BUCHANAN RECORD.

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John G. Holmes.

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VOLUME XXIV. ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890.

THE OMNIPRESENT KICKER.

There's this about the kicker's sphere.

There never was a plan proposed

But what he carnestly opposed.

But over there's a happy realm

And so he'll go the other way

ful pansies.

ed yoice.

No one can recollect the time

Or call to mind a happy clime

Or a community so glad

But that invariably it had

It has on earth no limit.

A chronic kicker in it.

The streets would be too pure and bright,

The throne would not be built just right,

He couldn't bear the tunes they play

He wouldn't like his pair of wings, His harp would need some different strings,

Where he can kick forever.

THE NEW DOCTOR.

BY MAY.

Crash! went the beautiful china

"O Flora!" she cried in a low, griev-

A scarlet robe, dainty and perfumed,

"I expected it!" exclaimed a high-

pitched voice, despairingly, "Each dey

sees my opinion of you verified, Nora.

You cannot be trusted to gather a few

"Surely, Flora, youdo not think I pur-

posely broke the dish?" asked the

lowers or handle a vase."

foreign air, she thought.

brown-eyed girl.

flashed through the open door in angry

haste and pushed beside poor Nora.

flower dish on the stone steps, and at the culprit's feet lay a heap of beauti-

-Chicago Herald.

Where he shall enter never.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

OFFICE-In Record Building, Oak Street

Business Directory.

SABBATH SERVICES.

(*ERVICES are held every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the "Larger Hope:" also, Sabbath School services immediate-y after the morning meeting. Prayer and confer-sace meeting every Thursday evening. A cordial twitation is extended to all.

C.O.F.-Bnchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening.

F. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on orbefore the full moon in each month.

P. OF H.-Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on R. the second and fourth Saturday of each nonth, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. o.u. W.-Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits ing of each month.

A. R.-Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular U. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each month. Visiting comrades alvays welcome.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm .Perrott Post No. 81. Meetings held regularly, in Grange Hall, first and third Saturday of each month. DR. LEWIS W. BAKER, Physician and Sur

U geon. Night calls promptly attended to. Office in Kinyon's block.

DRS. HENDERSON & BRADLEY, Physicians and Surgeons. Office in Opera House Block. Residence No 90 Front St., one door West of Perry For's. Calls answered all hours of day or night. One always in the office. R. Henderson and W. J. Bradley.

G. L. BAILEY, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence in Imhoff's block, Buchanan, Mich.

J. M. WILSON, Dentist. Office, first door north of the Bank. Charges reasonable and satis-action guaranteed.

M. S. MEAD, Manufacturer of Lumber. Cus ton Sawing promptly attended to on short actice. Buchanan, Mich.



Having recently erected an Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln

I am now prepared to furnish the

Best Brick

the market affords. Als FIRST-CLASS TILING

ranging in size from two to eight inches. Calland seemy brick and get prices

HENRY BLCDGETT. DENTISTRY



We beg to call your attention to the very extensive preparations we have made for the coming season in this important article. As heretofore, we are prepared to supply every variety that is produced, but we submit a list of principal items:

Cambric Edgings, plain corded, re-vered and tucked, in all qualities and widths. Cambric Insertions to match.

In the very important item of Swiss Flouncings, which have been so popu-lar, and which promise to be in still greater demand, we have a larger variety than ever.

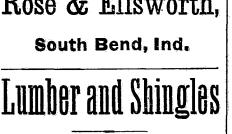
Ten per cent will be deducted from the regular price during the thirty

days' sale.

place them in three piles.

Remnants of embroidery will be sold

Embroidery.



J. L. REDDICK.

Cambric Insertions and Edgings of

EMBROIDERY.

several widths, to match. Swiss Embroideries, plain, corded, revered and hemstitched.

All-overs on Cambric, Swiss and Nainsook.

27 and 45 inch Swiss Flouncing, in scolloped, hemstitched, and hemstitched and scolloped combined; hemstitched and tucked, Vandyke and pleated. This will comprise the largest and haadsomest line of Embroidery we

WHY: YOUR LIVER have ever had, and at prices much be-IS OUT OF ORDER

At the same time we will sell one thousand pieces of Colored Embroidery at 5 cents, 7 cents and 10 cents; wil

Most of these Colored Embroideries would look cheap at from 50 cents to S1.50 a yard.

at about one-fourth their former value. We mean business in this sale, and will give every lady who buys from us the best bargain she has ever made in

Rose & Ellsworth.





POWDER **Absolutely Pure.**

Thispowder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y. 19-15

low those of former seasons.

You will have SICK HEADACHES, PAINS IN THIE SIDE, DYSPEPSIA, POOR APPE-TITE, feel listless and unable to get through your daily work or social enjoyments. Life will be a burden to you.

dr. C. McLant's CELEBRATEDZZ

LIVER PILLS

Yorl Boston

chief; they are perfectly useless." Will cure you, drive the POISON ont of your system, and make you strong and well. They cost only 25 cents a box and may save your life. Can be had at any Drug Store. hands she smiled sadly. Beware of COUNTERFEITS made in St. Louis. CA

cling lovingly to her fingers. "True, IVORY POLISH Fight they are useless as things count in your sphere, Flora; but we are not at PERFUMES THE BREATH. ASK FOR IT.

the end of time yet, and my record may FLEMING BROS., - Pittsburgh, Pa. read differently some day." "Nonsense! You will never be lady-

like or graceful, so do your best with your other virtues," cried Flora, angrily, MICHIGAN as the proud, quiet manner of the other betrayed a natural dignity she could CENTRAL not imitate. "Gather more flowers, and The Niagara Falls clear away that rubbish." Contraction of the second

Nora was looking at the broken china with a glad relief in her face. "I can mend this, Cousin Flora," she

said; "and it can be used with safety." "The task will require gentler fingers than you have," said Flora, coldly; "but do as you please. Only, Nora-" choice.

Nora started. Would he drive her homef "Oh, but you must not!" she protested. "Very well; then I'll leave you sitting in the mud, waiting for a deliverer more to your taste," said the doctor, rising. Nora felt her eyes droop with sudden

pain. "Thank you," she said gently, with a sadness in her voice that made him look at her. "I will accept your help, since I must." "Only because you must?"

"I am accustomed to helping myself but at last I am useless." "Then I rejoice to be the first to offer you help," said the doctor, kindly; and

away he sped across the fields. In a short time he re-appeared, drew up his light buggy beside the waiting maiden, sprang down beside her, and before she knew what next would happen, she was caught up in a pair of strong arms and lifted high above the

mud into the carriage. "There!" said the merry vo'ce, as the self-reliant young man took up the reins. "Your foot is all right, Miss It is only strained a little, and Nora.

by the day after to-morrow you may try another jump." Nora listened shyly; silence seemed to protect her from herself, and

throughout the drive home she could only listen and rejoice at the fine nature of the new doctor. Once only she spoke; then it was to

ask him to drive in by the tack way, through the barn yard, so that her entrance might not be seen from the house. Then, as he left her at the kitchen porch, having given her a small bottle, with orders to apply its contents to her foot till the pain ceased, she

Flora Fane shrugged her shoulders; she had learned that from her French raised her eves and said. master, and the action gave her quite a "I am glad you have come here, Doctor Onwill. So many sad hearts "What matters it whether you did it need vou." purposely or not!" she retorted con-

"But not brave ones like yours?" he temptuously. "Those great awkward asked almost sharply. She only blushed and turned away. hands of yours are forever doing mis-

Little Nora grew more happy as the As Nora looked at her sun-browned months went by, for her earnest, help-ful nature rejoiced that there was "True," she sighed, as she bent to another more competent than she to pick up the pansies, that seemed to care for the poor and needy in their little town.

She smiled and rejoiced in her own heart as she heard her cousins condemn the new doctor as too selfish and hardworking to suit their idle tastes, and her eyes grew brighter each day as some new tale of his kindness reached her ears.

They seldom met, and then only a few words were uttered; but even those few did the gentle girl much good; she felt that she had need of them.

One bright wintry day, when he met her and asked her to share his life work, she was not greatly surprised; it seemed only natural that his nature should claim hers when the time came, choice.

Keeping His Word. The average court report in the city The typical American who said, when daily is as unsavory as the facelious taunted with the idea that we had trea!ment of a serious subject may well no Vesuvious over here, "No, but we have a waterfall that put it out," be. The police court shows the seamy would doubtless be overjoyed to hear side of life, to be sure. But sometimes even the prisoners' docket contains a that, the waters of the Niagara are to manly heart which needs but a little be applied to a more useful propose kind assistance to stand upright again. nearer home. The judge of one of the New York The long-considered problem of util-

Look Here!

Having again engaged in the

PHOTOGRAPH

BUSINESS

In Buchanan, (at Cathcart's old Gallery), I will be pleased to see all my old

friends at the above place.

First-Class Work

AT REASONABLE PRICES.

H. E. BRADLEY.

Who Can Best Be Spared.

your employers ask themselves when

business becomes slack, and when it

is thought necessary to economize in

the matter of salaries. "Who can best

be spared?" The barnacles, the shirks,

the make shifts, somebody's proteges,

somebody's nephews, and especially

somebody's good-for-nothing. Young men, please remember that these are

not the ones who are called for when

responsible positions are to be filled.

Would you like to gauge your own fu-ture for a position of prominence?

Would you like to know the probabili-

ties of you getting such a position? In-quire within! What are you doing to

make yourself valuable in the position

you now occupy? If you are doing

with your might what your hands

find to do, the chances are ten to one

that you soon become so valuable in

that position that you cannot be spar-

ed from it; and then, singular to relate,

will be the very time when you will

be sought out for promotion for a bet-ter place.—The Medical Recorã.

An Orphan Rattlesnake.

sent to Mr. E. L. Kupfer, of the post-office department, the rattles of a huge

rattlesnake. There-were ten. He put

them away packed in cotton batting,

and the rattles were undistured until

the other day. He was very much sur-

prised, naturally, when he opened the box. The rattles hadn't come to life,

but something else had. A tiny rattler threw himself into coil, and struck

Now, how did it happen? Presuma-

bly an egg had been attached to the

rattles and had hatched some time dur-

ing the summer. What the little var-

mint lived on is the greatest mystery.

He either indulged in a light diet of

cotton, picked the dry bones of his an-

cestor, or fed on air. But he is alive

A qualified French writer in speak-

ing of the Paris exposition incidentally

mentions a fact that is full of interest

and shows that the genius for thrift

and saving is not an exclusive posses-sion of the typical Connecticut Yankee.

and lively.

He says:

viciously at his approaching hand.

About a year ago a friend in Florida

Young men, this is the first question.

NUMBER 1

The Falls in Harness.

which this much fall can be obtained

application the great wealth of energy

Niagara affords has been allowed to

run to waste. A commission from the

Canadian authorities, consisting of a

member of parliament and several

noted engineers, recently visited the

Pacific coast to investigate the merits

of the Pelton water-wheel with refer-

ence to its adoption in various enter-

prises projected in the provinces, but

more particularly for the purpose of

sult of the investigation was satisfac-

without any appreciable loss in the

courts tells the following story: izing the great water-power appears In my court a few weeks ago a big to have been solved by a Canadian Irishman was brought up for smashing commission. the windows of a Chinese laundry. These famous falls, it is estimated "You can't take the haythen's word

by the Electrical Review, would, if fully utilized, afford all the way from for what happend, judge," said the felten to fifteen million horse power; I was struck with the force of that probably enough to run all the ma-

argument at once. "No," I replied solemnly, "but I can chinery in the New England States. The magnitude of the undertaking, as take your word. Put your right hand on the Book and be sworn." well as the fact that no water-wheel has been found adapted to such condi-The bigchap fairly shook and turned tions has heretofore discouraged any pale while I impressively put the oath attempts to make use of this stupendous power. Turbine wheels, it is well-

to him. "Mike," I said, "you know that it is known, cannot be operated under such better that you should go up for six head as these falls afford, their usefulmonths or smash a thousand windows ness being limited to heads ranging than to break that oath made to your from ten to thirty or forty feet, and as Maker in the presence of this court. there are many other streams from Will you tell me the truth?" "I will." that do not present such difficulties of

"Did you break the Chinaman's win dows? "I did. vour honor. I was sick and cross and out of money, and he would not give me my clothes, and I got ugly. [wa**sn't d**runk.' The man was shaking like a leaf with the effort. I had to stop a mo ment to consider the case, "Will you pay the Chinaman the damage?" I asked.

