tools and materials of construction, and lay a good foundation for any one of the several mechanical trades. The course serves also to correct some

of the popular notions among boys that manual occupations are degrading, or at any rate not so respectable as occupations requiring only book knowledge. This result is attained by placing the manual training course on an equal footing with the other high school courses, and requiring the same attention to system and order as in any branch of knowledge The course for the present term is

wood working. A large lower room of the high school building has been fitted up with benches and drawers and a variety of wood working tools. Each bench is provided with a full set of bench tools, and each boy has, besides, a number of edge tools and a drawer in which to keep them locked when not in use. Each boy is required to keep his individual tools in order, and all the bench tools have their proper places on a rack in front, where they must be placed at the end of each exercise. The benches and bench tools are lettered to correspond, so that it is easy to see at a glance that everything is in its proper place.

The use of the tools is taught in the following manner, it being assumed there is only one right way. The boys are each given a plane, for instance, and, after being shown the nature and construction of the tool, they are shown how to use it properly. All this is taught to them as a class. They are then given each a piece of board and are required to produce a plane surface, each being drilled until he is tolerably proficient in the use of the tool before being allowed to go on. Sawing is taught in a similar manner. The saw is first discussed, and the reason for the teeth being shaped differently for crosscut and rip saws is pointed out. A board is then marked with a scratch awl and the class is shown how to saw to line accurately. They are then each required to saw to given lines until the lesson is thoroughly taught. By keeping the attention of the pupils on one operation at a time and holding it until taught, rapid and sure progress is made. After the uses of a few of the most common tools are thus taught, the boys are allowed to construct something that will bring into use only operations they have previously learned. This serves to make the work interesting, though the work is designed to be for the purposes of instruc-

tion rather than construction. Whenever an article is constructed it is done from an accurate working drawing made by the pupil himself, and thus the value of drawings, in connection with all construction work, is taught better than it could otherwise be done.

Each pupil is required to spend forty minutes per day in the drawing room and eighty minutes in the shop. Drawing is taught in much the same manner as the use of the tools just described, and it is found that the two branches of work go very nicely together.—T. T. Journal.

Children of the Gypsies. Along with unconscious native ethical healthfulness comes such physical care as we advanced people know nothing of. Because the gypsy mother and father are themselves perfect types of good health healthy children are born to them. Because every gypsy woman on earth is loyal to her mate many children are born to them. Because the instinct of fatherhood, motherhood and partnerhood is inviolable with husband and wife gypsics love this to be so, and the care and affection for gypsy children are remarkable. From the moment the babe is born until it is upon its own legs for good it is constantly rubbed and stretched and kneaded, that every muscle may have proper action and development. The same noble practice exists among the Pennsylvania Dutch. It began with the latter behind the Swiss mountains centuries ago, and it would be an interesting research for the student of men to ascertain if this precisely identical gypsy and Pennsylvania Dutch custom had not at some time the same Oriental origin beyond the Himalayas.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Let-

The Honey Bee Plant. The honey bee plant was introduced to this country by accident. A gentleman of Versailles, N. Y., brought some specimens of odd plants from the Bermudas. During house cleaning time they were thrown into a corner of the garden, and this plant came up. It resembles a thistle in appearance, and each plant has about thirty blossoms. It is considered the best honey plant in existence, and now it is discovered that the seeds are so rich in vegetable oil that it will in time hold a prominent commercial position as an oil producer.—New York Mail and Express.

Kamschatkans and Their Homes. The aboriginals of Kamschatka and Kamschatdales and Koriaks: but little is known of their origin, and both have decreased in numbers since the Russian occupation. The country is now chiefly peopled by Siberian-Russians, and by a race the product of intermarriage between them and the aboriginal Kamschatdales. This new race it is usual to distinguish as Kamschatkans; and a greedy, disagreeable kind of people they seem to be. They are of a low order, and live in summer either in wretched huts by the river banks, or in lofts above the sheds in which they hang their fish. In winter they have semi-subterranean dwellings. Their habits and diet are alike filthy, and their notions of honesty meager. The pure Kamschatdales, on

the other hand, appear to be a kindly and a hospitable people.

The houses of the better class of natives of Russian blood are usually log built, unpainted, containing usually two, and sometimes, but rarely, four rooms, in which will be found a few chairs, a rough deal table, a tawdry gilt eikon of the Russian church, and a number of cockroaches and unmentionable insects. The houses are in many places ra like haystacks, or upon low wooden pillars. The floors are boarded, and the house is warmed by means of a huge brick stove built in between the rooms. which develops immense heat. The diet of these "upper classes" is-besides fish —milk, sour cream, rye bread and bil-berries. The bilberry seems to be the

ARISTOCRATIC TITLES IN ENGLAND. English, Irish and Scotch Barons

ondary Titles-Some Curious Rules. The British house of peers consists of the hereditary Barons of England, Irish barons elected for life, of Scotch barons elected for each parliament, of two archbishops and about two dozen bishops. Whatever a peer's title may be, he sits in the house as a baron, his higher titles being purely honorary. Therefore all dukes, marquesses, earls and viscounts (except those bearing titles by courtesy) are also barons.

Next to the royal family in precedence comes the Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, then the lord high chancellor, then the Archbishop of York, then certain officials and then the dukes: the odd thing being that the wives of the archbishops, who rank so high, are plain Mrs. Benson and Mrs. Thompson taking no rank from their husbands All dukes, besides being barons, have secondary titles, often many of them.

Of these the eldest son and heir takes, by courtesy, the highest. For example, the Duke of Devonshire is also the Marquis of Hartington. This title is therefore borne by his eldest son, the well known political leader. The marquessate, being only one by courtesy, does not, of course, make the marquis a peer; he sits in the house of commons, to which he has to be elected like any other commoner. Younger sons of dukes are called by their Christian names, with the title of lord, added. Thus, if the Marquis of Hartington had two younger brothers, one named William and the other John, they would be called Lord William Cavendish and Lord John Cavendish, Cavendish being the family surname; their children would be simply Mr. or Miss Cavendish. Lord Randolph Churchill's father was the Duke of Marlborough; his elder brother, during the father's life, was called the Marquis of Blandford. When Lord Randolph married, his wife became Lady Randolph Churchill, but their children will inherit no title. Lord John Russell, a younger son of the Duke of Bedford, was in his old days raised to the peerage as Lord Russell; perhaps if Lord Randolph become a great statesman and prime minister, he may be raised to the eerage, and may do the rare thing of choosing his surname for his title. If so, the "Lord Churchill," that sounds so absurdly today, may seem to have been prophetic. In the meantime, he is no more Lord Churchill than he is the Duke

rules apply as for the sons of dukes. The eldest son of an earl takes his father's second title by courtesy, but the younger ons are only "the Hon. Mr. So and So." The daughters of all dukes, marquesses and earls are styled Lady Mary, Lady Jane, etc. Children of viscounts and barons, who have no higher title, are all the Hon. Mr. or Miss So and So. All Englishmen, except bishops, bearing titles, raise their wives to their rank, and ladies having by birth the noble prefix remain Lady Mary or Lady Jane through life, unless they marry so high as to merge it in a higher title. Baronets (an invention of King Jamie to sell an inneritable order of knighthood) and knights of all kinds have the prefix Sir to their given names. Thus, if a man is named John Smith and succeeds to a baronetcy, or is knighted, he becomes Sir John Smith and is addressed as Sir John. He does not become Sir Smith, any more than the younger son of a duke or marquess, whose family name was Smith, would be Lord Smith. In the one case it is Sir John, in the other Lord John. Strangely enough, the wife of a knight or baronet does exactly the reverse; Sir John Smith's wife becomes Lady Smith, not Lady John Smith; while Lord John Smith's wife becomes Lady John Smith, not Lady Smith.

For the sons of marquesses the same

The title of Right Honorable is given to members of the sovereign's privy council. As has already been said, the title of Honorable is the birthright of certain sons of peers, and although Rt. Hon. looks something like it, the likeness is like that between Madrid and Madrass, to the eye and ear only; for one can be secured only by birth, the other acquired only by political prominence. Please remember that a little prefix makes equal unequal; the difference is hardly greater than that between the English Hon. and Rt. Hon.; one is born, the other made. To sum up: In Great Britain dukes are

addressed as your grace; marquesses as my lord marquess, or simply my lord. A duke's wife is a duchess, a marquess' wife a marchioness. The eldest son takes the father's second title by courtesy; the other sons are Lord John, Lord Thomas, etc. The daughters are all Lady Janes, Lady Maries, etc. An earl is addressed as my lord; his wife is a countess; his eldest son takes second highest title; all other sons are the Hon. Mr. So and So, whatever the family name may be. All daughters are Lady Janes, etc. Viscounts and barons are addressed as my lord; eldest and all other sons are the Hon. Mr. So and So, and all of the daughters also have the prefix of honorable. Baronets and knights are addressed as Sir John, etc.: their wives become Lady So and So. Right honorable applies to members of the privy council. Being a member of parliament gives no title or prefix.-E.

J. Biddle in Globe-Democrat.

A Curious Reminiscence. A curious reminiscence of Boston in the olden times is related by an old citizen. Mr. W—, a wealthy merchant in the Calcutta trade, who at his death left millions for his heirs, having some business of importance in New York, visited that city in the company of his son, who, unlike his father, had an inclination to see the sights of the great city. They stopped at the Astor house, then recently built. Everything was new to the old man, who after supper parted with his son with the paternal in junction that they were to meet at 9 o'clock p. m. Punctually at that hour the old Mr. W—— repaired to the office, and in his simplicity inquired, "Has my son Thomas arrived?" The clerk re-"Who is your son Thomas?" "Why," said the old man, "Thomas W—, of Boston." "Not in," said the clerk. A half hour elapsed, and the old man, getting anxious, again approached the counter and inquired of another clerk, "Has my son Thomas appeared?" "Who is your son?" inquired the new clerk. "Why, Thomas W—, of Boston," answered the old man. "Notin," said the clerk. At 10 o'clock the tired and weary old man again made the same inquiry of another clerk, with the same result. "Well," said the old gentleman "you can shut up your house; you needn't wait for him any longer. I'll go to bed," and up stairs he toddled.—Boston Budget "Saunterer."

A Neglected Science.

It seems to us a reproach to our American medical colleges that so few of them make even the pretense of teaching bot any. A fair knowledge of the natural sciences ought, of course, to have been acquired during that portion of a young man's education that precedes his ma triculation in medicine, but the fact is notorious that few of the institutions in which he can pursue that part of his study make any considerable approach to adequate teaching in this branch. The medical school of the period we consider quite as much bound to supplement its pupils' defective opportunities in botany as in chemistry—a branch that no medi-cal faculty could afford to ignore. Even in countries where this particular deficiency in the student's preliminary education is by no means so decided, if indeed it exists at all. botany is taught sys tematically and practically. In France, for example, there are frequent herbori sations, conducted by men of world wide fame and duly announced in the medical journals.—New York Medical Journal.

Prince Bismarck is the most decorated man'in Europe. Should he ever appear wearing insignia of all orders conferred on him, he would resemble an oriental

Good fresh buttermilk made from sweet cream is a serviceable drink in

A machine which will sew on 3.000 buttons a day is on exhibition in New

PERCEPTION OF THE BLIND.

the Union of Hearing and Touch. The question is often asked: By what means does a person unable to see find his way from place to place, or know when to turn a corner, or even keep on the sidewalk, etc.? That some such power is possessed, to a greater or les degree, by most blind people, is well known; but just what it is or how far it may be carried, few understand; and even among those using it, to whom it is a matter of course, a simple everyday experience, few, if any, have succeeded in analyzing it satisfactorily. Though the faculty is as difficult to explain clearly to those not gifted with it as would be the perception of the difference in colors or as sight itself to the blind, I will try to give some little idea of it for

the benefit of those wishing to learn for themselves or others. It does not consist, as is sometimes fancied, in the skillful use of a cane or the exact memory of distances, though these are minor aids. It results from the union-of hearing and the sense of touch. both trained to extraordinary delicacy and habituated to unusual services, coming to form a sort of "sixth sense," as in stinctive, instantaneous and trustworthy in its activity as any of the familiar five To illustrate: If you walk rapidly along a quiet street, listening carefully to your footsteps, you will notice that the solid buildings and walls close to the sidewalk give back a distinct echo, which instantly ceases at the openings and crossings. This to the blind is equivalent to light and shadow, and is in its crudest begin nings the first element in the "sixth sense" above mentioned. Again, if you walk slowly, in the dark, up against a wall or closed door, you will feel, just before striking it, upon the delicate nerves of the exposed portion of the face a slight sensation like that which might be produced by an infinitely fine and light gossamer veil. It is caused by the increased compression or resistance of the elastic air when forced up against one solid body by the approach of another. Repeat the experiment, and you find

that the same thing is noticeable at a greater distance than at first. This is the germ of the second element already of. These two perceptions, blended into one consciousness and trained to perfection by long years of practice, enable one to become aware at a considerable distance of any obstacle in his path, to determine the size and approximate shape of objects he is passing, to tell the height of a wall without touching it: in short, to take cognizance of any and all landmarks necessary in making his way or finding a given

This faculty, based upon simple though renerally unfamiliar natural laws, is, in some of its many forms of application, the source of most of the seemingly remarkable feats performed by sightless persons in this connection; and it is with them so habitually in use, so much a part of daily life, that its exercise is in stinctive and unconscious, and the blind scarcely realize that others employ a different process to arrive at the same results. It is susceptible of almost immeasurable development. The writer has known a number besides himself who could count the shade trees when riding at full gallop along the middle of the street: tell the difference between a close or open fence, the distance of buildings from roadways, etc. The position corners, gateways and the like are much more easily learned. In walking everything is of course much nearer, and the difficulty is greatly diminished. So every change in sidewalk or fence, every nequality beneath the feet or smalles post by the wayside, is a guide, as definite and trustworthy as are buildings or signboards to him who sees.—Edward B. Perry in The Century.

The life of the average "wool king" of southern California is sufficiently monotonous. His sorry tenement of unplaned and unpainted boards generally stands stark and alone in the edge of the live oak timber, looking out over the great, naked sweltering mesa or treeless valley. It consists of two or three rooms (sometimes only one); plenty of interstices between the boards, no ceiling overhead, unless it may be, perhaps, a sheet of unbleached muslin, which bellies and falls in the wind, that has abundant entrance. or sags under the swift pit a pat of a rat

scudding across it. The proprietor is generally either a city dweller, living much of his time in San Francisco or the local town (California is threatened with the evil of absenteeism to an extent scarcely less than Ireland): or else he is a bachelor, perforce, for women are extremely averse to this anchorite life. Or he may, after the custom of the country, have taken unto himself a wife from some of the blue blooded but penniless Spanish families, whose vast ranch some of his "perfidious" countrymen have either purchased, or, not seldom—painful to relate—acquired by superior skill and coolness at the monte table.—Stephen Powers in

Sedentary Men and Stimulants. It is certain that sedentary men (unless their appetites are restricted) are quite as heavy eaters as laborers. Some of the exceptions comprise those who, by the habitual use of the sc called paratriptics, tea, coffee, tobacco. wine, etc., daily lessen the waste of the brain and thus diminish the amount of necessary food. Setting these aside, every hospitable housekeeper knows and exact experiment proves that sedentary men are quite as large consumers as an equal number of daily laborers. They must eat largely or fail to obtain sufficient brain supply from food which contains but a small proportion of it. Even then it is probable that the nervous tissues often suffer from starvation. Else why the frequent examples of collapse in this class of the community? The only really effective and feasible means of palliation to this dilemma are to be found in the judicious employment of those substances which nature has placed in our hands, apparently for this very purpose, and which the blind instinct of man nas always discovered and applied. I refer to the use of the so called paratriptics, or preventers of waste in the oody. Of these the most common and best known are wine, tea, coffee and topacco. Other substances, such as the South American coca, the betel nut and all the narcotics, exhibit similar powers.

—North American Review. Fastening Rubber to Iron. One who claims to have tried it says that rubber may be fastened to iron by means of a paint composed of powdered shellac steeped in about ten times its weight in concentrated ammonia. It should be allowed to stand three or four weeks before being used.

Bread was first made with yeast by the English about 1650.

Champion Short Hand Writer. Mr. A. S. White, the well-known author of "White's Phonography," famous as the Champion Shorthand Writer or the World, received the first prizes in the international contests at London, Edinburgh, Paris and Berlin; he came near being permanently disabled by rheumatism. His recovery by the use of a remedy infallible in curing rheumatism and all blood diseases is told in a letter from his office, 02 Washington st., Chicago, dated June 20, 1887. He writes: "Your remedy has done wonderful ser-

vice for me. For the past five years I have been troubled with rheumatic pains. "My right hand had become almost useless and I was gradually losing speed as a shorthand writer. A friend of mine, Dr. Dederich, advised me of your remedy. I used a dozen bottles of S. S. and am now entirely recovered. I shall never cease to commend your excellent medicines, and wish you much success. 'Yours truly, A. S. WHITE."

"Yours truly, A. S. WHITE."
And here is another witness:
"BENTON, Ark., August, 25th, 1887.
"Last spring I was dangerously afflicted with erysipelas, and my life was despaired of by my physicians. As a last hope I tried S. S. S. and soon found relief, and in two weeks was able to attend to my business. Tuesd five bottles. ousiness. I used five bottles.
"S. H. WITTHORNE, Ed. Saline Courier." Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases

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Ability involves responsibility. Powr, to its last particle, is duty. Why don't you use Johnston's Kidney Cure? Only \$1.00 per quart bottles, at W. F. Runner's.

Whatever your dislike in another

take care to correct in yourself. Most everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia and all stomch, liver, kidney and bladder troubles. It is a perfect tonic, appetiser, blo malaifier, sure cure for ague and od pur diseases. Price 50 cents, of W. F. Run-

As between the eigarette and the grade crossing it is an open question which is the more fatal.

People ask what is good for a cough or a cold, the mistake many make is in letting it run too long. Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure, contains the good qualities of all the best cough remedies without the defects of any of them. A safe and speedy remedy for coughs, colds and all throat and lung troubles. Sold by W. F. Runner, in 50 cent and \$1 bottles. Healing to the lungs. Safe and pleasant for children. one

This is the year that woman proposes and man—flees for his life.

Indigestion results from a partial paralysis of the stomach and is the primary cause of a very large majority of the ills that humanity is heir to The most agreeable and effective remedy is Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets. 25 cents a vial. 1m3

A man who is well thought of at home had better stay there.

Clark's Flax Salve Curses piles, salt rheum, tetter, burns scalds, sores, wounds, infant's sores and chaffing, sore nipples and eruptions of the skin. Sufferers with catarrh will find this an invaluable remedy and certain cure. Pleasant to use and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner.

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Bucklen's Arnaca Salve. The best salve in the world for Cuts Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all skin Eruption, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by W. H. Keeler. There are sixteen candidates for the

United States Senate in Texas. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, by its vitalizing properties, will brighten pale cheeks, and transform a pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkling health and beauty. \$1.00

When a man owes a good round sum he sometimes find it extremely hard to square up.

per bottle.