"I haven't a cent in the world, judge, and I am sick, but I will promise to Falls from the Canadian side. The repay him in a month." "You can go," I said.

tory in the highest degree, and will un-It was a month to the day that a big doubtedly result in the first attempt fellow stopped me at night as I was goto make this gigantic force available ing into my house. It turned out to for manufacturing and commercial purposes. The height of Niagara Falls be my man, the window-breaker. He handed me a slip of paper to read and is 150 feet. By carrying water in said.steel conducts down the rapids, a dis-

"Judge, I've been in the hospital tance of three quarters of a mile to a every day since 1 promised you to pay point below the rapids, a fall of 200 feet can be obtained. This entire for those windows. There is a doctor's certificate for it, so you may see I am houest. I thought I must come and tell you why I hadn't paid him yet, and that I shall keep my promise, though I could not do it as soon as I agreed." fall it is proposed to utilize, placing the wheels above high-water mark along the bank of the river, and locating various manufacturies on accessible sites above, the power from the He did pay the "haythen" afterward. wheels to be carried up by a system of Now that was something worth while cable transmission. Anywhere from to tell about. 100,000 to 500,000 horse-power can, it is estimated, be obtained in this way

Settled H1s Own Case.

current which sweeps along with such irresistible force. In addition to local Being told that in one of the Russian manufactories, dynamos will be run to law courts there is a case which has supply power and light to the adjabeen on the docket for more than four cent towns and cities, as also to trans-mit electrical energy and light to the cities of Buffalo and Toronto, which hundred years, we are reminded of the humiliating fact that our own beloved country is very young. Still, we are proud to say that in the brief time of are only about twenty miles distant. The project, though one of great magour national existence we have succeeded in accumulating a large and nitude, is now believed, with the means



	And the second						
BUCHANAN RECORD.	ous trouble before he has finished with	7:40-Prayer, Rev. Mr. Carman.	HOSPITALITY.		Indexing Extraordinary.		
DUCITANAN INECORD.	it. John H. Thomas, a rich manufact-	7:50-Demorest Medal Prize Speak-	HOSPITALITT.	must have weighed about four ounces. Then all went at it again with renewed	A work on the "Origin of the Hu-	Europy4 This is what you ought to have, in	
	urer of Springfield, was one of the com- petitors of Brice for the Democrat	GEO. F. COMINGS, Pres.	Decune of the Old Fashioned Virtue.	hope and courage.	man Reason." by St. George Mivart.	ict, you must have it, to fully enjoy	Monument to Gen. Grant
JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.	nomination for senator, and had pre-	F. D. JONES, Sec.	Reasons for the Change.	Presently a cab drove up and there descended from it a dude in an elabo-	has been subjected to some very ab- surd indexing. The London Daily	life. Thousands are searching for it	AND
THURSDAY, JANUARY 30, 1890.	cisely the same qualifications, neither less nor more—he had money. He now		There is something more than the talk of the traditional grumbler in the	rate sporting costume—eyeglasses and	News gives a sample as follows:	i tily, and mourning because they i d it not. Thousands upon thous-	The Meetly Meil and Express
HURSDAT, SANUART SU, 1880.	declares that Brice bought his nomina-	THE Secretary of the County Board	charge that the old fashioned virtue	a broad brimmed hat. Walking leis-	Mr. Mivart had referred on page	to 's of dollars are spent annually by	The Weekly Mail and Express
	tion and that he will prove it. He says	of School Examiners will be here this week to investigate the case of our	of hospitality is on the decline. Where in the days of our fathers or grand-	urely to the bank, a man who had ev- idently been sent ahead to secure a po-	136 of his book to some articulate ut- terances of a certain parrot which	in prople in the hope that they may an this boon. And yet it may be	
The next meeting of the Michigan	no less than 16 members of the legisla- ture were paid money for their efforts	principal, Mr. Turner, who is accused	fathers it was not unusual for people	sition vacated. A servant brought	sounded remarkably like replies to	id by all. We guarantee that Elec-	You Can Subscribe to Both at Once.
Press Association will be held in Sagi-	in his behalf, and that some, if not all,	of whipping unreasonably the twelve-	to have their houses literally over-	from the cab a folding stool and placed it on the bank; returning to the	questions. This anecdote gives the in- dexer his great opportunity. He in-	ric Bitters, if used according to direc-	
naw next June, with an excursion to the "Soo," as a side attraction.	of these during the canvass were pledg- ed to him (Thomas) and were thus	year-old son of Mr. Lloyd with a har- ness tug.—Three Oaks Cor. Palladium.	flowing with guests, it is now hard to find anybody who ever thinks of en-	cab he produced a delicate rod and	dexes this twice under A, and thereaf-	ions and the use persisted in, will ring you Good Digestion and oust the	HOW IS THIS? YOU ASK.
the 500, as a side attraction.	bought away from him. In other		tertaining more than one or at the	satchel. The rod was put together;	ter under twelve other letters with va-	n in Dyspepsia and install instead	WE WILL EXPLAIN.
If Congress does not get in its work	words, if we understand this good	State Items.	most two at a time, and it has become the exception rather than the rule	the satchel was opened and a small silver bait box, a towel, a piece of soap	riations of perfectly fascinating inge- nuity—thus:	ip psy. We recommend Electric	
in deciding the location of the World's	Dem crat correctly. Brice beat him at his own game. It seems rather small		that it used to be for anybody outside	and a bowl were placed on another	Absurd tale about a cockatoo, 136.	t the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys,	The Weekly Mail and Express has agreed with the Grant Monument Association that the entire
fair for 1892, it will not beheld that	business, however, for this man to go	Henry Paradise is a laborer in a Bay City mill and he has recently fallen	of a country house in summer to have guests at all. The succession of coun-	stool alongside. The servant opened an umbrella and	Anecdote, absurd one, about a cock- atoo. 136.	Sold at 50 and \$1.00 per bottle, by W.	revenue of the paper from yearly subscriptions of two dollars each will be turned over to the Fond
year but s'mother time.	into a contest under the ordinary rules of competition and then complain be-		try cousins who were once almost as	held it over the fisherman's head to	Bathos and a cockatoo, 136.	•••	for the erection of a MATIONAL MONUMENT to General Ulysses S. Grant at Riverside Park, New
	cause he is outbid.	Four large wolves were killed near	regular visitors to all well regulated city dwellings as the tax collector and	screen him from the sun and the fish- ing began. It was a long wait for a	Cockatoo, absurd tale concerning one, 136.	Mrs. S. Lizzie Weaver, a Bridgeport,	York City. In other words, if you send Two
Ex-United States Senator Riddle-	As a matter of public concern, these	Deep River last week. They bring \$12	the gas man, are seen no more forever,	bite. Finally there was a nibble and	Discourse held with a cockatoo, 136.	N. J., woman, has just finished a crazy	Dollars to the WERKLY MAIL AND EXPRESS you will receive the paper for a year, and your money will be <i>paid</i> over to the GRANT MONUMENT FUND.
berger died at his home in Winchester, Virginia, Friday morning. His ruin,	charges are of graver consequence, and we hope Mr. Thomas will carry out his	apiece, \$4 for hide and \$8 bounty	and the modern housewife would as	miss; several more nibbles and misses, and presently there was a fish, sure	Incredibly absurd tale of a cockatoo,	quilt of 30,075 patches.	You will thus receive a full equivalent for your
both politically and physically, is credit-	threat, publicly made, that he will	Detroit Tribune.	soon think of opening a boarding house at once as of having her home	enough. The excitement all along	Invalid cockatoo, absurd tale about,	Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts	money in a first-class weekly newspaper and at the same time you will be helping to forward a noble and worthy cause. The Weekly Mail and
ed to the work of whisky.	make an expose of the whole rascally business as soon as he recovers from	There is a large quantity of the best	so overrun as it was in the days of her	the bank was intense. With the aid	136.	Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum	Express has further evidenced its earnestness and
	his present illness. Success to his	fire clay near Williamston. A com-	grandmother. The reasons for this change are nu-	of the landing net the fish was se- cured. The servant essayed to take it	Mr. R—— and tale about a cockatoo, 136.	Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, and all Skin Eruptions,	sincerity in this work by subscribing TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS to the MONUMENT FUND.
Ex-Senator Palmer, present Minister	doctors, and fullness—exceeding full- ness—to his revelations!—Detroit Trib-	pany is now being organized to utilize	merous. In the first place, the in-	off the hook, but the fisherman an-	Preposterous tale about a cockatoo,	and positively cures Piles, or no pay	The following letters are self-explanatory: LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR CORNELL.
to Spain, is quite ill of an epidemic	une.	the clay in the manufacture of tile and	creased facilities for traveling of mod- ern times has made it so easy for visit-	ticipated him and held it up in tri- umph. But this operation wet the	136. Ouestions enswered by a cochetee	required. It is guaranteed to give	NEW YORK, Nov. 28, 1889.
now prevalent there, called dengue.		brick.	ors to come to town that if the doors	dude's gloves, and he took them off	Questions answered by a cockatoo, 136.	perfect satisfaction, or money refund- ed. Price 15 cents per box. For sale	Proprietor of the MAIL AND EXPRESS: It gives me pleasure to assure you that the mem- bers of the Grant Monument Association appre-
' More deaths are said to follow the dis-	AN APPFAL FROM DAKOTA.	A Morenci barber, afflicted with the	swung as hospitably open as of old it	and threw them away.	R, Mr., and tale about a cocka-	by W. F. Runner, Druggist. 25y1	bers of the Grant Monument Association appre- clate, approve and accept your generous offer to aid, through the medium of the Weekly Mail and
ease than a cholera epidemic.	BY MRS. RENA OSBORN.	grippe, sneezed the other day while	is feared that the rightful owners of any given domicile would be in serious	Things were getting interesting and exciting, and blank the expense.	too, 136. Rational cockatoo as asserted, 136.	Lord Roseberry is rapidly coming	Express, in the erection of the grand memorial at
	Hard times did you say? Well I never	shaving a chap, slicing one of his ears	danger of being crowded out of their	Presently another fish, which, being	Tale about a rational cockatoo, as as-	to the front as Gladstone's probable	Riverside Park in honor of the illustrious soldier and patriot, Ulysses S. Grant.
Ex-Speaker Samuel J. Randall called	Did see such hard times in my life!	frightfully.	own premises. There is, moreover,	secured, the servant dipped up water from the river and handed the dude	serted, 136.	succ ssor.	ALONZO B. CORNELL, Chairman Executive Committee of the Grant
in the priest the other day, joined the	Our crops last year were a failure; Some can scarely get the staff of life.	Raisin people knock out their home	the increased expense of living and the complex requirements of modern	the soap and towel; and he washed his	Very absurd tale about a cockatoo, 136.		Monument Association.
Presbyterian church, sent for those	Some go in their rags and patches;	grocers by clubbing together and send- ing away for their groceries. This is	society, which renders it impossible to	hands. This was repeated every time	Wonderfully foolish tale about a		LETTER FROM MRS. GRANT. NEW YORK, NOV. 28, 1889.
whom he thought might hold griev-	With clothes not enough to keep warm;	one way to kill a town.	keep up the old fashioned customs, with imminent danger of finding any	he caught a fish. All this time a gen- darme had been walking up and	cockatoo, 136. This is all the more astonishing as	When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.	1 NEW YORK, NOT. 28, 1839. The arrangements made between the Weekly Mail and Express and the Grant Monument Asso-
ances against him, made his peace with	While debts stare them in the faces Till they know not which way to turn.	The Jackson police raided a disrepu-	ordinary income and any ordinary	down, and approaching the lucky fish-	the book is a very dull one.	When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.	clation meets my hearty approval. The offer of the Weekly Mail and Express is patriotic, and
all and is now ready to die.		table house on Wednesday night, and	trength hopelessly overtaxed. Mod- trn housekeeping, it is to be added, is	erman there followed an animated conversation with much gesticulating,		When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.	clation meets my hearty approval. The offer of the Weekly Mail and Express is patriolic, and should it be responded to promptly by the citi- zens of America the monument will speedily be
	Our coal is very expensive, Though not as it has been before ;	among others in the haul was a promi-	to much more elaborate than that	seemingly a protest against such indis-	Milk and Lunacy.		and selected by me as the last resting place of his
Wonder if the United States Senate will make as thorough an examination	Yet when one has scarcely a penny,	nent city official, a county official and	which obtained in the olden days that	criminate slaughter.	The public analyst of Halifax, York- shire, Mr. Ackroyd, thinks that men-		precious remains, the spot where 1 hope my re- mains will lie beside his, and where our children
into the charges that Calvin Brice	It makes it worse than of yore.	prison attache.	it cannot allow the interruptions and upsettings which formerly made no	The dude waxed indignant and quit. The servant unjointed the rod, gath-	tal aberration may sometimes be as-	Jefferson Davis' grave is guarded	unite with me saying, "Here only shall be his tomb." JULIA DENT GRANT.
bought his way through Ohio legisla-	Although we do not suffer, There are many who do, indeed!	Wm. O'Keif, convict No. 4465, died	great difference. The housekeeper of	ered up the stools, umbrella and fish	cribed to the use of weak milk. In The Provincial Medical Journal, under	night and day by a detail of police.	ANOTHER LETTER FROM GOV. CORNELL.
ture, as that same body did when the	And if anyone can send us,	in the state prison hospital Thursday	today is at the head of too intricate a machine to see with any patience the	basket and placed them in the cab, which had been waiting. The dude	the title of "The Milk Supply and Lu-	A Scrap of Paper Saved Her Life4	GRANT MONUMENT ASSOCIATION, NEW YORK, Dec. 18, 1889.
same charges were made against Sena-	We'll give to those who need.	from consumption. He was received	arrival of guests which throw out of	entered and was driven off with his	nacy," he draws attention to some sta- tistics of admissions to lunatic estab-	It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her lite.	DEAR WIG-It gives me profound satisfaction to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favor of this date inclosing check from the Weekly Mail and Express for TEN THOUSAND DOILARS, pagable to the order of the Grant Monument Associytion, as a contribution toward the crection of the Grant memorial at the Riverside Park, in the city of New York.
tor Payne.	Now, dear friends, if you will help us, This cold winter to pass through,	Nov. 23, 1888, from Mackinac county	gear the whole mechanism. We are	catch, numbering about six, the ag- gregate weight of which might have	lishments in Scotland, While the	She was in the last stages of consump-	date inclosing check from the Weekly Mail and
	Please send on 1 our boxes	on a sentence of four years and six	more selfish than of old, and we are forced to be if we hope to keep up at	been two pounds—an immense suc-	average monthly number of admis-	Lion, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short	the order of the Grant Monument Associytion, as a contribution toward the crection of the Grant
The worst thing a Congressman has	To Stephen Griffeth. Adieu! Irswick, S. Dakota.	months.	all to the requirements of society. We	cess. I have no doubt this great catch	sions for the eight years is 1,699, in the months of May, June and July	time: she weighed less than seventy	memorial at the Riverside Park, in the city of
to contend with in his official capacity		LANSING, Jan. 24State Oil Inspector	are asked to be able to do so much that the country cousins, the poor rela-	made an item in next morning's paper, with the usual lie about the weight of	the number is 628 above the average,	I monus, on a mood or wrapping pa	a such a contribution coming at time inter is
is the distribution of the petty one-	ADDITIONAL LOCALS	Platt to day paid into the state treas-	tives, the strangers of all sorts, must	the string and the big one that was	and 462 below it for the months of Oc- tober, November, December and Jan-	per she read of Dr. King's New Dis- covery, and got a sample bottle; it	efforts recently entered upon to complete the find necessary to construct what we confidently be-
horse post-offices in his district, and	There will be a masting of the Pu	ury \$10,275.53, being the amount of fees in excess of all the expenditures	be attended to in some other way than that of having the house doors opened	lost. Thad learned how the Evench do it	uary. Moreover, the rise and fall are	helped her, she bought a large bottle,	lieve will be the grandest personal memorial in
the Congressman who does not suc-	THERE will be a meeting of the Bu- chanan Improvement Association in	of his office in the way of salaries, ex-	to them.	I had learned how the French do it. Evidently a little fishing goes a long	gradual: the number going up in Feb-	it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its	Christendom. Frithmity and corolary yours, ALONZO B. CONNELL, Chairman Executive Committee.
ceed in kicking up a row in his district is, indeed, fortunate. Mr. Burrows has	Roe's hall to-morrow eyening. As this	penses, etc., for the year 1889.	The sense of individuality which	way with a Frenchman. No doubt	ruary, March and April, and down in July, August and September. Such	use, and is now strong, healthy, rosy,	To Col. Elliott F. Shepard.
a small one in Constantine. The Sec-	will be the last meeting of the year for	Stafford and Hughes, the men who	has been developed so greatly within the last century has undoubtedly	my little man went home, took a rose water bath and lay down for a rest	variations, Mr. Ackroyd believes, have	plump, weighing 140 pounds. For full-	Will you not help in this work by subscribing at
ond district is full of them. Ann Ar-	the association, all members are re-	were with the tramp "Coleman" when	much to do with the present state of	after such a fatiguing and exciting	been correlated with a number of other phenomena, and he desires to	er particulars send stamps to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bot-	
	quested to be present, armed with \$	he was shot and killed by Marshal	things. It is recognized that a man's house must be his castle mentally as	episode. I though to myself how I would like to get that chap out in the	add one more to the list, viz., the sea-	they of this wood on Discovery Duog of	THE GREAT FAMILY NEWSPAPER.
several months over who shall have	with which to renew their membership	Malam at Three Rivers recently, plead-	as well as physically if he is to pre-	Rockies on a thorn bush creek, of a hot	sonal variation in the quality of milk.	W F. Bunner's Drugstore.	a mere re-hash of the daily of the same name, the
	P	ed guilty to inciting a riot, and were	serve his individuality from the im-	day, and make him wade the stream,	He has been at the pains to plot a curve for the years 1885-86, based on	Balzac lived to be 50 and wrote twenty-seven books. Night work and	The weekly issue of the Mail and Express is not a mere re-hash of the daily of the same name, the matter thrown together without regard to the order or sequence of things; it is a live, independ- ent, fearless, progressive journal, with an individ, uality and a being of its own. It is skillfully and carefully edited with a view of making it just what it claims to be.
bad, and neither is settled. If there be	tion of officers will occur the last Fri-	sentenced to four months apiece at	portunities of the unsympathetic, the vexing, the vulgar and the idle. It	with an occasional stumble over a slip- pery bowlder and a souse under.	over 33,000 samples of milk analyzed	strong coffee killed him.	uality and a being of its own. It is skillfully and
	day in February. If you want to do	Ionia.	may be a sublimated form of selfish-	What a power of good it would do	for the Aylesbury Dairy company, and the result of his investigations goes to	Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.	carefully edited with a view of making it just what it claims to be.
will exhibit the bristles that grow on a man's back it is his squabble for a	any electioneering for an office, this will give you time to get in your fine	Joseph Corkins, employed by the	ness, but it is one of the things which the age demands, and to what the age	him, and what fun for me!—Forest and Stream.	show that there is a curious corre-		THE MODEL HOME NEWSPAPER.
petty office.	win give you time to get in your ine work.	Brookings lumber company, and suffer-	demands it is pretty hard not to accede.	······	spondence between the rate of admis-	Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.	SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Land, aware	·····	ing with the grip, went into a restau-	Nor is the result wholly without its	THE NEW YORK SHOP GIRL.	sions to lunatic asylums and the quality of milk, the former rising as the	Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.	One Copy. one year
There is something queer about the	Here is an item from Dowagac, of in-	rant at White Cloud on Wednesday	good side. People are certainly more interesting who do defend their indi-	It will be remembered that about	percentage of solids in milk is ob-	Thomas Brown Peacock, the poet of	1 Daliv, per vear
Samoan treaty formulated during the	terest to our manufacturers who are	hight and ordered something to eat, but he died before his meal was pre-	viduality, and develop their personal-	eight years ago there was a popular	served to fall.	the prairies, is a young man not yet 33	REMITTANCES should be made by Express money order, Postoffice order, registered letter or bank draft, payable to the order of the Mail and Express. When thus made they will be at our
past summer by a special commission	using large quantities of ceal for steam		ity, and in the stress of our over ner-	demand upon the storekeepers that	A Good Boy.	years old.	Express. When thus made they will be at our risk.
from this country appointed by Secre-	making purposes:	pared. The agricultural department's month-	vous time and climate it would be practically impossible to meet the re-	their women clerks should be treated more like human beings than as mere	"Been around town any, sir?" asked	To Nervous Men.	LIBERAL cash commissions given to agents for making up Clubs Special circulars to agents
tary Blair. Before the text and mean-	By a careful test made by Superin- tendent Mann and Engineer Charles	ly report indicates that Michigan's	quirements which stand ready to meet	automatons, that they should be given	a bootblack of a man waiting at the	If you will send us your address we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet	for making up Clubs Special circulars to agents stating commission sent on application. SPECIMEN COPIES FREE. Address all letters THE WEEKLY MAIL AND EXPRESS, 23 Park Row, New York City.
ing of the Democrat papers in this	Neff, the use of oil vs. coal for running	wheat is in pretty bad shape. In many	step over their own threshold, did they	seats behind the counters on which they could rest themselves, and that	Detroit and Milwaukee depot the other day.	explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebra-	letters THE WEEKLY MAIL AND EXPRESS, 23 Park Row, New York City.
country were criticising it because it	the boilers at our pumping station	counties the grain has but just sprout-	not make that threshold a bar to the	they should have some apartment	"No, bub, I haven't," was the re-	ted Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the	
was the act of Blaine. Now the Ger-	gives a saving of 46 per cent, and these	the state of the s	claims of the outside world as far as	wherein they could retire and secure	ปทไซ	and another of the strong of the about the	Estate of Arthur H. Allen.