Interesting Facts. Changes in the brain and nerves are the most common cause of disease. Their influence on the body is wonderful. Shame flushes the palest and fear blanches the rosiest cheek and whitens the blackest hair in the night. Worry causes dyspepsia and hastens old age. Terror or excitement often causes instant death, etc. Dr. Miles Restorative Nervine removes the effects of worry or everwork, alcoholic excess, morphine habit, nervousness, dyspepsia, sleeplessness, headache, neuralgia and nervous prostration. Sold by W. H. Keeler.

The cold-wave flag carries a black lozenge in the center. This is for bronchitis.

Pains in small of the back indicate a diseased condition of the Liver or kidneys, which may be easily removed by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. \$1.00 per Symptoms of Heart Disease.

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ever brought to Berrien county, and is prepared to make up the same in the latest styles, at the lowest living prices.

An Inspection is Solicited.

Buchanan Markets. Hay-\$5@ \$10 per ton. Butter-18c. Eggs—18c. Lard-Sc. Potatoes-Soc. Onions-80c. Salt, retail-\$1.10 Flour-\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl. Honey-18. Live poultry-4 @ 6c.

Wheat-80@82. Oats -30. Corn-firm, 50c. Beans-\$2.25. Clover seed-\$3.75 Buckwheat flour-\$2.80. Dressed pork-\$6.00 per cwt. Mr. Geo. G. Rogers is here for a

visit.

COLOMA is calling aloud for a meat

This is the great national day devoted to wood chuck. SAMUEL COOPER has been granted a

pension on account of the loss of a son. CHAS, FULLER, of Muskegon, is in

DIPHTHERIA IS loosing its grip upon Buchanan youngsters.

Buchanan for a visit.

THERE is talk of a free kinder garten in Benton Harbor.

BENTON HARROR has a good prospect of a large handle factory.

Asa Han was over from South Bend Sunday. MR. AND MRS. ED. LAPIERRE Were

over from Niles Friday. EMMETT county will adopt prohibi-

tion at the same time that Berrien

HIGHEST temperature for the week, 26. Lowest, 4. At seven this morn-

THE Star makes the important announcement that a man in that city is trying to read the bible.

EAU CLAIRE complains of wood thieves. Wood always goes farther when left out than when under lock.

STATE SENATOR W. I. Babcock, of Niles, was made Deputy Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons, at Saginaw, last week.

If the woodchuck sees his shadow to-day it must be by the use of a mir-

THE most excellent sleighing of the past week has been thoroughly used for business and pleasure.

THREE Benton Harbor couples called upon President Cleveland last week, and the town may be expected to take another boom.

THEODORE CLARK, of Pipestone, and John II. Fikes, of Riverside, have drawn prizes in the pension depart-

MRS. DANIEL OTTO will sell a lot of personal property at public auction, on the Green farm, one-half mile southeast of Galien, on Tuesday, Feb. 14.

MRS. J. E. FRENCH received a telegram from Wahoo, Nebraska, announcing the death, on Jan. 27, of her only sister, Mrs. Rachel Munford.

THE eclipse was seen quite plainly from this place Saturday evening, but not until the show was about half over, owing to a covering of clouds.

THERE appears to be a lull in the marriage license trade. Something the matter with the leap year combination,

OSCAR COLVIN has been fortunate enough to draw a prize of \$800 in a grave yard insurance on an old uncle

who died recently. IF you are troubled by chilblains bathe them with kerosine, as an experiment. It may not do any good, but

it will certainly do no harm. Try it. BERRIEN COUNTY gave constitutional prohibition a majority of six votes. In the election this month for local prohibition that number should be multiplied by several.

THE regular meeting of the Auxiliary Christian Womans Board of Missions will be held in the Christian church next Sunday afternoon at 4 P., M. let every lady interested in missionary work attend.

SECRETARY.

ARE you filling your ice house? It will soon be altogether late for this seasons' supply and if you expect to need ice next summer now is the time to gather it:

THE net proceeds to the poor from the charity ball, given by the band, as announced last week, amounted to \$6.60, which amount has been given to the Supervisor for distribution. THE Common Council requests that

streets, especially while sleighing lasts, as they frighten horses and impede AMONG the Senate confirmations made last Thursday were William Dester and John Mansfield, the newly ap-

and this place. From the reports that reach the Recond there is work for a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals among the teamsters who are drawing large loads of logs up the hills north of

THE charity ball given by the band, Friday evening, is said to have been in every way a success, and the poor of the town received a small benefit

THE Michigan Central time table in the RECORD now shows the departure of trains from Buchanan, instead of detailed tables for the entire road as heretofore.

THE RECORD commences with this number Vol. 22, having survived the storms and tribulations that have passed since 1867. The fourteenth year of the present management will commence March 30.

A JOLLY party of about one hundred persons went for a sleigh ride frolic, a Presbyterian social, Tuesday evening, to Mrs. Tichenor's, in Niles township, and the time they had was a good one.

THREE sleigh loads of youngsters belonging to the Home Mission Band of the Christian Church went to New Carlisle Saturday morning for a sleighride and general be-joyful meeting with the band at that place.

CAPT. GEO. H. RICHARDS, who has been ailing during the entire winter, has been very low. His sons, J. L. and Harry were telegraphed for and arrived from Kansas City and Minneapolis

ACCIDENT.-Mr. Elias Eaton Sen. had the misfortune to fall upon the ice, last Thursday, and crack the bone of his hip, making a quite serious hurt for one of his extreme age. Dr. Bonine

AFTER Niles city has used the hydrants for fire purposes eight years without paying for it, the Water Works Company has plugged the hydrants, and the city must put up or have no more water.

VICK'S Floral Guide for 1888 is up to its usual standard of excellence and shows that the younger Vicks are not behind the senior in taste and methods of business.

THERE is every prospect of a lively real estate market in his place, during the coming season. There is already an increased demand for houses, and the proposed increase in manufacturing forces will make this still greater. of hay in the southern counties is

A St. Joseph hired girl wants to die of one of "them-air political strokes", when the time comes for her to quit this mortal sphere, and there is probably no better place in America for her to catch the complaint than in St. Jo-

Ar the meeting of the Improvement Association, Monday evening, arangements were made for procuring a survey of the site for a dam in the St. Joseph river, at this point, the survey and plat to be completed as soon as the snow and ice are melted sufficiently to allow the work to progress.

MISS MATTIE STRAW is soliciting subscriptions for D. Lothrop & Co's. publications for young people, Wide Awake, Young People's Chantauqua Journal, Pansy, Little Men and Woman, and Babyland, making a complete set from the cradle to maturity.

Marriage L censes. 153 | John Jewell, Stevensville. 1 54 1 Edward Culver, Benton Harbor. 155 Frederick L. Camfield, Hagar. 136 William F. Linsenmeyer, Watervliet.

157 Charles Phillippy, Three Oaks. FOOTMEN in traveling the country roads complain of a tendency of teamsters to monopolize all of the road, or, in other words, to run over the man who happens to be on foot. The foot-

man has a right to his half of the road

the same as if he drove a four in hand.

THERE appears to be a dispute about who owns the name of Buchanan Cornet Band. The old band that sailed under that cognomen for years has not met for a number of months, and the new organization starts out with that name, and there are indications of mu- |.ope the power, but the chances are not sical war in the near future.

No, those new library books are not yet ready for use. They have not been here quite a month yet. If those who are patrons of our library and have books out will bring them in, as requested by the librarian it may result in expediting matters perceptibly, as a complete catalogue of the entire library is to be made and all of the books relabeled and renumbered before more books are allowed to go out.

THE residence of Mr. John McDonald, about a mile and a half east of Sawyer, was burned to the ground, at these committees a cordial recepnoon on Thursday, with most of the contents. The fire caught from a detective flue and the house was all enveloped in flames before it was discovered. A few things were saved from the lower floor. The loss was about \$1,000, with an insurance of \$350 in the Berrien County Farmers' Company.—Palladium.

THIRTEEN couples went from this place for a party at G. A. Blakeslee's pleasant home in Galien, last evening, and report a good time, the kind that is had by everyone who is so fortunate as to be the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Blakeslee.

WE think the election will show that those who are predicting a close fight on the local option question in this county to be a little off in their calculation. The vote on state prohibition gave six majority for the amendment, no more ashes be thrown into the and there is a good force of voters who will vote the other way this time.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Feb. 2: H. M. Henderson esq., Mrs. Emma Johnson, Louis Pellett, J. C. Russell, pointed postmasters at Berrien Springs Henry Seller esq., Ben Slater, Dr. Jacob J. Smith, Mrs. Cynthia Weaver, J. B. Wilson, Miss Emma Yelling.

> J. L. RICHARDS, P. M. BERRIEN county sportsmen's club and fish and game protection association organized at Benton Harbor with the following officers: President, W. A. Brown, of Benton Harbor; vice presidents, T. W. Ransom, of St. Joseph, Geo. B. Thayer, of Benton Harbor; secretary and treasurer, J. E. Wright,

of Benton Harbor.

Voters will be given an opportunity to register on the last Saturday before the day of the special election for local option. Attend to it then or you will lose your privilege of voting. Quite a number of strangers have moved into this township since the last election, there is likely to be a good addition to the poll list.

THE ninth annual convention of the Berrien County Sunday School Association will be held in Buchanan Feb. 23 and 24. W. B. Jacobs, of Chicago, and State Sec., M. H. Reynolds, will be present. It is hoped that every Sunday school in Berrien county will be well represented.

E. K. WARREN, Pres.

According to the last census there were about 7,000 Indians in Michigan. Of these 55 were in Calhoun, 45 in Cass, 20 in Berrien, and 95 in Van Buren county. This total of 225 Indians, together with a small number in St. Joseph county, Ind., is the present strength of the Pottawatomie tribe that once flourished in this immediate vicinity, with their chief camp just north of town.

WHILE at East Saginaw last week, Messrs. Freeman Franklin and N. Hamilton went to visit one of the salt blocks, and by a misstep Mr. Hamilton fell across the edge of a vat containing nearly boiling brine in such a way as to throw his left arm and knee into the brine and badly scald them. He came home Thursday evening and has since bad burns. Mr. Franklin was behind him, and by catching him saved him from going in all over and being scalded to death. It was a close call,

THE Secretary of State has discovered that in Berrien county the cost of last year's hay, counting fertilizers, cutting and securing, interest, insurance, taxes and repairs to be \$4.30 per ton, and the average for the south four tiers of counties to be \$1.80. He finds that the wheat crop for Berrien county cost an average of 75.7 cents per bushel; oats, 33.3 cents per bushel, and corn,34.7 cents per bushel. The net cost to the farmer of a ton \$4.80; in the central counties \$3.95, and in the northern counties \$3.84; the average for the state being \$4.57.

ADAM BARMAN made a visit to Marion. Indiana, last week and has returned, filled to the brim with the natural gas fever, and is doing what he can to start a gas well in Buchanan. There can be no question of the benefits to any town of natural gas where it can be had as no one has any use for any other kind of fuel when this is to be had. A well is in full blast at Michigan City, one in Allegan, a number in Chicago and gas has been known in Bridgman and while all this does not possitively indicate that it may be found here the signs are not badly discouraging, to say the least.

Now comes the complaint from Cass county that the Dr. Conkey who was sent up for stealing cattle from a farmer near Pipestone, has been given the freedom of the city, and allowed to practice his profession of horse doctor. In other words, he has simply changed his place of business and boards with the sheriff at county expense. Perhaps this may be the latest method of reforming and punishing a criminal and teach him to not steal any more until his present board contract with the county shall have expired. Many of the nineteenth century reforms are beyoud the comprehension of ordinary ndividuals.

No effort should be lost to have the water power in the St. Joseph river, at this point, developed at the earliest possible moment. If it were in shape to be handled now, there is an opportunity to secure in Buchanan a manufacturing establishment that will employ from 300 to 400 men, which would mean the addition to the population of from 1200 to 1500 people. As it is we may get them upon the promise to develso flattering as they would be with the dam built. If the year 1888 be allowed to pass without having that improvement made it will simply be an indication that Buchanan does not know how best to care for her own interests when she has a good chance.

THE committee at the close of the temperance meeting, Jan, 15, called the Superintendents of the Sunday schools of Buchanan together at Wood's shoe store, last Monday. A committee of two from each church was chosen to solicit entertainment for our guests, more than a hundred probably, during ask these committees a cordial reception. We have been royally entertained in neighboring towns when attending religious, society, political, grange, grand army, and all sorts of gatherings. Let there be an united effort, and Buchanan will not fall behind in a generous hospitality.

Fish spearing is not quite so common in Dayton as it used to be. Some one vent down there from Niles last week and read the fish law to those who owned fish houses on the lake there. There is one pecularity about that body of water upon which the Dayton fishermen pin their faith, and that is that but a very small portion of the body is lake, the balance and where the fishing is done being overflowed by the mill dam and private property.

C. L. S. C.—The meeting of the Alphas at Mrs. Whitman's, on the evening of the 30th inst. was well attended. The question exercises, conducted by H. V. Warren and Mrs. Henderson, developed the fact that the class had good lessons. The questions on Physiology, with their answers, evidenced a careful study of the assigned reading. The report of the critic was given in Miss Haller's genial way, making us erring ones feel that it is rather pleasant to pass under the rod. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Estes, on the 13th inst., with the following Roll Call-Response, humorous quo-

tations from American authors. Report of Critic -Miss Haller. Review-3d and 4th chapters Physiology, Dr. Spreng.

Review-1st chapter "Plan of Salvation," Mrs. Warren. Review-2d chap. "Plan of Salvation,"

Mrs. Michael. Poem-Mrs. N. E. Smith. Reading Class-Conducted by Mrs. Spreng, selection, "Westminister Ab-

Question box-Mrs. E. S. Roe. The circle now has thirty-five members and is in a flourishing condition.

HON. HENRY CHAMERLAIN has been opening his heart once more for the benefit of Gov. Luce. He has been interviewing himself to a Detroit reporter to the effect that Gov. Luce is far from being popular with the farmers in Michigan. It is very kind of Henry to tell them that, for the farmers would probably never found that out but for Henry's kindness. He also says that it will be an easy thing to defeat Mr. Luce next year. That is just the way he talked before the election of 1884. and after Mr. Chamberlain threw the great weight of his ponderous influence to the extent of thirty gratuitous speeches for Yaple into the balance, everybody, that is some people, expected to see Mr. Luce beaten out of sight The trouble between Hon, Henry and Cyrus G. is that they were members of the Board of Agriculture together, and while the Hon. Henry could manage a part of that Board he could not run the part occupied by Cyrus G. worth a cent, hence he can be easily beaten for Governor, and is not popular with the farmers, that is one exfarmer who lives in Three Oaks and is a renowned politiciar.

GALIEN ITERIS. Nearly twenty years ago creakers predicted that within five years from that time the mills here would be obliged to shut down for the want of timber. Notwithstanding all this timber never came faster than this winter. Forty-two loaded teams passed a certain place within a half-hour, a few day's since.

The cider this year must be harder than common, or else they put "sticks" in it. It seems to put the devii into the boys, old and young. Last Saturday night two Weesaw men and one Galientte were so busy with drinking cider and trading horses they did not get done until Sunday morning, and so noisy that the Marshal was called out. They were released on their promise to appear Monday morning before Justice Swem. The men from Weesaw did not appear, and a warrant is now out to induce them to come and settle-Mrs. Mary Mudge, from Canada, is now here visiting her daughter, Mrs. Hicks, and granddaughter, Mrs. John

Beach. The friends of D. W. Swem, to the number of fifty or more, took possession of his house, on Tuesday evening. and proceeded to have a general good time. Our space is too limited to give a full description of the refreshments.

WM. MERRIFIELD, whose house west of Coloma, burned a few weeks ago, went down to his place one day last week to do the chores. The cistern was frozen over and he could not dip any water, so he climbed in to stamp a hole through the ice, but the ice gave away under his weight and he went down into about seven feet of water. By accident he caught the ends of his ingers on the edge of the platform overhead and hung on for dear life, calling for help with all his might. The section hands were passing along about that time and heard him, and came to the rescue just in time to spoil a suicide sensation, for he could not have hung on much longer. A cistern is dangerous in all kinds of weather, and in all conditions, and it isn't wise to allow any pretext to coax a fellow into one.—Watervliet Record.

ABOUT nine years ago Mayor Dougan struck a needle into the heel of his right foot. Dr. Dongan worked some time to get it out, but failed. On Saturday night he felt an unpleasant sensation just below his right elbow, and in turning in bed the undershirt caught something. Reaching his left arm around discovered the point of something pricking through the skin, and with considerable effort pulled out about half an inch of a gold-eyed needle. This had evidently worked its way from the heel to the shoulder and then down the right arm below the elbow before it got through the skin. He had never experienced any pain or inconvenience from it .- Niles Star.

Circuit Court.

The following business has been disposed of in Judge O'Hara's court since Edwin F. Platt vs Louis Newman.

Judgment for plaintiff for \$4,232 and Mina Loscher vs The Supreme Lodge Knights of Honor. Judgment for plaintiff for \$2,079.33. The people vs Willis Woodworth.

LeGrand Whitcomb vs Lewis Stattler. John Hollister vs City of Niles. John S. Martin vs James M. Platt et. al. People vs Burwell Hinchman. Continu-

Geo. W. Bridgman vs James M. Mathews. Judgment for plaintiff for Cribbs. Judgment for plaintiff for six Theo. Vielehr was admitted to citi-

zenship.

ing till this morning.

[Berrien Springs Journal.]

Who can beat this? An Oronoko farmer reports to us that on January 1, 1887, he had 29 sheep. March 10, he sold seven sheep at \$3.25-\$22.75; May 4. he sold 23 lambs at \$3.00 per head-809.00: May 30, sold 2121/2 pounds of wool at 26½ cents—\$56.31; Dec. 19, sold 14 lambs at \$3.00 per head—\$42.00, or a total of \$190.16, and on Jan. 1, 1888, he had 22 sheep remaining.