was the act of Blaine. Now the Ger- gives a saving of 46 per cent, and these man papers are raving about it for gentlemen say that they were very about the same reason. They do not

careful to give the benefit of the doubt in all the minor parts of the test to midge is at work in Antrim county. appear to like the idea of furnishing coal. They think that when the arthe largest share of the population of | rangements are a little better and they erstand the feeding better than at present, they can get the expenses down to about one-half what it would cost to run with coal or wood. HARRY PAUL received a telegram Friday, from Baltimore, announcing that his brother had suddenly died and started at once for that city. The but his money is gone. following item we find in the Chicago Mail of last Saturday, and is supposed. to refer to Harry's brother: BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 24 .- S. R. Paul died today from the effects of a frightful injury he sustained vesterday wholesale house, labeled 'Pure Fruit while out driving with a friend. The horse ran away_and threw both out of Jelly,' and sold as such, when there was the carriage. Paul was hurled directprobably not 100 pounds of pure fruit y toward the shaft of another carriage in the whole lot, that single shipment and with such force that the iron end taking the place of more than 750 barof the shaft entered the thigh just be rels of cider boiled into jelly. If the low the lower rib and came out at his back. The startled animal at whose state of Michigan tolerates such dehead he was thrown, leaped back and ceit we hold her to be one of the parties jerked the shaft from Paul's body. to the fraud."—Detroit Tribune. LATER-Harry returned last even An adventurer dropped into Alma ing, and will return to Baltimore and some weeks ago and put up a \$50 make that his permanent home. Sorwatch to be rafiled for. He left the article on examination in several stores, and succeeded in selling \$29 worth of Farmers' Institute. tickets. Then he secured the watch Program of the 5th annual meeting and skipped. A warrant and officer of the Farmers' Institute of Berrien brought him back, but he boldly stated county, to be held February 6 and 7, in the justice's office that if he was not at Berrien Springs, Mich: at once liberated he would make com-THURSDAY FORENOON. plain against every one who had bought 10:00—Song of Greeting. 10:10—Prayer, Rev. G. W. Gosling. a ticket, for violating the lottery laws of the great state of Michigan. He

ed, and in other sections the appearance is spotted and unsatisfactory. The

A stranger called upon a farmer near

possible.

ing a mere resting place. There is, ittsfield last summer and offered him too, in the exercise of personal hospi tality a fine broadening of the char-1,500 acres of land in Tennessee for acter which is to be come at in no \$1,200. The farmer thought he had a other way so surely. The chance of snap and took the bargain at once. He entertaining angels unawares is so has just returned from Tennessee, much diminished by modern fashions where he searched in vain for his purthat there is room for fearing that we chase; neither could he find the individshall all too soon forget how it might seem to entertain the heavenly visiual who had given him such a bargain, tants at all. Of course each must in this as in other matters draw the line for himself, but out of regard for President Allmendinger of the Fruit himself and for his own character it Manufacturers' association, Ann Arbor, will be well if he draw it a great deal in his annual address said; "I saw a nearer the old fashioned idea than is single shipment of glucose jelly from a generally done in these days.—Boston Courier. Detroit concern of 4000 gallons to one

claims of the outside world as far as

The danger perhaps lies in the di-rection of the home life's becoming stagnant, and the sanctuary's becom-

wherein they could retire and secure ply. "Shan't I call a carriage for you?" occasional rest from the constant strain upon their nerves and their bodies. The general clamor for re-form in this direction led to a most "No. I've no money to pay for such luxuries." "Can't blow in \$2?" marked improvement in the way in "Not even two shilling, my boy." which these young womenwere treated.

es. and their charming effects upor nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor,

Estate of Arthur H. Allen. First publication Jan. 30, 1890. they will quickly restore you to vigor, manhood and health. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on a trial. VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshal, Mich.

Samoa and then have privileges there only on an equal footing with other nations. In this country there is not so much fault being found with the treaty as there was.

The Senate at Washington has been having some pretty spirited discussions, during the past week, over a little thing that happened in Aberdeen, Mississippi. When Jeff. Davis died, Secretary Proctor failed to follow the pattern of his predecessor, and did not allow the flag to be dropped to half mast over the war department in his honor. This so stirred the ire of the chivalrous citizens of Aberdeen that they prepared and hung in effigy the Secretary of War. Henry J. Faunce, a resident of Indiana who happened to be staying in Aberdeen at the time, cut the figure down, and for this offence he was taken to the public market by a mob of 300 people and given a public whipping of 200 lashes, cutting his face beyond recognition, and | ry to lose him from Buchanan. then placed him on a train and forced him to leave the place. He appealed to the local and state authorities for protection, but they both refused to move in the matter. The Mississippi and three or four other Southern members of the Senate are now strongly maintaining that the United States Government has no right to interfere, and the discussion has brought out some pretty flowery eulogies of Jeff. Davis, the first that have ventured into the Senate Chamber since Zach. Chandler talked to that point, in 1879. It would seem as if we had a very peculiar government which is powerless to obtain redress for any of its citizens for such outrages as this in any part the globe, not even excepting the sovereign state of Mississippi.

A Red Hot Fight.

Since the Ohio legislature assembled death has been busy among its members. Its senate was Democrat by only a bare majority; the house was a little better off, but still had a slender margin. Two or three members of the latter body have died since the legislature assembled, and last week the name of Judge Ashburn of the fourth senatorial district has been added to the mortuary list. This last occurrence is certain to give rise to one of the most intensely exciting contests known to the politics of Ohio of late years.

The Democrats now have the governor, the house by a few votes and the senate by one majority. If Judge Ashburn's vacancy is filled by a Republican, the senate will be politically tied, and the numerous Democrat schemes for their political advantage. including the redistricting of the state for congressional purposes so as to give the Republicans not more than half a dozen members of congress where they now have 16. would all go overboard. A governor and house of their sort could avail nothing with an evenly balanced senate.

bes, as wel be work you 10:30-The Benefit of Crop Reports tained no one ever knew, for he soon one day and witnessed the sport. Tak-The fourth district is an uncertain prevented by Dr. Miles' new and great ced do is to show wh riends and neighbors to the Farmer. Alvin Morley, Hill's which the clerks may have some de-sire to keep in safety while they are ing out a cigar I paid a woman two discovery, the New Cure. Always one and subject to violent fluctuations. returned to Michigan, having been Corners. sous for a chair, and sat down to get a It is evidently governed largely by the commence when you first begin to get gone but a year, and purchased an old attending to their duties, they are pro-10:50-Discussion of Topic. wrinkle in French fishing. For half short of breath, have weak, faint or personal popularity of candidates. Un-\$20 to \$60 per week and upwards. Address & Co., Box \$12, Portland, Maine, Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. 11:00-Recitation, O. E. Fifield. improved farm of 160 acres in Ingham an hour all sat in silence with not a vided in most stores by small rooms smothering spells, pain or tenderness in side, etc. Sold at W. H. Keeler's. 1 der such circumstances a desperate where these things may be kept under lock and key, and which answer at 11:10-Dress Reform, MIS. A. T. Barmovement. Presently one fellow had struggle will be made to capture this county, where he still resides. rett. Niles. a nibble. Immediately every eye was district. The Democrat committee has A saloon is like a harbor-most of 11:35-Discussion of Topic. the same time as dressing rooms, where the clerks may keep a store turned on the little red float on his already mailed an "alarming" circular the wrecks are to be found outside the 11:45-Recitation, Allie Shaw. line. The float moved perceptibly. A very large and unusually fine exhibition of to every member of that party in the A permanent and durable joint can. bar.—Terre Haute Express. The man, with every nerve strained and eyes riveted on the float, breath-11:55 — Music. dress, and in the morning change their two counties of Brown and Clermont it is said, be made between rough cast street costume for it, to a very mani-12:00-Adjournment. Blood vs. Nerves. iron surfaces by the use of mineral ascomposing the district, in which they fest saving of the latter. less with excitement, watched. The AFTERNOON. Great mistakes have been made in Albums, Books, Plush Goods bestos mixed with sufficient white charge the Republicans with intending float dipped again. The man pulled, The routine of the employment of the world by supposing many nervous ke a very stiff putty. ngie and the cork came to the surface, but persons in the great stores is based tr ubles were due to bad bloud. Thus will resist any amount of heat, and is 1:40-Recitation, A. J. Kinsely, Benwhich to flood the district. It is safe to a great extent upon civil service no fish. All along the line of fisherheadache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness unaffected by steam or water. to say that what those making this ton Harbor. men there was an ejaculation of "Ah!" The disappointed fisherman put on a fresh piece of bait and waited. Presently the fish took hold again; principles. The department chief is selected because of his or her peculiar 1:50-Duty of Farmers in Public Affairs, W. L. Kane, St. Joseph. Dolls, Vases, Games, ets, are always due to weakness or ircharge don't know about "boodle" and French champagne is being exchang-ed for large quantities of American ciritation of the nerves of the brain; its uses, isn't worth knowing, and that fitness for the position. But none of these vice regents of the proprietor is given power of dismissal over an emdyspepsia, pain, wind, etc. to weak-ness of the stomach; weak lungs is caused by weakness of the parts; 2:15-Discussion of Topic. Millionaire Brice, who has just been 2:30-Scientific Temperance Instrucchosen to the senate by the legislature, will see to it that the Democrats suffer der. Two trips across the Atlantic, Fine Perfume & Artists' Materials and this time he had him. Carefully he worked him in to the bank, and an attendant slipped a delicate landing net under the fish and carried him up tion, Mrs. Estes, Buchanan. with a little manipulation on the other ploye who has been more than a year biliousness, constipation, etc., to weakside, serve to convert common apple juice into extra brands of champagne, 2:55-Discussion of Topic. no lack of funds to carry on their end in the store. Each one of these has the ness of the nerves of the liver or bowof the fight. The contest will be an extremely earnest one. The Republi-3:10-Culture of Large Fruits, and Most Effective Way of Destroying Inright to be heard, and if the excuses duly labeled. The Swiss method of making paving brick is by a mixture of Iron or ore with the clay, burned in a peculiarly-made kiln, under certain requirements of temperature. The brick thus iron-clad are said to be superior to stone for naving nurness. duly labeled. els; pains, irregularity, sterility, to deare satisfactory the person complain-ing must give good reasons before they are discharged. Another thing that goes far toward making the shop-girl more content with her lot is that rangement of the uterine nerves. For NOW ON SALE AT THE cans are organized in splendid shape, are full of enthusiasm, and will elect sect Enemies. W. A. Smith, Benton all weakness, Dr. Miles' great nerve Harbor. 4:15—Discussion of Topic. 4:25—Music. and brain food surpasses other remetheir man if getting out their very last dies. 'Trial bottles free at W. H. Keelvoter will secure that desirable result. **DRUG AND BOOK STORE**, er's Drug Store. Speaking about Brice-a question 4:30-Adjournment. in several of the stores her wages are yearly increased in proportion to her time of service, --New York Times, has been started that may give that William Morris, the poet Socialist, is EVENING. newly fledged "statesman" some seri-7:30-Music. one of the busiest men in London, paving purposes.