The Quakers' Happier Life. The Friends, vulgarly called Quakers, are a peculiar people. Their theories of non-resistance, spirit impulses and mutual help are founded on a literal interpretation of Bible language. If it is to these theories they owe their average longevity and enjoyment of life others might find it advantageous to adopt them. But it is more logical to refer this longevity to the rules of life the Friends' society incul-cates. A "Friend" is required to abjure ambition; to be industrious and methodical; to live within his income, whatever it be; to avoid all flaring ostentation in dress or equipage; to seek solid comfort and avoid indulgence in pleasures that excite the passions. In no sense communists. they support comfortably their poor, and aid those unfortunate in business until it becomes plain that the aid is bestowed on the unworthy or shiftless. By a re-cent report of the society it appears that of the 229 "Friends" who died last year in Great Britain and Ireland only 22 were under 5 years of age; between 5 and 10 years there were 5 deaths; between 10 and 20 years, 9; from 20 to 30 years the deaths numbered 18; from 30 to 40 years, 16; from 40 to 50 years, 22; from 50 to 60 years, 23; from 60 to 70 years, 51; from 70 to 80 years, 74; from 80 to 90 years, 69, and from 90 to 100 years, 10. The average age attained among them

is thus about 55 years, while the average age now reached by the people of Great Britain and America is certainly not above 37.5, and these nations in this respect surpass all others. The viability of a child born in the family of a Friend is therefore 17.5 years greater than that of the children at large. The low rate of infant mortality is especially noticeable here. But 9 per cent of the whole number die under 5 years. In this city about 54 per cent. will be found the average for a term of years. Chicago is said by its health officer to have an exceptionally low death rate as compared to other large cities. Six children, then, of the people here die where but one of the Friends' children does. In other words, five-sixths of our infant mortality is preventible by our adoption in child rearing of the regimen of the Friends.—Chicago

Herald. Races Don't Readily Mix. Nothing is more surely settled than that the two races don't want to mik. It is disagreeable all round. They don't want the same churches, nor hotels, nor railroad cars. It is against nature and we can't help it. This thing they call the universal brotherhood of man sounds very well until it invades our social system and then it surrenders. It always has surrendered. The Jews wouldn't mix with the Samaritans and they don't mix with the Gentiles now to any great extent, except in a business way. They don't marry with us except once in a while and then it always makes a fuss in the family—that is in the Jew family. We white folks don't take on and had

just as leave have one of the boys marry

a rich, pretty Jewess as not. Society has its castes and big circles and little circles and boundary lines everywhere and we can't help it, for mankind were built that way. Wealth makes it, culture makes it, color makes it, race makes it and even religion makes it. And the devil makes it, too, for it is a fact that the professional burglars in the cities won't associate with the pick-pockets and sneak thieves. They outrank them socially. Just after the war, it was amusing to see the disgust that that the old time free negroes had for the new set that had been just lifted up to their level. There were a few around Rome who were born free and had never contempt. In fact there was one who owned slaves and a farm, and he felt aggrieved and perplexed when his rights were invaded.—Bill Arp in Atlanta Con-

Poisoned Arrows of South America. Near the Goajiras, on the south, are the Motilunes, a race of natives still fiercer than their neighbors. They are reported to be polygamists and cannibals; making periodical war upon the nearest tribes to obtain a supply of women, and to provide themselves with food—i. e., the rest of the prisoners.

A gentleman of Maracaibo gave me a half dozen poisoned arrows from these natives, and one of their bows. The latter is of some brownish wood, not very strong nor elastic, for it is not necessary that its projectile should go very deep. The arrows are made of single joints of bamboo, with barbless iron points upon which some variety of woorara had been rubbed, which still retains its venom. An experiment upon a dog showed them to be as dangerous as when first dipped. The animal in two minutes after being wounded with a tip, expired, without pain or struggling, from suspension of heart's action. When struck by this poison, animals appear as if paralyzed, rarely moving until they fall; which makes it invaluable to hunters who chase their game through the dense undergrowth of a tropical jungle, and would lose nine-tenths of it if not rendered at once incapable of motion.—Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in The American

Absorption of Disease by Porous Wood A celebrated physician has remarked that every house ought to be pulled down at the end of its sixtieth year, as it has by that time absorbed all the diseases of all those that have lived in it, believing that wood and plaster absorb gases, foul air and feverish exhalations as readily as milk or water does. But as it is not practicable to tear down houses every half century or so, it is to be considered if all the wood used in their interior construction and all the plain surfaces of plaster should not be so thoroughly oiled or varnished that the power of absorption should be almost entirely destroyed, and the character thus so changed that destruction would no longer be desirable.-Harper's Bazar.

An Immense Turtle. An immense turtle weighing 1,432 pounds was caught by some Portland (Mc.) fishermen the other day. Its length was eight feet and a half and between its forward flippers it measured nearly eight feet. Capt. B. J. Willard, "one of Portland's oldest captains," says that fifty years ago a vessel having on becard ten southern turtles was wrecked off the Maine coast. He thinks the specimen captured is one of them.-New York

To Clean a Pen. A quarter or half lemon set firmly in a small shallow support and renewed from time to time will be found to remove the finish from new pens and to clean dried ink from old pens quickly and thoroughly .- The Writer.

The first iron boat is thought to have been built in 1777, on the river Foss, in Yorkshire. It was fifteen feet long, and made of sheet iron. The eggs of a single sturgeon, counted

by Frank Buckland, numbered 921,600 and weighed forty-five pounds. How naked Esquimaux children play

on a reindeer-skin, in a snow hut, or igloo, where the temperature is below zero, is one of the many interesting facts set forth by Lieutenant Fred erick schwatka, in his article in the Febuary number of THE COSMOPO LITAN, on "Wintering in the White Zone," beautifully illustrated by W. P. Snyder. The lieutenant tells, in a most 3747 and costs.

Bradford Taber, et. al. vs Clinton G.

delightful way, how this curious structure, the igloo, is built of snow, and ice sometimes, and how, when one enters it from a temperature seventy degrees below zero, one finds a temper ature of four or five degrees below szero, positively uncomfortable. Sub-Court adjourned from Tuesday evenscriptions taken at this office,

FALL AND WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods.

We have one of the largest stocks to select from in South-Western Michigan. I will make it pay any of my old customers to take a day and come and see me.

STYLISH GOODS! SUPERIOR STOCK! LOW PRICES! C. A. SIMONDS & CO., 43 MAIN ST., NILES.

Those Grand Rapids school teachers who subscribed for about \$20 worth of encyclopedias each, signing just to help the agent, have been beaten in court in their fight to avoid paying for the books.—Detroit Journal.

Locals.

large oak for quarter sawing. Mill on Chicago Street.

M. S. MEAD. BISHOP & KENT'S. 2

SUSPENDERS! SUSPENDERS! I have added Suspenders to my stock of goods so, please call before buying and examine prices.

J. K. WOOD'S. ¹ A JOB LOT OF EMBROIDERIES. 36 pieces of Embroidery to sell at 20 cents per yard, worth 25 cents. You will see them at BOYLE & BAKER'S

New Goods at bottom prices at GRAHAM'S. Hanging Lamps at cost at

BLAKE'S. A large and beautiful assortment of Talentines at the

P. O. NEWS DEPOT. A new line of CANE ROCKERS just recieved at CALVIN's furniture store.

Ladies, you must see our new Embroideries, they are cheaper than ever BOYLE & BAKER'S.

ints, etc. at GRAHAM'S.

Plenty of nice Honey at We have a lot of those all Wool 19 cent Hose to close out. Why do you

pay 25 cents when you can get just as

good for 19 cents at BOYLE & BAKER'S. Plenty of Honey, at BLAKE'S. 7 Remember the bottom is out on all

GRAHAM. Embroidered Aprons by the yard, elegant, only found at CHARLIE HIGH'S.

Another barrel of that nice Syrup

Winter Goods.

See the new line of Patent Rockers, CALVIN'S Furniture Store Bargains in Embroideries at 10

GRAHAM'S. \$310 in handsome and fine Embroideries that will please you if you look CHARLIE HIGH'S. 6

Plenty of good Buckwheat, at J. BLAKE'S. Talk about prices, HIGH & DUNCAN will self you Goods as close as any store in the county.

the bargains we have for you. BOYLE & BAKER. J. MILEY, Undertaker and Funeral and Front street. Residence corner Chicago and Clark streets. Hearse

REMNANTS! REMNANTS!! Look at

furnished. A closing out sale of ladies and misses Cloaks. Now is when you can save money.

BOYLE & BAKER FORSALE.-I offer my house and lot on Third street for sale, at a bargain. Call at the premises or at John Carrier's, on Terre Coupee prai-

ELI EGBERT. Don't fail to look over our Remnant Table. You can get almost anything you want at half-price. いっち BOYLE & BAKER.

TO ALL! We have some Woolen Goods on hand, and will sell them at cost.

HIGH & DUNCAN. Bargains in Toboggan Caps, to close BOYLE & BAKER'S That Crushed Coffee for 25 cents is a

E. MORGAN & CO. A big drive in ladies' and gents' Red Underwear. Now is the time to buy, HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 4

Sauer Kraut at BISHOP & KENT'S. A few good Blankets left. A bar-

BREAD! BREAD! BREAD! at E. MORGAN & CO'S. at J. K. Woods. Call and see them Slippers! SLIPPERS! for everybody, before buying.

Go to J. MILEY and have your pictures framed. He has a fine lot of Moulding and many New Styles. Goods must be sold and we are making Prices that sell them. Look at

BOYLE & BAKER'S. 29 FOR SALE.-Lot 14 Ross & Alexander's second addition, village of Bu-

J. G. HOLMES. HIGH & DUNGAN's is the place to buy 3ed Spreads. FOR SALE.—A Pony Team, Spring

Vagon and Sleigh.

J. G. HOLMES. For new Dress Goods go to 40 BOYLE & BAKER'S. Santa Clause will arrive at the FAIR

DRESS-MAKING. Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do dress-making in the latest styles and give good work. Call at her home, on Day's Avenue, near the depot. To know what low prices we are

making you must come and see. 43 BOYLE & BAKER. Remember that HIGH & DUNCAN'S Fine Shirts leads them all, at 50 cents. FRESH BREAD will be kept at Blake's.

W. H. KEELER,

Custom sawing done. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of logs wanted. A special good price paid for

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes,

Books, Stationery and Wall Paper.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Fine Soaps, Sponges, Etc.

39 Front Street.

Buchanan, Mich.

EVERYBODY

THAT HAS

BOYLE & BAKER'S For SALE.—I offer my farm of ten acres, two and one half miles east of Buchanan, for sale. For particulars call at the premises. In and see some new Ging-

belonging to us, will please return them soon as possible and oblige

Yours.

ROE BROS.

TO EVERYBODY!

And to make it happier come and pay us what you owe us, that we may director, located foot of Day's avenue square our accounts up too.

Yours for settlement,

DR. E. S. DODD & SON.

DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS.

The largest and most complete stock

to be found in Berrien County of BOOKS; STATIONERY

FANCY GOODS,

School Supplies, Artists Materials, Pure Drugs and Standard Medicines,

RUNNER'S CORNER DRUGSTORE



WOOD & HOFFMAN, BUCHANAN, MICH.



OULD we rescue from old ocean's blue depths the hidden tales of human anguish which lie there, we could lev before our readers tales of adventure of absorbing interest and tales of sufering most appall-ing. Many a poor

fellow has sailed away from port and never been heard from, but occasionally the veil of the sea is lifted and there comes to us the pitiful story of some shipwrecked crew who have been rescued from a watery grave. The picture of distress given to us by the survivors of the bark D. Chapin, which was wrecked in a hurricane on Christmas day, has been rarely equaled. They were ten days without food, and during that long period they drifted about in a rudderless boat at the mercy of the wind and sea, with scarcely any hope of succor. The situation these men found themselves in contains too fine an anguish to be portrayed in cold type. Death would have been a relief to them, but they clung to life with the tenacity which all men show when in danger of losing it.

The most remarkable portion of their story, which a landsman might doubt, but which old sea dogs declare is undoubtedly true, illustrates the occasionally peculiar action of sea waves.



AFLOAT IN AN OPEN BOAT.

The chief mate, one of the seven survivors of the doomed vessel, tells the story. He and the captain were standing on the quarter deck, congratulating themselves on the way the vessel was riding. The wind was blowing half a hurricane and the sea was running high. Suddenly a huge wave broke over the doomed vessel's bow with terrific force. Another followed close after and she was immediately thrown on her beam ends. Any one who has stood on the seashore and watched the waves coming in, will have noticed that a succession of four light waves will be followed by two heavy ones. Woe be to the ignorant one who, during the lull, tries to see how near he can stand to the water without getting wet. The big fifth wave will dash down on him, and, unless he is quick, his shoes will get a bad dose of salt water. This action occurred in the case of the doomed bark. While the captain and mate were congratulating themselves, the two big waves were rearing up in the distance, and bore down on the vessel with irresistible force, swamping hereand compelling the crew to jump for their lives into the only lifeboat left. The mate says the boat was swept away from the vessel's deck five times, and five times was swept back, each time receiving more additions from the deck of the wreck, until all the crew had been taken off. The undertow

Old sailors tell us that it is not an unusual thing for a man to be swept overboard in a turned to the vessel's deck by the undertow. The many wrecks that have occurred recently, and the tales of suffering detailed in the columns of the press, call to mind the sea disasters of the past. A New York cor-respondent sends us a reminiscence of the loss of the steamer Ville du Havre. The Ville du Havre was a French steamer. Sho left New York on Nov. 15, 1873, with more than 200 souls on board. On the morn-

would undoubtedly have continued to carry

the boat back to its original resting place, un-

til the vessel sank beneath the waves, had not

the crew used their oars after the last man

had been taken off.



LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE.

ing of the 22d she came in collision, in mid ocean with the sailing ship Loch Earn, bound from London to New York. Within twelve minutes after the collision the Ville du Havro sank, carrying down 220 men, women and children. The crash came in the darkness of the night. Many of the passengers were killed in their berths. Only eighty-seven persons were saved. They were picked up by the boats of the Loch Earn. The purser of the ill-fated steamer afterward gave a graphic account of the disaster. He was a good swimmer, and immediately jumped overboard and made his way in the direction of the Lock Earn. The air was filled with the cries of the drowning passengers. He turned around in the water and looked back on the steamer. Just at this moment a dreadful shrick filled the air, and the Ville du Havre plunged bow first into the waves. In the afternoon the ship Trimountain, commanded by Capt. W. W. Urquhart, sighted the wreck, bore down and took off the survivors rescued from the Ville du Havre. They were destitute of clothing, and the cold being severe, they suffered intensely. Capt. Urquhart cared for them as well as was possible under the circumstances, and landed them safe in Cardiff. The survivors of this terrible calamity expressed their gratitude by presenting the captain with a beautiful silver salver, with their names engraved upon it. To this day it occupies a prominent

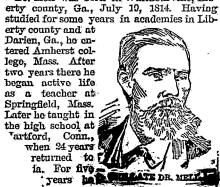
One can scarcely understand the inhuman barbarity which will prompt a man to pass by a vessel in distress without a sign of recognition, and yet this has been done in many instances. In an interview with our corre spondent, Capt. John Urquhart, who, by the way, is a brother of the captain of the Trimountain, told of an experience of his which he will not be likely to forget. In the early part of 1863 he sailed in the bark Union from Cette, which is a small seaport town bordering on the Gulf of Lyons, in the Mediterranean. After passing through the Straits of Gibraltar his vessel met with a succession of gales, which completely disabled her. Her decks were swept, and the water logged vessel was in imminent peril of sinking at any moment. For twelve days the vessel remained in this condition, with a signal of distress flying at the mast head. One day a vessel passed so close to them that with a glass they could distinguish the twelve letters of her name. But the inhuman cantain passed on and left them to their fate. They were afterward rescued, but the captain says he never shall forget his feelings when the vessel, which might easily have aided them.

place in his home in New York.

FATRICK HUGHES MELL, D. D.

Beath of the Chancellor of the Georgia State University. The cause of education, and the Bantisti church, have both suffered a severe loss in the death of Rev. Patrick Hughes Mell. D. D., chancellor of the Georgia State university and

for many years president of the Southern Baptist association.
Dr. Mell was born in Walthourville, Liberty county, Ga., July 19, 1814. Having studied for some years in academies in Liberty county and at



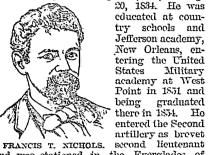
taught in the minor schools of lower and middle Georgia, when he was elected to the professorship of ancient languages in in 1842.

Mercer university, entering upon his duties This position he held for thirteen years, becoming somewhat noted for his ability and the firmness of his discipline. In 1855 his connection with Mercer university was dis-solved, but a year later he was made professor of the ancient languages in the State university at Athens. In 1860, when Dr. Alonzo Church resigned the presidency of the institution, Dr. Mell was elected to the chair of metaphysics and ethics. In 1878 he was made chancellor of the university and ex-officion president of the State College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts. He filled his position with dignity and marked success.

Dr. Mell was baptized into the Baptist church in 1832 at North Newport, Ga. He began to preach at Oxford, Ga., in 1840, and was ordained Nov. 19, 1842. He served actively as a pastor until elected chancellor of the university, his pastorates being located at Greensborough, Antioch and Bairdstown, all in Georgia. Ho published several books, including one on parliamentary practice, though they were mostly of a religious nature. He served six months in the army during the civil war, enlisting in response to a call from the governor of the state.

HON. FRANCIS T. NICHOLS. Recently Named for Governor by the

Democrats of Louisiana. Francis T. Nichols, who has recently been nominated by the Democratic party of his state for governor of Louisiana, was born in Donaldsville, Ascension parish, La., on Aug. 20, 1834. He was educated at coun-



being graduated there in 1854 He entered the Second artillery as brevet FRANCIS T. NICHOLS, second lieutenant and was stationed in the Everglades of Florida. When he was made full second lieutenant he was transferred to the Third artillery, and stationed at Fort Yuma, Cal. While here he resigned from the army in 1850 and returned to his native state. In 1858 he was admitted to the New Orleans ber. When the war came, three years later, Mr. Nichols was in partnership with

his brother. The two raised a company, which was made a part of the Eighth Lou isiana volunteers and which took part in all the Virginia battles. At the battle of Winchester Francis T. Nichols lost an arm and was taken prisoner. He was exchanged in October, 1862, and appointed colonel of the Fifteenth Louisiana volunteers. Four days after this he was promoted to be brigadier general, and assigned to the Second Louisiana brigade. At Chancellorsville he lost his left feet. On recovering from this wound he was placed in command at Lynchburg, Va., whence he was transferred in 1864 to the Trans-Mississippi department as superintendent of the bureau of conscription, in which position he remained till the close of

Returning to Louisiana he recommenced the practice of the law. In 1876 he was nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket and elected over S. B. Packard. He remained in the gubernatorial office until January, 1880, when his term ended through the going into effect of the new constitution

DEATH OF JUDGE NEILSON.

He Presided Gyer the Famous Trial of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The recent death of Judge Joseph Neilson of the city court of Brooklyn, recalls to the minds of lawyers and the reading public the many important trials over which this centleman has presided; for, though not one of the noted lawyers of the world, it was his fortune to be on the bench during some trials that literally thrilled mankind. Important trials affecting municipal affairs and heavy breach of promise suits, once of such interest, almost forgotten: but the Beecher-Tilton

trial of 1875, and Judge Neilson's impartial conduct of it, are still fresh in public memory. It is a moderate statement to say Stral that no judge in ever made so many prompt rulings on so many technical points of evidence in any one trial.

JUDGE NEILSON. and yet at the close neither party to the suit could charge injustice. This trial, probably the most remarkable in American history, had a judge who was equal in his line to the noted litigants in theirs.

Judge Neilson was born in Argyle, N. Y.,

of Scotch-Irish ancestry. John Neilson came from the north of Ireland, in 1760, and one of his descendants, Samuel Neilson, was chief justice of the supreme court of New York and associate justice of the supreme court of the United States. Joseph Neilson practiced law in Oswego till 1844, when he removed to New York city; in 1848 he located in Brook-lyn, and in 1869 was elected judge of the city court on the Democratic ticket. In 1877 he was re-elected, but retired in 1892, having reached the age of 70. He was very highly esteemed and his portrait in oil now adorns the city court room, contributed by the lawyers of Brooklyn. For five years past he had been very feeble, and finally died of mere exhaustion, aged 75, and without pain or struggle. He was a man of literary tastes, a contributor to The Home Magazine, Independent and Albany Law Journal, but to the world he will long be best known for his abla conduct on the bench during the 112 days of the Beecher trial.