10:20-Address of Welcome, Hon. H. . Potter, Berrien Springs. 10:50-Annual Address of President. 11:30-Music. 11:40-Adjournment.

AFTERNOON. 1:15-Music.

at just what our lottery law was made 1:20-Recitation, Miss Alice Murphy. 1:35—The Duty of Farmers in Legever be enforced. islative Department, A. L. Drew,

Three Oaks. 2:00-Discussion of Topic, 2:15—What Legislation is Needed to Improve our Present School System, C. B. Groat, Berrien Centre. 2:45-Discussion of Topic. 3:00—Music. 3:10-Recitation, Original Pcem, U B. Webster, Benton Harbor. 3:30-Dehorning Cattle. Harrison Merry, Benton Harbor. 3:55-Discussion of Topic. 4:15—Music, 4:30—Adjournment. EVENING. 7:00-Prayer, Rev. Geo. Sickafoose. 7:05-Music. 7:15-Tariff for Revenue, 7:40-Protection and its benefits, C Bell, Sodus. 8:05-Discussion of Topics. 8:30-Recitation. Lina Feather. 8:40—Question Box. 9:20—Music. 9:25-Recitation, Miss Allie Snyder. 9:35-Adjournment. FRIDAY FORENOON.

9:30-Prayer. Rev. Fryeberger. 9:35-Music. 9:40--Recitation, Miss Nellie Tabor. 9:50—A Farmers' Library; of What Should it Consist, Geo. F. Cunningham, Benton Harbor. 10:15-Discussion of Topic.

was dropped like a hot potato, and it is since discovered that he has a dozen watches in as many towns that are thus bringing him an income.—Detroit News. It is sometimes to be wondered

for, anyway. It does not appear to

one which is remarkable. During the California gold excitement, when the organized not far from Michigan's

to try another location, when he dreamed one night that his wife came

to him and directed him to a spot near a spring where the miners obtain-

up a small bush from under the edge of a large rock uncovered several chunks of gold. This dream haunted him by night, until he concluded to investigate, and when he did the dream proved true, but what amount he ob-

That Crotchety Meter.

A gas meter is to my notion a thing of consent. I would like to have some one convince me that it in any way indicates the amount of gas burned as a bushel or a pound represents something that we can prove up. The gas meter will register air blown into it as well as gas that passes through it. Would it not be a more rational way to assess gas bills as the water department does—on the basis of the number of rooms in a house? Any one who will make the experiment will find that if every burner in the house

is lit and turned full head on every night for a month that the bill for that month will be no larger than usual. The gas that is forced through the meter, if not burned, will leak away anyhow. That is the explanation of gas bills rendered for months when a house is closed up and no gas burned. Some safeguard against waste is to turn off the gas behind the meter during the day.-Interview in St. Louis lobe-Democrat.

Mr. Grady's Home Life. At home Mr. Grady was full of fun and frolic. One of the funniest scenes I ever witnessed was during a dinner When we at Mr. Grady's house. seated ourselves at the table Mrs. Grady gave a warning look at her husband, who had commenced to carve hickens, as she said: "Henry, 1 am going to say grace."

"Speaking of dreams," said a Green- | With a resigned air Mr. Grady sat, ville man, the other day, "I can tell of | his head a little inclined to the right, his lips pursed up. Mrs. Grady, who was a devout Methodist, began to say grace, while Mr. Grady kept up an western plains were covered with emi- undercurrent of soft toned, sotto voce grant trains, a party of gold hunters parentheses: "Now, dear, the chick-organized not far from Michigan's ens are getting cold." "Now, dear, don't make it longer because you've got company." "Now, dear, these people can't be thankful; they look ready to eat me." And yet Henry Grady was a sincerely religious man. He simply could not suppress his bubbling spirits. That's all.-Philadel

A FRENCH DUDE FISHING.

The Gallie Idea of Sport Typified in a Parisian Piscator, I shall never forget a fellow I saw

To prelude, the laws are very strict there in regard to fishing and wer tained drinking water, and by pulling shooting. The seasons open and shut ike a jack knife with a snap, and woe to the transgressor. On a certain day in July, I think, the season opens, and long before daylight of the day the banks of the river all along the Bois de Boulogne are lined with fishermen sitting side by side, almost elbow to elbow. I strolled down to the river

The change came slowly, but it came at last, and now the proprietors of the great stores have made admirable provisions for the comfort of their employes. It may have been observed by shop-

pers that there is a marked improvement in the personnel of the girls employed in the big stores. Purchasers are treated with more courtesy, and the interest in the purchaser is so manifest sometimes as to be almost amusing to persons who have been in the habit of shopping in other cities. This is based upon very sound finan-cial reasons. Several of the big shops have entered into an agreement with their employes to give them a certain percentage on their total daily, weekly or monthly sales, small, it is true, in each sale, but in the aggregate a very

handsome addition to their salaries. The result of this is a decided eagerness on the part of the clerks to wait upon the customers and an anxiety that they shall be pleased. This is an improvement founded upon the interest of both employer and employes, and gives the latter an interest in their work which deprives it of much of its drudgery. The question of seats in the stores

has been always an important one be-

cause of the necessity for room in the aisles between the counters and the confined space within which the clerks are obliged to work. But an ingenious inventor solved the problem by providing a queer little stool, which esembles an artist's sketching stool in many respects, though more solid and comfortable. This in many stores is hinged to the lower part of the counter, and the rules of the store permit any clerk when she is not actually engaged in a sale to use these stools at will. As most of the shopping is done between 11 a. m. and 4. p. m., this would seem to give the clerks five full hours during which there is little chance for rest, but this is obviated in this way: The clorks in each department are divided into what on shipboard would be known as "watches." During the busy hours in a department where there are fifteen clerks not more than twelve are, with few exceptions, behind the counter at once. But these twelve are understood to do the full work of the fifteen, so that at hourly or fifteen minute intervals they may in turn have a rest. Formerly the clerks were compelled to get a bite to eat whenever they could between the customers' demands. Now, however, things are changed so that each girl or set of girls has a half

hour in which they may eat their meal in quiet. Not only thie, but in the big stores a room is provided for them with tables and condiments where they have almost as many comforts as they would have at home. These rooms are usually in the basements, for the employers are compelled as a rule to utilize every bit of space above ground that they can secure, but they are kept clean and comfortable by women who also care for the cleanliness of the main store, There is, however, one exception, in a great store in Fourteenth street, in which the clerks are not obliged to go below ground to eat their luncheons.

Here they are given a big apartment upstairs, where they have all the fresh air they desire, and also the opportunity to obtain warm food from the adjacent restaurant. So far as the accommodations for storing wraps and any little valuables

"Humph! That's too bad. If I only had a key to the police box I'd ring for the patrol wagon and let you have a ride and see some of the business streets for nothing."-Detroit Free Press.

Artificial Diamonds.

The diamond trade is much interested in the remarkable artificial dia monds which came into notice during the Paris exposition. So perfect are some of the imitations that they puzzle lealers and experts. By the same chemical analysis as applied to precious stones they are found to melt at only a very high degree of heat, and, of course, were exceedingly hard—in fact, so hard that they would scratch and almost cut mirror glass.—Court Jour-

No Use for Them. Countryman-Can I sell you a wagon load of apples this morning? Proprietor (in astonishment)-No, sir. This is a cider factory! (Sharply to clerk)' 'Jacobs, show this man out." - Chicago Tribune.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC. A man who is not ashamed of him-

self need not be ashamed of his early condition.—Beaconsfield.

Southern Blood!

Also gets out of order. When I received the box of Solid Extract ordered from you, my sister-in-law, 47 years old, had an old fever sore on her leg six inches above the ankle. It was of 15 years standing, but until some two vears ago would come and go, but the last breaking out would yield to no treatment, though we tried everything, and she had taken her room, with the expectation of its soon proving fatal, as it was spreading rapidly. I applied plasters of your Solid Extract and gave it to her internally. The effect was miraculous. She improved from the start. The tonic effect of your-Red Clover Extract is wonderful. Her appe tite, of which she had none, increased stomach and bowels performed their functions, and within four weeks her leg was perfectly healed up, and her health better than at any time in fif teen years, and we used but $\frac{2}{3}$ of the Extract. For any and all blood diseases, and as a spring medicine I think Loose's Extract of Red Clover the very est, and I have had practical experi-

ence with all. Yours truly, C. G. JONES, Leeksville, N. C. To J. M. Loose Red Clover Co., De

troit. Mich. Write for circulars and testimonials. For sale by W. H. Keeler.

He who puts a bad condition on a good act reveals his own wickedness of heart.—Raleigh.

M. P .- -- A New Discovery. Weakened and deranged livers, Attended With Promptness and Skil stomachs and bowels should never be acted on by irritants like common pills, bran, etc. Miles' Pills cures liver coming and training horses. plaint, constipation, piles, etc., by a new method. Samples free at W. H. Street, Buchanan. Keeler's.

Happiness is a perfume which one cannot shed over another without a few drops falling on one's self.

Dropped Dead. Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder people drop dead with worn out hearts. This could be

.

Lord Tennyson is very hospitable in his old age and likes to entertain young people.

Commissioners' Notice.

To Physicians.

FOR SALE

I am going to France in the Spring, and

I offer for sale my two Imported Percheron

Stallions. Now is your opportunity if you

wish to buy, as I will sell at a bargain

sce me.

You can make money if you will call and

DR.A.E.ORR

leterinary Surgeon.

(Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.)

-ALL CASES-

Ten years' practical experience in break-

Office in Lister's Livery Stable, Front

FREE OUR NEW FREE, Bos Solid Watch FREE, Worth \$100.001. Rear 533 Worth \$100.001. Perfect

JOSEPH CHEVRIE,

GALIEN, MICH.

DR. TENNANT, 247 South Spring St.. Los Angeles, Cal.

Cal. Price \$350. Address

In the matter of the estate of Arthur H. Allen decased. Joanna Allen, Executrix of said estate, comes into court and represents that she is now prepared to render his final account as such Executrix. Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday, the 37th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the fore-noon be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the Vil-here of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show

lage of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed:

And it is further ordered, that said executrix And it is jurther ordered, that said executiv give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-lished in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said Gounty, three sue-cessive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, IL. S.1 Judge of Probate. (A true copy.) DAVID E. HINA [L. S.] Judge of Last Publication, Feb. 20, 1890.

Commissioners' Notice. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,--ss. In the matter of the estate of Phebe Geyer, deceased. We the undersigned, having been ap-pointed by the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, State of Michigan, Commissioners to re-ceive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against said deceased, do hereby give notice that we will meet at the office of Robert H. Rogers, in the Village of Buchanan, in said county, on Monday, the 3d day of March, A. D., 1890, and on Monday, the 14th day of July, A. D. 1890, at 10 o'clock A. M. of each of said days for the purpose oi examining and al-lowing said claims, and that six months from the 14th day of January, A. D. 1890, were al-lowed by said court for creditors to present their claims to us for examination and allowance. Dated Buchanan, Mich., Jan. 29, 1890. ROBERT H. ROGERS, HOMER N. HATHAWAY, JAMES K. WOODS, Estate of Dexter Eastman.

First publication Jan. 30, 1890. THE PUBLICATION JAR. 30, 1830. **STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.**— At a session of the Probate Court for said coun-ty, held at the Probate office, in the village of Ber-rien Springs, on the 23d day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Dexter Bastman, loceased.

TOR SALE. A finely equipped Homocopathic pharmacy, with instruments and extensive library. Also good will of an established practice of medicine in the beautiful city of Los Angeles. deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Eliza May Tooby, praying that a certain instru-ment now on file in this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that said petitioner may be appointed Administratrix, with the will encoved on said estate.

he admitted to probate, and that said dectable, may be admitted to probate, and that said decided, may may be appointed Administratrix, with the will annexed, on said sestare. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the fore-noon, 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 hold-en at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be pub-lished in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three suc-cessive weeks previous to vald day of hearing. (A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, [L. S.] Judge of Probate.

Last publication Feb. 20, 1890.

Estate of Peter Wolkans, First publication Jan. 30, 1890.

At a session of the Probate Court for said Coun-y, held at the Probate of Court for said Coun-y, held at the Probate office, in the village of Ber-tien Springs, on the 29th day of January, in tho year one thousand eight hundred and ninety. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Peter Wolkens, Beceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Brances C. Wolkens, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be guanted to said petitioner or some other suitable

granted to sate possible person. Therenpon it is ordered, that Monday, the 24th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said de presend and all other persons interested in said petition, and that the heirs at law of said de-ceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there he, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Ba-chanan Record, a newspaper printed and circu-lated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. [SEAL] DAVID E, HINMAN, (A true copy.) Judge of Probate. Last publication Feb. 20, 1890.

Last publication Feb. 20, 1890.





of any one who will work and follow my instructions. Will furnish handcome ontfit free, and pay





capital for the overland journey. One of the party was a coal-black negro, who had previously lost his wife, and wished to go west in search of a fortune with his white neighbors. Upon arriving at their destination the negro phia News. joined a mining camp and went enthusiastically to work. At first fortune did not smile on him, barely furnishing him a living. He was about

one day last summer, just outside of Paris, fishing in the Seine.

MRS. MARIA CROFOOT died at the THE special election, Monday, was a MR. CAROTHERS is doing a noble job BUCHANAN RECORD E. F. WOODCOCS, CASHIEL ARZA G. GAGE, PRESIDENT. WANTED AT THE very quiet affair, and resulted in a home of her daughter, Mrs. Chas. F. of improving the hotel, and by the W. M. HUTTON, Ass'T CASHIER. I. P. HUTION, VICE PRESIDENT. time he gets through it will be practi-Howe, two miles south of this place, vote of 253 to 15 in favor of issuing THURSDAY, JANUARY 80, 1890. the proposed \$10,000 bonds, and they Tuesday, after a sickness of but a fewcally a new building. ESTABLISHED IN 1871. days. She was seventy-four years of will accordingly be issued. Quite a Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich. as second-class matter. number of the leading tax-payers fail-THERE are 50,000 victims of la Grippe age, and has been a citizen of this ed to vote. Most of them on the p'ea in Buchanan, at least you would think vicinity over forty years. The funeral Citizens' National Bank, Ten thousand customers to buy ten thousand different articles cheaper than services are being held this afternoon. that they knew it was going all right, so by the number you meet who comever before. A few articles we mention below: and their votes were not needed. plain of it. W. TRENBETH, No. 8 Wash Boiler, copper bottom....\$1 00 / 10-quart Pails, I. X THE boys, mentioned last week as Strange to say the fifteen adverse votes Dish Pans..... 15 to 45 Crumb Tray and Brush..... 10-25 ... 1 25 were cast by people who pay little or No. 8 Tea Kettle. . . . THE victims of la Grippe are becomhaving been arrested for stealing coal, 50 > • • • No. 7 no tax at all, and who, if interested at Patent Covers, all sizes..... NILES, MICH. were given a most excellent lecture ing so numerous that we shall soon . . . **Merchant Tailor** No. 9 -66 66 B papers good Pins..... by Hon. Thos. Mars, Friday, and disall, are most interested in getting the begin to tell who are not among the 3 papers good Tacks..... 3 doz. Clothes Pins..... Whitewash Brushes, good..... _25 ₹ charged. There is a chance for some work the expenditure of the money ficted · · · · · · · · · 10 Stove Brushes, DIRECTORS. " 6 good Lead Pencils..... good work by the parents of these boys voted is expected to bring. 10 Shoe J. B. MILLARD. Hair ** 12 good Slate Pencils..... ARZA G. GAGE. J. L. REDDICK. THE doctors report a great amount in putting them into the right road, Has moved into his new brick building 5–19 1 doz. Safety Pins..... E. F. WOODCOCK. I. P. HUTTON. H. M. DEAN. on Frant street, foot of Day's ave., Among the conveniences that we may Whisk Brooms..... 5-10 { of sickness in this vicinity, and that and keeping them there. Pockets 5 to 50 and has the largest stock of new Slates..... expect the new railroad to bring us. 5-10 they are having all they can do to look 2,400 Tooth Picks..... THE village of Buchanan by the vote, will be that soft coal will cost no more after their patients. 3 doz. Hair Pins..... Hatchets..... 25–50 { FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Monday, indicated her willingness to in car lots than in South Bend. There Auger Bits..... 15–20 Alarm Clocks, warranted to run and 3 pair Socks..... GENERAL BUELL CAMP. S. O. V., pay for a railroad, and the balance of is eighty cents a ton difference now. We pair Socks..... keep good time, or money refunded 1 25 6 Handkerchiefs held their last meeting Tuesday even- the work comes in the hands of the will have a telegraph office down town, SUITINGS. 300 good Pocket Knives. worth 50c Over 100 of these clocks sold last year Common Council, to look after the ininstead of a half mile in the country. ing and disbanded, after a short and 300 good Combs. worth 10c. down to terest of the village in the proper and An elevator will be built so farmers useful life of two years. judicious expenditure of the money may unload wheat without climbing to FRED. MCOMBER was in town Monvoted, to see that when they buy a the top of a three story building to do One pound good Smoking Tobacco.. For Gentlemen's Wear, " U: NO plug " railroad that they get a good one. it. At least three of our manufacturday, and brought the Era engine a ong •• 22 " fine cut ing establishments expect to have sideto be doctored at B. Field's hospital 10-ouart Pails, I. C..... 15 / 24-lb. Spring Balances..... to be found in Berrien county at the tracks directly to their warerooms. We UNDER SHERIFF PALMER arrested for such cases lowest living prices for good work. This is a sample of a few bargains we have to offer. We have other bargains which Del. Fraser again last Friday and took shall have three ways to reach Chicago "What is Home Without a you will see by calling. Our 5c and 10c counters are loaded down with 15c and 25c BUSINESS is booming so in Benton him to Michigan City, where he turned during the summer, and two all of the rticles. **NEW STOCK** Harbor that the merchants pass around him over to the authorities of LaPorte time instead of one. We shall have JOHN MORRIS, Proprietor. two express companies represented county, where he is wanted for being an agreement to quit Sundays, which Garland?" implicated in some way with some they all sign and call a halt Saturday here instead of one. We shall have stolen goods. Fraser gets free board two railroad companies seeking our now arriving, of which nights. Ice men have been cutting ice six I have three brand new Mason & business, instead of one taking it all as and car fare at public expense, about inches thick on Fisk's lake near Grand Hamlin Organs, which I offer for sale JOHN MORRIS received an order by a matter of necessity, which of itself as often as any man in the community. The first of the year is here Rapids recently. either for cash, or long time on month-Inspection is Solicited mail for six lead pencils for five cents. will bring many conveniences not to be ly or quarterly payments. There is noth-THE question of building another from a reader of the RECORD near foreseen. again, and we would consider ing made better than the Mason & bridge across the St. Joseph river, be-Locals. Sawver, who had seen John's adver-Hamlin. Several are in this county it a favor if you would call tween Benton and Royalton townships, MR. WM. DALLIN was in town Tuestisement. that have been in constant use over day armed with a profile of the new is being prominently agitated once Good Browned Coffee 20 cents. at **Buchanan Markets.** twenty-five years, and are good for as and look over your account more. Benton pinned her faith on J. railroad, which he has christened South BOARDMAN & WEHRLE'S. A SPECIAL car load of Michigan Corrected weekly by Bishop & Kent. many more. J. Burns and voted to give him \$12,-Bend, Buchanan & Northern railroad. Central officials are said to have been Have you settled your account with and let us have an understand-J. G. HOLMES. Hay-\$6 @ \$10 p_+on. The survey shows the heaviest grade 000 for a combination highway and here last evening, to look over the lo-BOYLE & BAKER? If not, you will Butter-15c. railway bridge, but he failed to acto be thirty-six feet to the mile, and DRESS-MAKING. ing in regard to it. cation of the prospective crossing of greatly oblige by doing so. Eggs-12c. complish anything of value, and they that may be reduced to thirty. This Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do the new road. If you want to borrow \$500 to \$3000 Lard—Sc. grade is found where the line leaves the YOURS TRULY. dress-making in the latest styles and are now looking elsewhere for comfor a term of years, and have gilt edge Potatoes,-25c. marsh and rises upon the dry lands. give good work. Call at her home on fort. MR. GEORGE PARKETON, of Oronoko, ROE BROS. security, I can tell you where it may Salt, retail-\$1.00 just south of Bakertown school house. Day's Avenue, near the depot. who caught his hand in a corn husker. be found. No use calling unless you Flour-\$4.40 @ \$5.60 per bbl., retail. THE Independent appears sorely ag-Mr. Dallin had a meeting with the comis repairing quite rapidly, but will I have for rent or to sell cheap, one have first-class security. Honey-121%. mittee while here, and proposed to pergrieved because the RECORD referred have to get along the balance of his Kimball Organ in good order. Will J. G. HOLMES. Live poultry-6c. fect the profile so it would show the to its party as the "crank party." The life with but four fingers. sell on \$5 monthly payments, at a You will always find us at the front Wheat,-74c. locations of lands wanted for right of badge of the party, worn by its mem-J. G. HOLMES. bargain. Oats -23c. in Prices and Straight Goods. ゥ THERE will be 416 lots of land offerbers, right under the nose of the Indeway and place the same in the hands Corn new-30c. of the committee, when work of secur-MORGAN & CO. pendent, is a brass crank. We should ered for sale for delinquent taxes in Beans-1.00@1.50. We have just received a large lot of ing right of way may be proceeded hate to belong to a party and then be this county, this year. The last time Live Hogs-\$3.30. ashamed of its insignia, but cannot but with, and business gotten under way Hammocks. Remember that when you. the list was published in the RECORD wish to buy one next summer, we there were nearly 1000 in the list. acknowledge the peculiar significance forthwith. IT IS a sou at Ed. S. McGlinsey's. of both the material and its form, but bought 'em early and bought 'em Cheap. Store. ----THE 11th annual convention or the WM. TRENBETH was in Chicago, it is no fault of ours that they are so. POST-OFFICE STORE. 5 $\boldsymbol{\mathcal{L}}$ MRS. PETER SMITH, of Oronoko, is Berrien County Sunday School Associ-Tuesday and Wednesday, buying a House to rent on Detroit street. Call seriously ill. ation will be held in Watervliet, Tues-THE last of the Chautauqua enterspring stock of goods for gentlemen's M. B. GARDNER. We Must Settle Our Books. on. day and Wednesday, Feb. 25 and 26, wear, and it will be ready for inspectainment course will have "Wit and A full line of Dried Fruits, at **REGULAR MEETING of the Common** 1890. An attractive program is being Wisdom of the Crayon", by U. M. R. tion in a few days. TREAT BROS. & CO. Council tomorrow (Friday) evening. prepared, and it is hoped the meeting French, Wednesday, Feb. 5. The Fine and Commercial Stationery in will be the best ever held by this asso-REV. MR. TRESSLER, who has been board for securing seats will be open GEO. WYMAN & Co. have a starter. any form, at the ciation. Delegates are desired from engaged as pastor of the Presbyterian after two o'clock, Saturday afternoon. See their advertisement. every Sunday school in the county. As P. O. STORE. church, has arrived with his family. Those not holding season tickets may **b** the County Association pays \$100 each You will find headquarters for barprocure general admission tickets for Thus far this week has been devoted CHRISTIAN BECHT, of Coloma, has year to the state work, each Sunday gains in Groceries, at Drug 35 cents, or reserved seats for 40 cents. to house hunting. been granted a pension. school in the county is asked to take School children, 25 cents. TREAT BROS. & CO. COME AND SEE US. up a collection to help in this work. MR. WM. McIvor, of South Bend, Call at S. P. HIGH's and see the new MRS. J. L. RICHARDS is visiting with The third Sunday in February is sugwell-known to many in this county WHAT are the signs of the times LACES. New styles. relatives in Minneapolis, Minnesota. gested. By order of Executive Comthrough his dealings as railroad conwhen a half-dozen intelligent, bright Valentines! mittee. tractor, has had the misfortune to lose young ladies and gentlemen, eighteen FRUIT TREE AGENTS are now getting E. K. WARREN, Pres. **VALENTINES!!** a son and daughter through sickness to twenty years old, have to be disin their work for spring delivery. JOEL GILLETTE, Sec.

Report of Institute.

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I. M. VINCENT is one of the Grippe

YOURS FOR SETTLEMENT,

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J. H. RICHARDSON



VALENTINES!!! at the

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P. O. STORE.

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	Frock Davis and Ras. Hamilton went	leer by two or the totemost minus of			I DOR OUT TOL DOT THE & DANER, V		
ł		the times.	citizens commonly known as tramps	not least, came the following resolu-	Look at those 25 cent Dress Flannels		M.T. YOUNGS' FURNITURE STORE
1	to jail.		and had been either tumbled off from	tion:	at BOYLE & BAKER'S 4,0		
Ì		UNDER the law, passed by our great	a train or struck by one and what lit-	Resolved. That the press is the great		COME AND SEE US.	MI II IVUIEV STORE
ţ	HAD not the poetry in Friday's South	and good legislature, imposing a fine for	tle knowledge he had of himself knock-	medium of information for the people	Don't forget that I still sell Pianos		
Į.	Bend Tribune been signed, one would	selling tobacco to minors under 17	ed out as he did not even know who	of this country. We the farmers of	and Organs. If you contemplate buy-	ULU MANNO UU	Is the place so get your Furniture and Holiday Goods. My stock consists of
ţ			he was when brought to town and he	Three Oaks and vicinity, appreciate		GEO. WYMAN & CO	Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Bureaus. Commodes, Extension Tables, Center
ŧ	had found occupation in that office.			I ABY ENOLIS TO DIOMOLE THE ACCIEDITORS	J. G. HOLMES.		Tables, Fancy Parlor Tables, Chairs in sets and odd pieces of all descriptions
ŧ		boys smoking just as of yore. Perhaps			The largest and finest line of Per-	· 이상 동안, 이상 · 이상 이 전에서 실패하는 것이 가지 않는 것이 많은 것이 가지 않는 것이 하는 것이 같이 하는 것이 하는 것이 것이 하는 것이 같이 않아? 것이 같이 않아? 않아? 것이 같이 않아? 것이 같이 않아? 않아? 것이 같이 않아? 것이 하는 것이 같이 않아? 않아? 것이 같이 않아? 것이 같이 않아? 않아? 것이 않아? 않아? 것이 같이 않아?	Window Shades and Fixtures, Curtain Poles, Pictures and Frames, Scrap Books, Albums and Plush Goods, Trunks and Valises, Hand Bags, &c. Beds and
Į.		more, just for the novelty of doing	quainted with himself yet. On the	to Mr. J. R. Hill, editor of the Michi-			Bedding. In fact anything usually kept in first class store. My stock of
	THE Star says the Rusco & Switt.	something that is prohibited by law.	whole, he was given a pretty thorough	gan independent, our thanks for his	fume in the city, at The Little Drug	Guun Denui mu.	
1	company present Uncle Tom's Cabin in	Thus far there has been just one prose-	shaking up.	interest in this Institute, by being present and reporting its proceedings.	Store Around the Corner.		Undertaker's Goods
	good style: we have less confidence in	cution and conviction under the law.		Carried.	If you want to be suited, go to MRS.	Open till 6 p. m., except Saturday	Is always complete. All calls promptly attended, day or night. Give me a call
	the Star's judgment than eyer.	and that in Grand Rapids.	Additional locals on second page.	F. L. ASHLEY, Sec.	BINNS' for Fancy Goods and Millinery	i night.	M. T. YOUNGS.
1		and and a constant			· DIMAS TOLE Ancy GOUGS and Minimery		
					일 같은 물건을 통하는 것이라. 이상을 통하는 것을 같이 없다.		
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Ì	•			그는 것 같이 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것 같은 것을 하는 것을 했다.	제가 물건을 가지 않는 것 같은 물건을 받으셨는 것	~ 성영 수요 방송 가지 않았는 것 것을 하고 있는 것이라. 것 같은 것을 가 같을	전성은 사람은 방법을 알려왔다. 것은 것은 것은 것이 가지 않는 것이 있는 것이 같이 있는 것이 같이 있는 것이 같이 있는 것이 없다.