FARMERS IN THE CITY.

THE TRAPS LAID FOR THEIR UN-SUSPECTING FEET.

The Fact that Only One in Ten Thousand of Them Falls Into the Snarcs Speaks Well for Their Intelligence

The big papers of the big city that lies at the mouth of the Hudson river, and is called New York, have of late contained more than the usual number of references to that class of men known as "green goods" dealers and



The occasional capture of a valuable prize by city sharps of some sort, has tended to conception of the intelligence of the average countryman. But the fact is that not one in 10,000 of the people singled out for victims by the sharpers ever "bites."

And one reads of a city dupe almost as

often as a country victim. But however much one may despise the character of the green goods man and his like, we must admit that he always puts the loser in the wrong. The latter thinks he is going to get something for nothing. In short, the victimis, at heart, a thief; he tries to swindle the dealer, and is himself swindled. The customer deliberately makes up his mind to violate the law and swindle his rural neighbors; he goes or sends to New York for counterfeit money, pays for it and gets—sawdust or greenbacks—or nothing? Between sharper and victim the moralities are equal; and, if public policy permitted, the honest pub-lic could well afford to let the game go on. But is it not an amazing thing that the swindled would be swindler should "squeal"—that he should de-

liberately appeal to that law he has been try-ing to violate? It shows that while the city rogue is a rogue only, the rural rogue is often both a rogue and a sneak.
"Green goods" men have been unusually active of late. The fate of the dealer slain

by Texas Holland, and of others imprisoned, instead of inducing reform has caused the manipulators to adopt more secure methods. The methods are various, but we shall describe but one, and that because it is extremely ingenious and proved a brilliant suc-

cess. On the 21 of December, 1886, the daily papers contained an item to the effect that the secret service officers of the United States treasury had seized a small painting in Theodoro Stewart's saloon in New York city, said painting being an imitation of a \$5 greenback, so perfect that to nineteen men out of twenty it looked exactly like a real greenback pasted on a smoothly polished block of wood. Even the mucilage, which would naturally show around the edges of the bill, was so per-fectly imitated that close observers would not believe it unreal till convinced by feeling. The artist was released with a reprimand and a marked warning to imitate something else in the future. Not many weeks after a news item went the rounds of the press that some government plates were lost or stolen-denomination of bills not stated.

the section will be referred the property of the property of the country of the c

senator.

farm and in a store at Medina, O., and at

the age of 21 was admitted to the bar. Soon

after he entered on the practice at Mans-

field, O., where he married Miss Frances

Sherman, sister of the future general and

When the war began he was living at

Toledo, and was thence appointed captain

and quartermaster, remaining in that service in West Virginia during McClellan's advance,

and afterward serving with Fremont, Reynolds and Pope. In 1863 he was anado lieu-

tanant colonel and afterward colonel, and as

such had charge of the Cincinnati depot of supplies for the rest of the war, purchasing

for all the armies between the Alleghanics

and Mississippi. When the war ended he settled in Cincinnati as partner of Judge M. H. Linden in law practice; and afterward

formed the partnership of Moulton & Levy, in which he remained till death. He became

very prominent in treasury cases, especially

those concerning tobacco and whisky frauds

and in 1880 was the recognized manager of

the Sherman forces in the Chicago conven-

tion. He leaves one son, Sherman Moulton, of New York city, and three daughters—Mrs. H. R. Probasco and Mrs. W. J. Halde-

man, of Cincinnati, and Mrs. Rockwell, wifo of Capt. C. H. Rockwell, of the United States

AN AMERICAN SAINT.

Bishop Neumann Scon to Be Canonized

The Pope's Jubilee.

Word has recently come from Rome that Archbishop Ryan, of Philadelphia, who is making his decemnial visit to the Vatican, is

collecting intelligence in the case of the appeal for canonization of John Nepomucen

Neumann, a predecessor of Archbishop Ryan.

The prospect of Bishop Neumann's canoniza-

tion gives great pleasure to those of his faith in Philadelphia, where he was known for his

The process of canonization is very slow. At least four miracles, performed through

the intercession of the person named for canonization, must be established before

canonization can be declared. In the case of

Bishop Neumann, there is an objection which

is not likely to be easily overcome. An

almost invariable rule requires that fifty

years shall have passed since the death of the person canonized, while in the case of Bishop

Neumann thus far only twenty-eight years

The prelate was born in Bohomia, in the

city of Prachatitz, on March 28, 1811, and on

became a member of the order of Redemptor

ists, one of the most zealous and ascetic of

the orders of the Roman Catholic church.

It is devoted largely to the work of giving

missions—that is of conducting special services, in whatever Catholic churches the

members of the order may be called to, with

reference especially to awakening an increase

of religious fervor. Bishop Neumann finally

The priest was appointed to be a paster in Baltimore; also in Pittsburg. He was made bishop of Philadelphia in 1852. Notwith-

standing his natural gentle disposition, he

manifested great zeal and energy in this

higher field. Ho completed the Philadelphia

Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, and offi-

ciated at its dedication. He was a profound

THE PENEDICTION "URBI ET ORBI." scholar. Ho leaned toward asceticism, being

the first to introduce into this country the

service known as the "Forty Hours' Devo-

tion," an office which had long been known in Europe. The rules laid down for his daily

guidance, and preserved in his diary, show a

Bishop Neumann is said to have prophesic

that he would not live beyond the age of 50. He did not reach 49. On the morning of the

5th of January, 1860, he was suddenly taken

ill and died the same evening.

To this account of the life of Bishop Neu-

mann we add a cut representing Pope Leo

XIII at the time of his giving the benediction, "Urbi et Orbi," in the basiliea of St.

Peter, during the recent jubilec ceremonies at Rome. Readers of the newspapers have already read the details of the ceremonies. The cut is from the current number of Lo Monde Illustre, published in Paris and just arrived in America.

Readers of the newspapers everywhere

have become familiar with the facts in the case of Chiara Cignarale, the Italian woman,

of New York, who killed her husband some

time ago, and is now under sentence of death

high degree of ascetic devotion.

became vice principal of this order.

學師

BISHOP NEUMANN.

spirituality and rigid conduct.

have elapsed.

a Good Friday. He received his educa-

tion at the seminaries at Budweis

and Prague. In

America. He was

ordained at New

York by the late

Bishop Du Bois,

and was sent to

Williamsville in

the western part of

the state and placed

in charge of an ex-

tended parish. Father Neumann

Both items were bona fide, but at this point the "operator" comes in. Shortly after, when the news had had time to filter into the most remote settlement, various parties in the rural regions of Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky received circulars, delicately calling their attention to the foregoing news items and suggesting that "some business might be done." If the receiver was ordinarily honest he threw the circular aside as one of the innumerable "fakes" with which patent medicino men and others are perpetually flooding the west. But if he was a trifle dishonest and not very talented he "bit."
Correspondence followed, and the "operator"
soon had a list of "good names." Indeed, the
way in which New York sharpers and "fakirs" secure lists of approachable men and possible victims in the country, is one of the most carious things in the annals of fraud. It is highly probable that the most expert have confederates in various 'operators' places who look up "safe men" for them. Suffice it that when enough preliminary work had been done, each victim received this or a

similar circular letter: Dean Sin-Your name and address was given to me by my confidential agent, who said he thought that you were a man in position to headle my goods in safety, so I concluded to write to you. If I have made a mistake do me no harm and let matter drop. My motto is never harm a many the far willing to proper himself a friend. My man who is willing to prove himself a friend. My business is not exactly legitimate, but the green articles I deal in are safe and profitable to handle. The sites are Ct, §2. S5, 816—do you understand? I cannot be plainer until I know you. I mean business, and if you conclude to answer this letter. Let Beach you can be the letter of the profitable to answer this letter. I will send you full particulars and terms, and I will endeavor to eathly you on every point; that if you are my friend I will prove a true and lasting cas to you. Remember, I want simply to convince you that I am just as I say—a friend to a friend. When you write be sure to return this letter; then I will have confidence in you. Never send registered letter, as I will not sign for any; and be sure and send me your name and post-office address, as I might lose the one I now have before hearing from you again. I can and will bely you out of any money troubles you are in, and to one on the face of this earth need be the wher unless you betray me. Trusting that you will take no offense from the above, I remain,

yours in confidence, G. Lewe, 1985 Broadway, New York City (box 10). Of course the swindlers change their address frequently and employ many devices to evade the police. From this point the "operator" works according to the degree of the victim's gullibility. If the latter sends the money—usually \$100 for \$1,000 in counterfeits, but sometimes as much as \$400 for \$1,000 printed from the alleged "government plates—the sharper pockets it and that's the last of it. If the victim goes to New York, any one of a score of devices is employed. Sometimes he goes to the secret room by ap-pointment, to pay for and receive the "goods," nd is simply knocked senseless and robbed outright. Sometimes good money is counted out in his presence and he pays the stipulated price for it; it is then done up in a package and put in his valise, as he supposes, but by a skillful twist of the wrist the "operator"

substitutes a package of waste paper. This was the game attempted upon "Texas" Helland, but he grabbed the real money and shot the "operator" dead when the latter tried to recover it. In some cases a bogus policemen rushes in and arrests both; the 'operator" begs for mercy and the victim foices him in buying off the supposed officer. Many other devices are employed, but it is a fact worth noting that these pretended counterfeiters never keep counterfeit money

either on their person or about their prem-

The real counterfeiter usually proceeds 17 ich more cautiously, and has professional "coniackers" all over the country commentary on human nature (some men's nature) that an expert counterfeiter is almost always a man of talents that would make him rich in a legitimate business. Sometimes, however, though not often, the real counterfeiter uses circulars. Here is one that is extensively distributed in Canada and the northeast: DEAR SER-Your address was sent to me by my confidential agent, who is intrusted to select a few discreet and reliable men in each State to take hold of and push the sale of a certain class of "goods" in which I am dealing and in which

of "goods" in which I am deating and in which there is big money. As we are strangers I will simply say that "Greens" is what I have for Sale. The sizes are 1, 2, 5, 10 and 20, and the following are my Terms, viz.: one thousand in my goods Costs one hundred and fifty dols. Five Thousand will only cost four hundred dols. If you wish to Obtain a Supply Grop me a line at once and state when it Would be convenient for you to come on here and see me, (as I only deal) personally and face to face. I will then Send you all the necessary Instructions. It will be useless for you to send for samples, the "goods" Speak for themselves. Come on and Examine them before you invest one cent of your money, then I will show you how you can make a Snug little fortane Safely, if you only keep your Own counsel. There is a party in this city also in this business that used to be in my employ. No doubt you might hear from him. If you ask him for a Sample, to get your trade he will send you a piece of genuino money. If so, take it to any Bank and you will find that I am telling you the Truth. And when you come to see him he will show you goods not fit to handle. If you like honest dealings come and See me. Don't let the expense of coming keep you away, for I will allow you all that when we meet. I Don't want one cent of your money before you examine my Stock. To show me that you won't try and harm me please return this letter, and you take off my