The Great Issue Discussed by Blaine and Gladstone.

A BATTLE OF THE GIANTS.

The North American Review Presents the Views of the Two Statesmen on Free Trade and Protection-Keen Encounte of Two Great Intellects.

The North American Review for January presents two papers that have attracted the attention of the civilized world. With extraordinary and most commendable enterprise Gen. Brice, the editor, secured from Mr. Gladstone an expression of his views on the long debated issue of Protection vs. Free Trade, Impressed by its ability, he then se-cured a reply by Secretary Blaine; and Mr. Gladstone most courteously consented to their simultaneous publication, the secretary to have the privilege of examining the British statesman's paper. As will readily be seen, this gives Mr. Blaine some advantage, but the argument on both sides is indeed able. The following extracts give only the most salient points.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS. The existing difference of practice between America and Britain with respect to free trade and protection of necessity gives rise to a kind of international controversy ou their respective merits. To interfere from across the water in such a controversy is an act which may wear the appearance of impertinence.

The constant tenor of the argument is this: high wages by protection, low wages by free trade. It is even as the recurring burden of a song. And I can state with truth that I have heard this very same melody before; nay, that I am familiar with it. It comes to us now with a pleasant novelty; but once upon a time we British folk were surfeited, nay, almost bored to death, with its It is simply the old song of our squires, which they sang with perfect assurance to defend the corn laws. Protectionists terrify the American workman by threatening him with the wages of his British comrade, precisely as the English landlord coaxed our rural laborers. when we used to get our best wheats from Dantzig, by exhibiting the starvation wages of the Polish peasant.

These arguments were made among us, in the alleged interest of labor and of capital, just as they are now employed by you; for America may at present be said to diet on the cast off reasonings of English protec-

But we broke down every protective wall and "flooded the country" (so the phrase then ran) with the corn and the commodities of the whole world; with the corn of Amer ica first and foremost. But did our rate of wages thereupon sink to the level of the continent! No; it rose steadily and rapidly to a point higher than it had been even known before.

GREAT GAINS OF THE BRITISH WORKMAN. Mr. Giffen, of the board of trade, whose careful disguisitions are known to comman the public confidence, supplies us with tables which compare the wages of 1833 with those of 1883 in such a way as to speak for the principal branches of industry. The wages of ers, we learn, have increased in Staffordshire (which almost certainly is the mining district of lowest increment) by 50 per cent In the great exportable manufactures of Bradford and Huddersfield the lowest augmentations are 20 and 30 per cent., and in other branches they rise to 50, 83, 100, and even to 150 and 160 per cent. The quasidomestic trades of carpenters, bricklayers and masons in the great marts of Glasgow and Manchester show a mean increase of 63 per cent. for the first, 65 per cent. for the second, and 47 per cent for the third. The lowest weekly wage named for an adult is twenty-two shillings (as against seventeer shillings in 1833), and the highest thirty-six shillings. But it is the relative rate with which we have to do; and, as the American writer appears to contemplate with a peculiar dread the effect of free trade upon shipping I further quote Mr. Giffen on the monthly wages of seamen in 1833 and 1883 in Bristol Glasgow, Liverpool and London. The percentage of increase, since we have passed from the protective system of the navigation law into free trade, is in Bristol 66 per cent., in Glasgow 55 per cent., in Liverpool (for different classes) from 25 per cent. to 70 per cent., and in London from 45 per cent. to 69 per cent. No such return, at once exact and comprehensive, can be supplied in the case of the rural workman. But here the facts are notorious. We are assured that there has been an universal rise (somewhat checked, I fear, by the recent agricultural distress), which Caird and other authorities place at 60 per cent. Together with this increase of pay there has been a general diminution of the hours of work, which Mr. Giffen places at one-fifth. If we make this correction upon the comparative table, we shall find that the cases are very few in which the increment does not range as high as from 50 and towards 100 per cent. Within the same period the prices of the main articles of popular consumption have certainly declined. The laborer's charges, except for his abode, have actually diminished as a whole. For his larger house rent he has a better house. To the government he pays much less than he did, and from the governent he gets much more, and "the increase of his money wages corresponds to a real gain." If it be said that the tale I have told is insufficient, and that wages ought still to rise, this may be so, and rise I hope they will, but protection had no such tale to tell at all For the working population at large it meant stagnation, depression, in many cases actual and daily hunger and thirst, in some unques tionable and even gross degradation.

numery, cuis: that there is a great deal of capital undoubtedly kept at home by protection, not for the purpose of dear prod which is partial waste, but for another kind of waste, which is sheer and absolute and totally uncompensated. This is the waste incurred in the great work of distributing com-

modities. If the price of iron or of cotton cloth is increased 50 per cent. by protection, then the capital required by every wholesale and every retail distributor must be increased in the same proportion. The distributor is not and cannot be, in his auxiliary and essentially domestic work, protected by an import

duty, any more than can the scavenger or the chimney sweep. The import duty adds to the price he pays, and consequently to the circulating capital which he requires in order to carry on this traffic; but it adds nothing to the rate of profit which he receives, and nothing whatever to the employment which

he gives. This forced increment of capital sets in motion no labor, and is compelled to work in the uncovered field of open trade. It has not the prima facie apology (such as that apology may be) which the iron maker or the mill owner may make, that he is employing American labor which would not otherwise be employed. If the waste under a protective duty of 50 per cent. be a waste of 50 per cent., the waste of the extra capital required in distribution is a waste of 100 per cent. on the cost of the operation: for it accomplishes absolutely nothing on behalf of the community which would not be accomplished equally if the commodity were 50 per cent. less in price; just as the postman distributing letters at a shilling performs no better or other service than the postman distributing letters at a

penny. But of distributors the name is legion; they constitute the vast army of the ale and retail tradesmen of a country, whole with all the wants appertaining to them. As consumers, they are taxed on all protected commodities; as the allies of producers in the business of distributing, they are forced to do with more capital what could be done as well with less.

PROTECTION CANNOT WORK IMPARTIALLY. But the view of the genuine protectionist I understand to be that protection is a mine of wealth; that a greater aggregate profit re-sults from what you would call keeping labor and capital at home than from letting them seek employment wherever in the whole world they can find it most economically. But if there be this inborn fertility in the principle itself, why are the several states of the Union precluded from applying it within their own respective borders? If the aggregate would be made richer by this internal application of protection to the parts, why is it not so applied? On the other hand, if the country, as a whole, would by this device be made not richer, but poorer, through the intorference with the natural laws of production, then how is it that by similar interference the aggregate of the states, the great commonwealth of America, can be made, in its general balance sheet, not poorer, but richer?

But, in America, besides the jealously palisaded field of dear production, there is a vast open expanse of cheap production, namely, in the whole mass (to speak roughly) of the agricultural products of the country, not to mention such gifts of the earth as its mineral oils. In raising these the American capitalist will find the demand of the world unexhausted, however he may increase the supply. Why, then, is he to carry his capital abroad when

there is profitable employment for it at home1 If protection is necessary to keep American capital at home why is not the vast capital now sustaining your domestic agriculture, and raising commodities for sale at free trade prices, exported to other countries? Or, conversely, since vast capitals find an unlimited field for employment in cheap domestic production without protection, why is it demonstrated that protection is not required in order to keep your capital at home?

No adversary will, I think, venture upon answering this by saying that the profits are larger in protected than in unprotected industries, because the best opinions seem to testify that in your protected trades profits are hard pressed by wages.

My claim is this: A country cannot possibly raise its aggregate wage fund by protection, but must inevitably reduce it. It is a contrivance for producing dear and for selling dear, under cover of a wall or fedge which shuts out the cheaper foreign afficie, or

the mineral made the getting of it in that fordshire singularly wasteful, and that fractions, and no small fractions, of the tenyard coal are now irrecoverably buried in the earth, like the tribute which America ha been paying to her protected interests. BRITISH FREEDOM HELPS AMERICA.

Trade is, in one respect at least, like mercy It cannot be carried on without conferring double benefit. Again, trade cannot be in-creased without increasing this benefit, and increasing it (in the long run) on both side alike. Freedom has enormously extended out trade with the countries of the world, and above all others, with the United States. It follows that they have derived immense ben efit, that their waste has been greatly repair ed, their accumulations largely augmented through British legislation. We legislated for our own advantage, and are satisfied with the benefit we have received. But it is a fact, and a fact of no small dimensions which, in estimating the material develop ment of America, cannot be lost sight of. In no country, I suppose, has there been so careful a cultivation of the inventive faculty and in America the scarcity of labor has in truth, supplied the great republic with an essential element of severe and salutary discipline. Thus it has come about that race endued with consummate ability for labor has also become the richest of all races in instruments for dispensing with labor. It is thus obvious enough that a remark-able faculty and habit of invention, which

goes direct to cheapness, helps to fill up that gap in your productive results which is created by the wastefulness of protection. The leakage in the national cistern is more than compensated by the efficiency of the pumps that supply it. America makes no scruples, then, to cheaper everything in which labor is concerned, b

cause this is the road to national wealth Therefore, she has no mercy upon labor, but displaces it right and left. Yet when we come to the case where capital is most in question, she enables her ship builders, he

iron masters and her mill owners to charg double or semi-double prices: which, if he practice as to labor saving be right, must be the road to national poverty. E converso if she be right in shutting out foreign ship and goods to raise the receipts of the Ameri can capitalist, why does she not tax the reap ing machine to raise the receipts of the American laborer? ENGLAND NOT YET FREE ENOUGH.

I have still to notice one remaining point I do not doubt that production is much cheapened in America by the absence of all kinds of class legislation except that which i termed protection; an instance alike vicious and gigantic, but still an instance only. In our British legislation, the interest of the in dividual or the class still rather largely pre vails against that of the public. In America as I understand the matter, the public ob tains full and equal justice. I take for example the case of the railroads; that vast creation, one of almost universal good to mankind, now approaching to one-tenth or one-twelfth of our entire national possessions

It is believed that in unnecessary parliamen tary expenditure, and in abnormal price paid for land, the railways of this country were taxed to between fifty and hundred millions sterling beyond the natural cost of their creation. Thus does the spirit of pro tection, only shifting its form, still go ravening about among us. Nothing is so commo here as to receive compensation, and we get it not only for injuries, but for benefits. But while the great nation of the Union rightly rejoices in her freedom from our superstitio why should she desire, create and worshi new superstitions of her own?

THE MORAL ASPECT OF THE SUBJECT. I urge, also, that all protection is morally as well as economically bad. This is a very different thing from saying that all protee tionists are bad.

I have seen and known, and had the opportunity of comparing, the temper and frame o mind engendered first by our protectionism which we now look back upon as servitude and then by the commercial freedom and equality which we have enjoyed for the last thirty or forty years. The one tended to har den into positive selfishness; the other has done much to foster a more liberal tone o mind.

The American love of freedom will, beyond

traue tarur or 1040 wound mave promptay fallen under popular reprobation and been loomed to speedy repeal. But it had a singular history and for a time was generally ac quiesced in, even attaining in many sections a certain degree of popularity. Never did any other tariff meet with so many and so grea aids of an adventitious character to sustain it as did this enactment of 1846: California's gold, our war with Mexico and the Crimean war. The export of manufactures from Eng land and France was checked; the breadstuffs of Russia were blockaded and could not reach the markets of the world. An extraordinary stimulus was thus given to all forms of trade n the United States. For ten years-1846 to 1856-these adventitious aids came in regular succession and exerted their powerful influince upon the prosperity of the country.

The withdrawal or termination of these afluences, by a treaty of peace in Europe and by the surcease of gold from California. brought a widespread financial panic, which involved the ruin of thousands, including roportionately as many in the south as in the north.

AMERICA HAS HAD AMPLE EXPERIENCE. The American people had twice before passed through a similar experience. On he eve of the war of 1812, congress guarded the national strength by enacting a highly protective tariff. By its own terms this tariff must end with the war. When the new tariff was to be formed, a popular cry arose against "war duties," though the coun-try had prospered under them despite the exhausting effect of the struggle with Great. Britain. But the prayer of the people was answered, and the war duties were dropped from the tariff of 1816. The business of the country was speedily prostrated. The peo-ple were soon reduced to as great distress as in that melancholy period between the close of the Revolutionary war and the organization of the national government-1783 to

I789. Relief came at last with the enactment of the protective tariff of 1824, to the support of which leading men of both parties patriotically united for the common good. That act, supplemented by the act of 1828, brought

genuine prosperity to the country. Sectional jealousy and partisan zeal could not endure the great development of manufactures in the north and east which followed the apparently firm establishment of the protective policy. Out of this strange complication came the sacrifice of the protective tariff of 1824-28 and the substitution of the com-

promise tariff of 1833, which established an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. on all imports, and reduced the excess over that by a 10 per cent. annual sliding scale for the ensuing ten vears.

The apprehension of evil soon became gen-eral, public confidence was shaken, the panic of 1837 ensued, and business reversals, were rapid, general and devastating. There was no relief to the people until the protective tariff of 1842 was enacted; and then the beneficent experience of 1824 was repeated on even a more extensive scale. Prosperity, wide and general, was at once restored During this long period free trade tariffs were thrice followed by industrial stagnation, by financial embarrassment, by distress among all classes dependent for subsistence upon their own labor. Thrice were these ourdens removed by the enactment of a protective tariff. Thrice the protective tariff promptly led to industrial activity, to finan-

cial ease, to prosperity among the people. It is true that a financial panic occurred in 1873, and its existence would blunt the force of my argument if there were not an imperatively truthful way of accounting for it as a distinct result from entirely distinct causes. The civil war, which closed in 1865, had sacrificed on both sides a vast amount of property. Reckoning the money directly expended, the value of property destroyed and the production arrested and prevented, the total is estimated at \$9,000,000,000.

AMERICA'S GROWTH SINCE 1860. Notwithstanding the evil prophecies on both sides, the panic did not come until eight and a half years after the firing of the last gun in the civil war. Nor did it come until after two great calamities in the years imme diately preceding had caused the expenditure of more than \$200,000,000, suddenly withdrawn from the ordinary channels of business. The rapid and extensive rebuilding in Chicago and Boston after the destructive fires of 1871 and 1872 had a closer connection

stone evidently considers the present prices of cereals and cotton as "high prices." Protectionists owe many thanks to Mr. Hadstone for his outspoken mode of dealing with this question of free trade. He gives us his conclusions without qualification and without disguise. The American free trade is not so sincere. He is ever presenting half truths and holding back the other half, thus creating false impressions and leading to false ns. The western farmer's instinct is wiser than Mr. Gladstone's philosophy. The farmer knows that the larger the home market the better are his prices, and that as the home market is narrowed his prices fall. Mr. Gladstone makes another statement of great frankness and of great value. Comparing the pursuits in the United States which require no protection with those that are protected, he says: "No adversary will, I think, venture upon saying that the profits are larger in protected than in unprotected industries." This is very true, and Mr. Gladstone may be surprised to hear that the constant objection made by American free traders against the "protected industries," as he terms them, is that the profits derived

from them are illegitimately large. Mr. Gladstone makes another contention, in which, from the American point of view, he leaves out of sight a controlling factor, and hence refers an effect to the wrong cause Regarding the advance of wages in England, he says: "Wages which have been partially and relatively higher under protection have become both generally and absolutely higher, and greatly higher, under free trade." I do not doubt the fact, but I venture to suggest that such advance in wages as there has been in England is referable to another and a palpable cause-namely, the higher wages in the United States, which have constantly tempted British mechanics to emigrate, and which would have tempted many more if the inducement of an advance in wages at home had not been interposed. ENGLAND EMPLOYS PROTECTION WHERE

NEEDED. The zeal of Mr. Gladstone for free trade reaches its highest point in the declaration that "all protection is morally as well as eco-

nomically bad." There is protection on sea as well as on land. Mr. Gladstone, while chancellor of the exchequer, carried through parliament a bounty of £180,000 to a line of steamers running between England and the United States—a protection that be-gan six years before free trade was proclaimed in English manufactures, and continued nearly twenty years after. In the whole period of twenty-five years an aggregate of many millions of dollars was paid out to protect the English line against all com-petition.

Does not this justify the opinion that the English policy of free trade is urged where England can hold the field against rivals, and that when competition leaves her behind she repudiates free trade and substitutes the most pronounced form of protection?

It will not escape Mr. Gladstone's keen observation that British interests in navigation flourish with less rivalry and have increased in greater proportion than any other of the great interests of the United Kingdom. I ask his candid admission that it is the one interest which England has protected steadily and determinedly, regardless of consistency and regardless of expense. Nor will Mr. Gladstone fail to note that navigation is the weakest of the greatest interests in the United States, because it is the one which the national goyernment has constantly refused to protect.

We really feel as much afraid of protec-tion at sea as Mr. Gladstone is of protection on land. The positions of the American con-gress and the English parliament on this subject are precisely reversed. England has never been affrighted by the word subsidy, and, while we have stood still in impotent fear, she has taken possession of the seas by the judicious, and even the lavish, inter-



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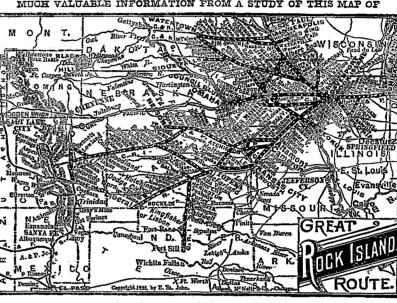
Dr. F. B. Brewer :- I received your last box of medicine all right. I think I am much better than I was a week ago. I commenced to gain strength as soon as I got the chills and fever broken up. I don't have those nervous spells any more. I don't cough and raise as much as I did what I do raise looks pretty had, but no blood just clear corruption. I have not vomited up my food for about a week. My victuals begin to taste natural. I have a splendid appetite. MRS. A. F. BERDAN, Raymond, Dak.

> DR. F. B. BREWER, 135 Chicago Ave., EVANSTON, ILL.

Will be at Niles, Mich., Bond House, on Tuesday, the 11th of February.



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N.Y. Tribune for 1890

NEW FEATURES.

During 1890 the New York Tribune will be great ly improved in quality and made more lively, fresh and readable than ever before in its bistory. Among the special contributors during 1890 will Andrew Carnegie, "Principles of Business Suc-

cess." Gail Hamilton, "European Monarchs." Terence V. Powderly, "Restriction of Immigra-

tion." Chauncey M. Depew, Senator John J. Ingalls, Mrs. John A. Logan, Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton, and others, topics not announced. Albert Griffin, "Temperance among Germans;"

I new view. Judge A. W. Tourgee, "The Colored Race in Imeric

S. C. T. Todd, "The Advantages of Trusts." "Josiah Allen's Wife," "The small salaries of Jountry Clergymen." Senator Wm. M. Slewart, of Nevada, "Unlimit

Senator with M. Stephent, of Metaday, Commu-ed Silver Coinage, " Fred. S. Tallmadge, on "Men of the Revolution." Kate Field, "Mormon Question." Bratus Winan, "Success and Failure Among Business Men." Rev. Edward Evereit Hale, "The New England of Tooday."

di To-day." Bishop Henry C. Potter, "Rural Reinforcement of City Population." Geo. W. Carjeton, "Some Strange Legislation In he South. ' Marshal P. Wilder, "Humor of England and

America." * * * * Evils of Trusts. * * * * * Evils of Trasts. Henry W. Grady, of the Atlanta Constitution, "Chances for Capital in the New Sonth." I. O. Russell, United States Geological Survey, "Highest Peaks of the United States." W. M. Grosvenor, 'Gold and Silver as Money." L. H. Quigg, "What is left of our Public Lands." Bmily Huntington, "Household Science." Ernest Whitney, "Peculiarties of American Pronunciation."

Pronunciation:" Protessor William Peoper, President of Univer-sity of Pennsylvania, "A college education good for all; what is best for those who cannot get it." M. Y. Beach, "Slayer of 430 Bears" #27"Other contributors will be announced here-after. The articles will cost many thonsauds of dollars and appear in The Tribune only.

Soldiers' Stories.

The Tribune will also print, in addition to its regular G.A.R. and S. of V. page, a number of entertaining Stories of Actual Experience in the War, not less than 25 in number, each a page of The Tribune in length, by privates and officers of the Union, of a rank not higher than that of cap-tains. Veterans are invited to contribute to this series of stories. Every tale accepted will be paid for at regular newspaper rates. Prizes of \$250, \$150 and \$75 will be paid for the best three. Man-uscripts must be inclosed to "The Tribune, New York," and inscribed "Soldiers' Department."

Papers on Farming.

In addition to our regular and extremely able agricultural department (two pages a week) The Tribune will print a number of long and carefully prepared articles on Particular Branches of Farm-ing, written by practical experts. Farmers who want to make money out of their farms must read these special discussions in The Tribune. The

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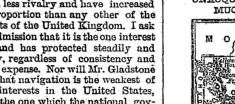
Valuable Prizes.

One Hundred Special Prizes will be distributed on May 1.1890, among the club agents who have, up to that date, sent it, the largest 100 clubs of local Weekly and Semi-Weekly subscribers. These prizes will include a \$760 Piano, a \$200 Cab-inet Organ, a \$150 Solitaire Diamond, a free trip to New York with expenses there paid, etc., etc., etc., being worth a total of \$2,440. Prizes are fully described in our new 20 page actiloane send 2 cent stamp for a form.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Jan. 2, 1880. DEFAULT has been made in the payment of a cer-tain sum of money secured to be paid by an indenture of moritgage dated September 28, 1878, made by John Hoff and Caroline Hoff to Jacob F. Kellar, and recorded October 5, 1878, in Liber 22 of Morigages, page 19, and was assigned by said Jacob F. Kellar to Joseph Good on the 25th day of August, 1838. Said morigage and the assignment thereof duly recorded in the office of Register of Deeds in Bernen County, State of Michigan. There is chaimed due on said mortgage at date of this no-tice serven hundred and sixty-four dollars, and no First publication Jan. 2, 1890.



position of pecuniary aid. FARMER AND LABORER GET THE BENEFIT. Mr. Gladstone feels sure that, though the protected manufacturers in the United

States may flourish and prosper, they do so at the expense of the farmer. Both Mr. Gladstone and the American free trader have, then, the duty of explaining why the agricultural states of the west have grown in wealth during the long period of protection at a more rapid rate than the manu-

GREAT WASTE OF PROTECTION.

International commerce is based, not upon arbitrary or fanciful considerations, but upon the unequal distribution among men and regions of aptitudes to produce the several commodities which are necessary or useful for the sustenance, comfort and advantage of human

The argument of the free trader is that the legislator ought never to interfere, or only to interfere so far as imperative fiscal necessity may require it, with this natural law of distribution.

All interference with it by a government in order to encourage some dearer method of production at home, in preference to a cheap-er method of production abroad, may fairly be termed artificial. And every such inter ference means simply a diminution of the na-tional wealth. If region A grows corn at home for fifty shillings which region B can supply at forty, and region B manufactures cloth at twenty shillings with which region A can supply at fifteen, the national wealth of each is diminished by the ten and five shillings respectively.

So much for the waste unavoidably attaching to dearness of production. But there are other and yet worse descriptions of waste, as to which I know not whether America suffers greatly from them, but I know that in this country we suffered from them griev ously under the sway of protection. When the barrier erected by a protective duty is so high that no foreigner can overleap it, that duty enables the home manufacture not only to charge a high price, but to force on the consumer a bad article. Thus, with an extravagant duty on foreign corks, we had for our own use the worst corks in Europe. And yet again, protection causes waste of another kind in a large class of cases. Suppose the natural disadvantages of the home producer to equal 15 per cent., but the protective duty to be 30. But cheapness reuires minute care, economy and dispatch at were among ns, and there may be elsewhere, of advantage is not enough without the sense of necessity, and whom nothing can spur to a due nimbleness of movement except the

ndicaps it on admission by the imp of a heavy fine. Yet I may for the moment allow it to be possible that, in some particular trade or trades, wages may be raised (at the expense of the community) in consequence of rotection. There was a time when America built ships for Great Britain; namely, before the American revolution. She now imposes heavy duties to prevent our building ships for her. Even my own recollection goes back to the period, between sixty and seventy years ago, when by far the most, and also the best, part of trade between us was carried in American bottoms.

IT MAY RAISE WAGES IN ONE TRADE.

If the labor market, although open to the world, is insufficiently supplied, then the wage earner may possibly, in a given case, come in for a share of the monopoly price of ships. If the hand work be one requiring a long ap-prenticeship (so to call it), and thereby im-peding the access of domestic competitors, this will augment his share. Then why not the like, some one will ask, in all cases? Because the community in the given case pays the price of the monopoly-that is to say, throws the price to waste, and because, while a trader in a multitude of commodities may lose upon one of them, and yet may have a good balance sheet upon the whole, he mus not and cannot lose upon them all without ceasing to be a trader; and a nation, with re-

spect to its aggregate of production, is as a single trader. Without, then, absolutely denying it to be possible that in some isolated and exceptional cases there may be a relation between protection (and all protection, so far as it goes, is monopoly) and high wages, I contend that to refer generally the high rate of wages in the United States to this cause would be nothing less than preposterous.

"How, then, is it that America, which, as you say, makes enormous waste by protec-tion, nevertheless outstrips all other coun-tries in the rapid accumulation of her wealth?" My general answer is that the case is like that of an individual who, with wasteful expenditure, has a vast fortune, such as to leave him a large excess of receipts.

Let me observe, first, that America produces an enormous mass of cotton, cereals, meat and other commodities, which is sold in the unsheltered market of the world at such prices as it will yield. The producers are fined for the benefit of the protected inerests, and receive nothing in return; but they obtain for their country, as well as for the world, the whole advantage of a vast natural trade-that is to say, a trade in which production is carried on at a minimum cost in capital and labor as compared with what the rest of the world can do. America invites and obtains in a remarkable degree from all the world one of the great elements of production, without tax of any kind-namely, capital. While securing to the capitalist producer a monopoly in the protected trades, she allows all the world to do its cest, by a free immigration, to prevent any corresponding monopoly in the class of workmen. She draws upon a bank of natural resources so vast that it easily bears those deductions of improvidence which simply prevent the results from being vaster still.

WHY AMERICA IS PROSPEROUS.