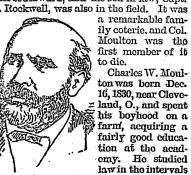
always run to earth at last. Within the past five years the treasury has discovered counterfeits surpassing in skillful execution all before known; yet the criminals have nearly all been detected.

But the green goods men are not so easily caught. They always plead that they only advertise "green goods," not counterfeit money, and no case has yet come up in the New York courts in which they have been convicted of any infraction of the laws. We give a cut of "Mr. and Mrs. Perrin," or "Jones," as they were called, who were re-cently arrested with green goods circulars in their possession. They went into court un-concerned and left the presence of the justice without conviction. A feature of their appearance was the presence of "Baby Perrin, shown in the cut.

We also present sketch portraits of Deacon Asbury H. Perkius, of Lancaster, S. C., and William Rogers, a well known green goods man. Perkins is a high official at home, and he lately wont to Boston, where he deposited \$200,000 of his county's money. On his way home he passed through New York and learned about the "green goods" business, raised \$400 and went back to get \$4,000 worth of the goods from Rogers. The latter met Perkins at the depot, being less careful than usual. Perkins made a sorry showing in court, as he had to admit that he bought the goods intending to pass them off on his more honest neighbors.

CHARLES WILLIAM MOULTON. He Was an Officer in the Union Army

and a Figure in Politics. Although the prominent men of the civil war period are fast passing away, especially those then prominent in civil life, the recent death of Charles William Moulton is almost the first break in that remarkable group which includes the Shermans, Gen. Tom Ewing, and some others—all closely related by blood or marriage. While one Sherman was on the bench, another in the senate, and another commanding 100,000 men in the field, one of their brothers-in-law, Gen. Ewing, was also in active service; another, Col. Moulton. was the great manager of supplies from Cincinnati southward, and his son-in-law, Capt. C. H. Rockwell, was also in the field. It was



COL. C. W. MOULTON. of work on the

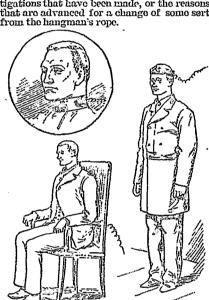
consisted of Gilbern steel mades each 1-2 inch thick and 11 inches wide, or 82 square inches cross section. Maj. King thinks the armature should have been twice as heavy. The current was supplied by a 20 arc light Weston

to the lateness of the season. Nevertheless some remarkable results were attained. Despite the want of volume of the armature and the fact that there was not wire enough to comply with the requirement, in this respect, of the theory, the power of the great magnet was found to be enormous. The accompanying illustration shows four fifteen inch shells suspended in line from one of the curs. The power required to remove the keeper when the current was on was 26,600 pounds One holding a piece of iron in his hand five or six feet distant from the poles could fee the magnetic effect. A pentral point was found to exist seven and one-half inches from the face of the muzzle of each gun. Pieces of wire were here projected outward, and after reaching a point some two feet from the muzzle, were drawn back again. Watche were stopped when their wearers approached near the magnet.

new and striking invention. It is a regular electric railway for the dining room table, which does away entirely with waiters. The invention, of which a cut is here shown, is very ingeniously constructed, and is said to work admirably. The track is formed by two pairs of parallel rails, which rest on oaken bases. The two outer rails, on which the eight wheels of the train run, are isolated from each other and connected with the inductor of the electric motor, while the two inner ones, on which small contact rolls



glide, connect the the source of electricity battery of twenty accumulators—with the motor. The track is kept elevated over the table by supports, at certain distances, and the room thus gained is utilized to stow away glasses, salt cellars and other articles of table service. The train consists of a platform 75 contimeters long and 22 centimeters wide. The first truck carries the motor, while the other is only added to give stability to the whole. An ingenious system of switches en-ables the host to set the train going in any direction desired, and he can also instantano ously bring it to a standstill. From the kitchen or room where the food is prepared for the table, the train passes through a tunnel into the dining room and upon the table, dividing at the end of the latter into two sec tions, which unite again at the other end thus obviating the necessity of a curve, which would be impracticable on so limited a surface. The train halts before every guest until he has helped himself.

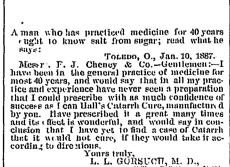


tion by electricity that have been proposed

It is worthy of a passing note that several of the New York papers were content to give their readers only a few lines of the news of the hanging of Daniel Driscoll, the murderer of Beezie Garrity, who was exceuted the other day. _

Her Cellulaid Comb.

Next summer the corner stone of the Adoniram Judson Memorial church wi 1 be laid a Mandelay, India. The church will cost \$10,-000, a large part of which has been sub-scribed by Burmese Christians.



therefor. She was brought into court the other day to testify on behalf of Antonio D'Andrea, her alleged paramour, who is charged with having incited her to the deed, and who is therefore charged with being accessory to the murder. Mrs. Cignarale is reported as being very much wasted in person by her imprisonment, and had to be supported in court by a female friend. The cut s from a sketch taken in the court room by our Now York artist.

MRS. CIGNARALE IN COURT.

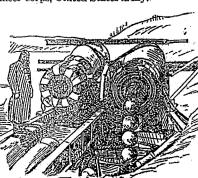
tween New York and Jacksonville, Fla., in MAN'S SUBTLE AGENT.

ELECTRICITY AND THE NEW USES IT

Vestibuled railway trains are now run be

IS BEING PUT TO. The Largest Electro-Magnet in the World Made Out of Old Cannon-An Electrical Table Railway-Execution by Elec-

tricity Is Now Proposed. Undoubtedly the largest magnet ever constructed was one made recently at Willet's Point, N. Y., by Maj. W. R. King, of the en-gineer corps, United States army.



BIG CANNON MAGNET. The material used in this magnet consisted of two great cannons, each weighing over twenty tons, eight miles of an old torpedo boat cable and railroad iron. The guns were placed side by side, the cable, consisting of forty small insulated wires, was wound around their muzzles and the breach of the guns connected by steel rails. The armature

THE WONDERFUL

THE LUBURG MANF'G CO.,

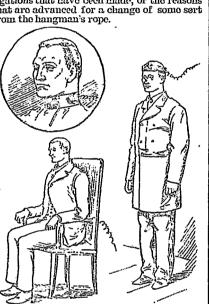
A house and three lots on south side of M. C. track in Hobart's addition, will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of 24tf JOHN ALLIGER. Children Cry

The experiments were not completed owing

Epicurean Paris has given to the world a



The legislature of the state of New York is struggling with the problem of doing away with the present objectionable features of executions, and has hit upon electricity as the most available agent to assist persons condemned to death out of this world. It is not necessary to go into the details of the inves-tigations that have been made, or the reasons



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Very respectfully, DR. A. E. CHAPMAN, Ionia, Mich. To Hibbard's Rhenmatic Sprup Co.

Gentlemen: Your letter of the seventh inst, be fore me in reply will say. It my former letter to you will do suffering humanity any g od it should be published. It was through a letter from a resident of Pontiac that first brough it to my daughter's notice and my only regret is, that we did not know of it a year ago instead of the last six months. shall still prescribe it to my patients as I think it the most wonderful medi cine known, or ever put before the public. Truly your reward will be great as suffering humanity is blessed. and as you become thoroughly known. Very truly yours.

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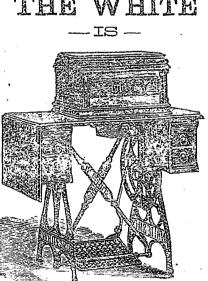
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The sum of two thousand six hundred eleven dollars and twenty-one cents is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a mortgage made by William Dickey and Sarah Dickey, his wife, to David B. Himman, dated October thirteenth, 1883, and recorded October fifteenth, 1883, in Liber sixteen of Mortgages, on page 203, in the office of the Recorder of Decader of Mortgages, or lively the Michigan and recorded October fifteenth, 1883, in Liber sixteen of Morigages, on page 203, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Berrien Gounty, Michigan. Phiranant therefore to the power of sale in said mo-tgage contained, the premises therein described to-wit: The west half of the north-west quarter of section seventeen (17) town seven (7) south, range nineteen (19) west, in Berrien County, State of Michigan. will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in end county, on Friday, the thirtieth day of March, 1888, at one o'clock in the atternoon, to ratify the amount due on said mortgage, together with the cost of forcelosure allowed by law.

January 5, 1888.

Bast publication, March 29, 18-8.