Let me now mention some at least among those elements of the unrivalled national strength of America which explain to us why she is not ruined by the huge waste of the protective system. And first of these I place the immense extent and vastness of her territory. She carries on the business of domestic exchanges on a scale such as mankind has never seen. Of all the staple products of human industry and care, how few are there which, in one or another of her countless regions, the soil of America would refuse to field.

that the American people have much more wherewith to pay than they ever had or could have under free trade. cuts a groove across the face of both. Apart from this wide variety, I suppose In the final adjustment of accounts both laths have to have the same numlated, with a low rate of interest establishthere is no other country of the whole earth Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Fills and equally valuable in Constitution constitution of the select correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured HEAD all the stages through which production has to pass. This minute care and thrift depend ed, and with a manufacturing power unein which, if we combine together the surface and that which is below the surface, nature ATHE LADIES DE TAVORITE qualed, the British merchants were ready to UNPARALLELED RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION. ber of notches. Cheap, but ingenious. mainly on the pressure of competition. There underbid all rivals in seeking for the trade of Mr. Gladstone boldly contends that "keep---Frolles (France). Cor. St. Louis Posthas been so bountiful to man. Now, this vast ing capital at home by protection is dear prothe world. Dispatch. aggregate superiority of purely natural many producers whom indolence tempts to At that moment Great Britain had reason . duction, and is a delusion from top to bot wealth is simply equivalent to the gift, say, of a queen in a game of chess, with this dif-ference—that America could hold her own neglect; who are not sufficiently drawn to resist this inertia by the attraction of raising profit to a maximum, for whom the prospect tom." I take direct issue with him on that to feel supremely content. The traffic of the ----world seemed prospectively in her control. Could this condition of trade have continued, proposition. Between 1870 and the present A man who has practiced medicine time considerably more than 100,000 miles of railroad have been built in the United States. Ache they would be almost priceless to those who isular from this distressing complaint; but forth-nately their goodness does note ad here, and those who once try them will find these little pills yala-iable in so many ways that they will not be wile-ling to do without them. But after all sick head and a so that they be the form the solution in the solution of some the solution of the solution is the home of so means that here for when against all comers without the queen. By for 40 years, ought to know salt from no estimate of the growth of England's protection she makes a bad move, which helps wealth would be possible. The steel rail and other metal connected theresugar; read what he says: us to make fight, and ties a heavy clog upon But England was dealing with an intelliwith involved so vast a sum of money that it could not have been raised to send out of the Toledo, O., Jan. 10, 1887, her feet, so that the most timid among us fear of not being able to sell their articles. gence equal to her own. The American MACHING MACHIN Messrs. F. J. Cheney & Co., Gentleneed not now to greatly dread her competicountry in gold coin. The total cost could not Sold by Draggists, or sent postpaid on receipt of price. Dr. Hunriners' MANUAL, (14 pages) richly bound in cloth and gold, mailed free. Humphreys' MedicineCo.109 Fulton St. N.Y. In the case I have supposed, the second 15 people had, by repeated experience, learned men:-I have been in the general prac-FINEST NG.MACH BEST per cent. is a free margin whereupon this in-dolence may disport itself: the home protion in the international trade of the world. that the periods of depression in home manuhave been less than \$5,000,000,000. We had Again, the international position of Ameritice of medicine for most 40 years, and factures were those in which England most camay, in a certain light, be illustrated by comparing together the economical condia large interest to pay abroad on the public would say that in all my practice and debt, and for nine years after 1870 gold was at a premium in the United States. During NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE (ORANGE - MASS ducer is not only covered for what he wastes ospered in her commercial relations with Is the bane of so many fives that here is where, we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and, very easy to take. One or two pills make a doso. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentic action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by draggists everywhere, or sant by mail. CARTER MEDIGINE CO., New York: SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE. SPECIFICS. experience have never seen a preparathrough necessity, but for what he wastes the United States, and that these periods of CHICAGO. 28 UNION SQUARE, NY. SANFRANCISC tions under which coal has been produced in tion that I could prescribe with as CHICAGO ZE DITION TA BA CAL MINIST depression had, with a single exception, from negligence or choice; and his fellow these years nearly 40,000 miles of railway much confidence of success as I can Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by the different districts of this island. The countrymen have to pay alike for both. We easily explained, followed the enactment by were constructed, and to import English rail on coal represents that su suffered grievously from this in England, for royalty congress of a free trade tariff, as certainly as and pay for it with gold bought at a large. over and above estimated trading profit from a mine which the lessee can afford to pay the ESTABLISHED 1863. WALLACE RILEY, Agent. oftentimes the rule of the producer is, or premium would have been impossible. A very large proportion of the railway enteryou. Have prescribed it a great many effect follows cause. One of the most suggest was, to produce not as well as he can, but as ive experiments of that kind had its origin in times and its effect is wonderful, and landlord. In England, generally, royalties have varied from about sixpence a ton to well only as he must. And happy are you if, through keener energy or more troublesome conscience in production, you have no similar prises would of necessity have been abanthe tariff to which I have just referred, passed would say in conclusion that I have -NEW---DISEASES of WOMEN and SURGERY yet to find a case of Catarrh that it in 1846 in apparent harmony with England's loned if the export of gold to pay for the rails ninepence in a few cases; scarcely ever higher. newly declared financial policy. At that moment a southern president (Mr. Polk) and had been the condition precedent to their construction. But the manufacture of steel would not cure, if they would take it suffering in America. There is yet another point which I cannot But in Staffordshire, owing to the existence of a remarkable coal measure, called the ten-yard coal, and to the presence of ironstone. Specialty by Dr. KILMER, South Bend, Ind. according to directions. a southern secretary of the treasury (Mr. rails at home gave an immense stimulus to pass without notice. I have not admitted that protection keeps at home any capital which would otherwise go abroad. But I Yours Truly r Bemoval of Tumors: Radical care of Hernia (rupture), Fistala and Piles, Correction of De-formities, such as Club-foot, Bow-leg, Knock-knee, Hare-lip and Mothers-mark; Diseases of Bones and Joints, &c., &c.- Call personally or address him for terms and date. FOR THE BEST business. Tens of thousands of men were paid Robert J. Walker) were far more interested L, L. GORSUCH, M. D. abundantly interstratified with the coal, the good wages, and great investments and great enrichments followed the line of the new road in expanding the area of slave territory than royalty has often amounted to no less than Office. 215 Snmmit St. in advancing home manufactures, and were JOB PRINTING. PAWTUCKET, R. I. three shillings. This excess has a real analogy now for the moment accept and reason upon the assumption that this is effected. And I ask-indeed, by the force of argument I may We will give \$100 for any case of caespecially eager to make commercial exand opened to the American people large to the surplus bounty of Mother Earth in tarrh that cannot be cured with Hall's changes with Europe on the somewhat diffifields for enterprise not theretofore accessible PATENT PROCESS FILES AND RASPS America. And when I see her abating some-Catarrh Cure. Taken internally. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Tolecult basis of cotton at high prices and return-The grain growers of the west and the A 8. 11 12 what of, her vast advantages through the trick of protection, I am. reminded of, the CALL AT THE almost require-you to make an admission to ing fabrics at low prices. . Under ordinary circumstances the free. cotton growers of the south will observe that Mr. Gladstone holds out to them a cheerful, do, Ohio. prospect: They "should produce more creals" Sold by Druggists, 75c. RECORD OFFICE. Job Printing in GHOUSE. Waranted me which is of the most serious character, CAPACITY 1,200 DOZEN PER DAY. curious fact that this unusual abundance of Forsale by WCOD & EOFFMAN.

haps in some cases impaired. by the subtle influence of gold, aggregated by many hands in vaster masses than have yet been known. How will the majestic figure, about to be come the most powerful on the stage of the world's history, make use of his power? Will it be instinct with moral life in proportion to its material strength!

May Heaven avert overy darker omen, and grant that the latest and largest growth of the great Christian civilization shall also be the brightest and the best! W. E. GLADSTONE. States.

MR. BLAINE REPLIES.

There can be no doubt that Mr. Gladston is the most distinguished representative of the free trade school of political economists. He apolgizes for his apparent interference with our affairs. He may be assured that apology is superfluous. Americans of all classes hold him in honor. Free trade he be lieves advantageous for England; therefore without the allowance of any modifying con dition, great or small, the English economis declares it to be advantageous for the United States, for Brazil, for Australia; in short, for all countries with which England can estab-lish trade relations. It would be difficult, if not impossible, for Mr. Gladstone to find any principle of administration or any measure of finance so exactly fitted to the varying needs of all countries as he assumes the policy of free trade to be.

The American protectionist; let it not b discourteous to urge, is broader in his views than the English free trader. No intelligent exceed 100 per cent. protectionist in the United States pretend that every country would alike realize advantage from the adoption of the protective system. Great Britain and the United States certainly resemble one another in more ways than either can be said to resemble any other nation in the world; yet, when we compare the two on the question at issue the differences are so marked that we almost

lose sight of the resemblance. THE TWO NATIONS CONTRASTED.

Great Britain is an island less than ninet thousand square miles in extent. Its life de pends upon its connection with other countries. Its prosperity rests upon its commercial with the world. On the other hand, a single state of the Union is nearly three times as large as Great Britain. Several other state are each quite equal to it in arca. The whole Union is well nigh forty times as large. With these fundamental points of difference

between the two countries, I assume that varied financial and industrial systems wrought by the experience of each, would b the natural and logic result. Hence I do not join issue with Mr. Gladstone on both of his propositions. He defends free trade in Great Britain. He assails protection in the United States. The first proposition I neither deny nor affirm.

On many points and in many respects it was far different with Great Britain a hun-dred years ago. She did not then feel assured that she could bear the competition of Continental nations. She was, therefore, aggressively, even cruelly, protective. She manufactured for herself and for her network of colonies reaching around the globe. Into those colonies no other nation could carry anything. There was no scale of duty upon which other nations could enter a colonial port. What the colonies needed outside of British products could be furnished to

manufactured.

them only in British ships. WAS GREAT BRITAIN MERELY SELFISH? During the last thirty years of her protective system, and especially during the twenty years from 1826 to 1846, Great Britain increased her material wealth beyond all precedent in the commercial history of the world. Finally, with a vast capital accumu-

tes of the east In 1860 eight manufacturing states of the

with the panic of 1873 than is commonly thought. Still further, the six years' de-pression, from 1873 to 1879, involved individeast returned an aggregate wealth of \$5,123,-000,000. Twenty years afterwards, by the al suffering rather than general distress. census of 1880, the same states returned an aggregate wealth of \$16,223,000,000. The The country as a whole never advanced in wealth more rapidly than during that period. Viewing the country from 1861 to 1889rate of increase for the twenty years was slightly more than 216 per cent. In 1360 eight agricultural states of the west (Illinois, full twenty-eight years—the longest undis-turbed period in which either protection or Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minne free trade has been tried in this country, I sota, Nebraska and Wisconsin) returned an ask Mr. Gladstone if a parallel can be found aggregate wealth of \$2,271,000,000. Twenty to the material advancement of the United years afterwards, by the census of 1880 (pro-tection all the while in full force), these In 1860 the population of the United States ame states returned an aggregate wealth of

was in round numbers 31,000,000. At the \$11.268.000.000. The rate of increase for th same time the population of the United King-dom was in round numbers 29,000,000. At twenty years was 396 per cent. The case will be equally striking if we take the end of twenty years (1880), it appeared that the United States added nearly \$30,000,the fifteen southern states. The rate of in crease for the twenty years was 80 per cent 000,000 to her wealth, while the United King-dom had added nearly \$15,000,000,000, or Consider that during this period eleven states of the south were impoverished by civil war. about one-half. The United Kingdom had And yet, at the end of twenty years, the added 0,000,000 to her population during the southern states had repaired all their enor-mous losses and possessed nearly double the period of twenty years, while the addition to the United States exceeded 18,000,000.

wealth they had ever known before. In 1860 the average wealth, per capita, of It may perhaps surprise Mr. Gladstone to the United Kingdom was \$1,000, while in the be told that out of the fifty largest fortunes United States it was but \$450. In 1880 the in the United States-those that have ar-United Kingdom had increased her per capita rested public attention within the last ten wealth to \$1,230, while the United States had years-certainly not more than one has been increased her per capita wealth to \$870. The United Kingdom had in twenty years inderived from protected manufacturing; and this was amassed by a gentleman of the creased her per capita wealth 23 per cent., same Scotch blood with Mr. Gladstone himwhile the United States had increased her per self. In no event can the growth of large capita wealth more than 93 per cent. If alfortunes be laid to the charge of the pro-tective policy. The benefit of protection goes first and last to the men who earn their lowance should be made for war losses, the ratio of gain in the United States would far bread in the sweat of their faces. The aus HOW PROTECTION HAS LOWERED PRICES. picious and momentous result is that never John Edgar Thompson, late president of before in the history of the world has com-

the Pennsylvania Railroad company, purfort been enjoyed, education acquired, and chased 100 tons of steel rails in 1862 at a price independence secured by so large a propor-tion of the total population as in the United (freight paid to New York; duty of 45 per cent. unpaid) of \$103.44 gold coin. (By way of illustrating Mr. Gladstone's claim to superior quality of manufactures under free trade, the railroad company states that many States of America. JAMES G. BLAINE.

A Chemical Ballet.

of the rails broke during the first winter' At a banquet which was given at trial.) In 1870 congress laid a specific duty the conclusion of the German conof \$28 per ton on steel rails. From that time the home market has been held by our own gress of naturalists and physicians at Cologne, Dr. Hoffman alluded to the manufacturers, with a steady annual fall in price, as the facilities of production increased, difficulty experienced by students in understanding the constitution of oruntil the past summer and autumn, when ganic compounds, and suggested an original method of fixing these in steel rails were selling in Pittsburg, Chicago and London at substantially the same prices. Does any free trader on either side of the their minds. The audience was then treated to a ballet in which the dancers ocean honestly believe that American rails could ever have been furnished as cheaply as were dressed in different colors, to English rails, except by the sturdy competirepresent the various atoms. At his tion which the highly protective duty of 1870 command these colored female atoms enabled the American manufacturers to maintain against the foreign manufacturers grouped themselves in various fashions to show the chemical constitution in the first place, and among American manufacturers themselves in the second place? English steel for locomotive tires imported in 1865, duty paid, was thirty-four cents per pound in gold. At the present time (1889) American steel for locomotive tires, of as good quality as the English steel formerly imported, is furnished at four and three quarter cents per pound and delivered free of cost at the point where the locomotives are

nultiplied. In woolens, in cotton, in leather fabrics, in glass, in products of lead, of brass, of copper; indeed, in the whole round of inal way of keeping accounts which may be called a kind of bookkeeping manufactures, it will be found that protection by double entry. When the carrier delivers a loaf of bread, which, by the has brought down the price from the rate charged by the importers before protection had built up the competing manufacture in way, is about five or six feet long, he America. For many articles we pay less than is paid in Europe. If we pay higher for other is handed a wooden lath about a foot long by the party to whom he delivers the bread. From a collection of laths things than is paid across the sea today, figures plainly indicate that we pay less than of the same size, one for each customer, we should have been compelled to pay if the protective system had not been adopted; and he picks out this particular customer's I beg Mr. Gladstone's attention to the fact one, and placing the two parallel. he

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Springs, Berrien county Michigan, on Saturciay, the 29th Day of March, 1890, at one colock P. M. of said day, to satisfy the amount then due, costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage. The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the town-ship of Buchanan, in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quar ter of north-east quarter of section twenty-one, town seven south, of range eighteen west, con taining forty acres of land, more or less. Dated Docember 26, 1859. JOSEPH GOOD,





of particular compounds and their reactions. The composition of benzole, and the formation of aniline and its derivatives, were particularly applauded. The ballet wound up by a repre-sentation of the formula for roburite -the new explosive-the finale being a formidable explosion.-Annals of Hygiene. These illustrations might be indefinitely urious Ways of Bookkeeping. The bakers here have a rather orig-