

SPEC-TICKLES. We Have the Spec That Will Tickle You. A perfect imitation of virgin gold, and the price is 57c. Three styles: Riding Bow, Straight Temple, Eye Glasses. Substantial frames, perfect lenses. Inspect them.

Business Directory. CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Presiding, every Lord's day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. ... UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. J. W. DeLong, Pastor. ... PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. O. J. Rob...

HOOD'S PILLS. CURE LIVER TROUBLE. CURE BILIOUSNESS. CURE SICK HEADACHE. NEW SUPPLY OF SCHOOL SHOES. Henderson's lines of Red School House Shoes cannot be excelled for service. Sizes 8 to 2.

LITTLE ALL-ALONEY. Little All-Aloney's feet pitter patter in the hall, And his mother runs to meet him, And his brother follows close behind, And his sister comes next in line, And his dog barks and bays and bays, And his cat purrs and purrs and purrs, And his pig oinks and oinks and oinks, And his hen clucks and clucks and clucks, And his cow lows and lows and lows, And his horse neighs and neighs and neighs, And his sheep bleats and bleats and bleats, And his goat bleats and bleats and bleats, And his pig oinks and oinks and oinks, And his hen clucks and clucks and clucks, And his cow lows and lows and lows, And his horse neighs and neighs and neighs, And his sheep bleats and bleats and bleats, And his goat bleats and bleats and bleats.

PREPARING A SWEDISH DELICACY. "You Yonson!" Hecca describes the Process in "Little Scandinavia." "In 'Little Scandinavia,' which includes two or three of the counties in northern Wisconsin, where the Swedes, Norwegians and Danes have settled in great numbers," says (as he does) the impersonator of Yon Yonson and the originator of Swedish dialect comedy on the stage, "hatching week each fall is one of the busiest and merriest times of the whole year."

THE NEW BRIDGE ACROSS THE ST. JOSEPH RIVER AT BUCHANAN. The new iron bridge across the St. Joseph river at Buchanan was practically completed this week and we present our readers an illustration which will give the BUCHANAN readers an idea of the way the bridge looks. The contract price was \$14,000, the bridge being constructed by the Detroit Bridge and Iron Works of Detroit, the contract being made with Messrs. Keepers, Wyncoop & Thatcher general contractors for the Detroit B. & Co. It is known in bridge parlance as a "Parallel chord" bridge, and consists of two spans each 204 feet long, with a roadway 18 feet wide.



WHAT IS POETRY? It is music in the Cathedral of the Human Heart. Poetry is music in the cathedral of the heart. Deep in the human breast there towers a noble structure. It stands apart from the beaten paths of the mind in a silent, hidden valley. The ordinary thoughts and passions hurry past the portal and know it not. They have not learned the "open sesame." Ego himself, ruler of the kingdom of the intellect, does not touch the sacred spot. It is the mission of his life to find it, and having once found it he must remember the route by which he journeyed. He cannot return to it at will. Fate guards the way and rarely grants an entrance, yet every man at some time of his life has passed upon it, and the name—each it often. Though they are befuddled by the way, their eager feet learn to tread the labyrinth. They are the poets of mankind, whose fancy gives sight to their feet.

Milwaukee Grains. For Boys are the proper thing for hard wear. Sizes 12 to 5. Plant's High School Shoes. Bang Up Suits. At a low figure to close.

G. W. NOBLE. DIX & WILKINSON, Law and Abstract Office. BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE. MONEY TO LOAN.

FISH OR PIXIE? It was hidden away in the chalice of the hills like a dowd in the folds of a burdock leaf—one of those mountain charms of Western Ross which are roused by sunshine into distinctive beauty of their own, denuded by mist out of the world, so that the wandering fisherman has some excuse for being careless of names, of everything save the trout lying between the shallow and the deep. The time was June, and I had slipped away from London for three weeks' freedom ere the gathering of the gillies and the general raid of the populace on the Sassenach make the West Highlands a purgatory instead of a paradise to those who have not the purse of Fortunatus.

FALSE DIALECT. Our Negro Story As Declared to Be All Wrong. The flood of negro talk that has discolored our newspapers and magazines, and has been chiefly of the vulgarism, the mispronunciation and misuse of words that come of a lack of education and polite association. Hardly any of it is even provincialism, and still less is the survival of old negro sayings. Nay, it is not any appreciable degree of localism. In fact, it arises from condition almost wholly and is merely the lingo of our lowest classes, with small distinction on account of race and color.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. According to an intelligent and observant member of the trade, the average purchaser of footwear counts the life of a shoe by the number of times it requires resoling and healing. If a shoe is resoled and healed twice, the wearer is entitled to a certain respectability, and if three times, though giving longer wear, will hardly bear resoling and healing more than once. The same retailer claims that some manufacturers take advantage of this knowledge and put inferior leather in the soles and heels and thus attain the reputation of being the best makers of shoes, and the loss of a shoe in the process of resoling and healing is a small price to pay for the extra wear.

DEER HORNS AS MEDICINE. Deer horns are used by the Chinese for medicinal purposes, and consequently the value of a Chinaman's deer horn is determined upon the quantity of the medicinal property contained in them. This property, which may almost be called the "virtue," is said to be greater in the young horns, and to get rarer as the horns grow older. In substance they are not very different from the horns of deer, the females having no horns, and the males, as Darwin has pointed out in "The Descent of Man," is the case with all kinds of deer proper, the retainer of horns being a sign of strength and so many times exposing themselves to greater dangers than the ones they flee from. After a time, as the horns grow older, the velvet covering begins to peel off, and while doing so causes an irritating itching feeling that makes the deer rub them against twigs, mossy bark or any other yielding substance not hard enough to hurt. This rubbing assists the velvet to peel off, and the horns then enter the second or intermediate stage. They are no longer tender, and are so hard as they eventually become, they are still going through a process of development.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. FIT FOR A KING. \$5, CORDOVAN, FRENCH-CHEMISEL CUT. \$4.95 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.99 POLICE, 3 COLES. \$2.92, WORKINGMEN. \$2.92, EXTRA FINE. \$3.95, BEST LADIES. \$3.95, BEST DONOLA. \$3.95, BEST DONOLA. \$3.95, BEST DONOLA.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$4 SHOES. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. They are made of the best materials. They are made by the best workmen. They are made in the best way. They are made in the best place. They are made in the best time. They are made in the best way. They are made in the best place. They are made in the best time.

SAWDUST VALUABLE. Modern Discovery for the Utilization of a Waste Product. One of the methods whereby profit has been made from sawdust is the manufacture from it of oxalic acid, which is a simple process, producing a material in wide commercial demand in the art of dyeing and other chemical arts. As a by-product of the oxalic acid process, a large quantity of sawdust is left over, which is a waste product. This sawdust is a valuable material, and it can be used in many ways. It can be used as a fuel, or it can be used as a fertilizer, or it can be used as a soil conditioner. It can be used in many ways, and it is a valuable material.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE. FIT FOR A KING. \$5, CORDOVAN, FRENCH-CHEMISEL CUT. \$4.95 FINE CALF & KANGAROO. \$3.99 POLICE, 3 COLES. \$2.92, WORKINGMEN. \$2.92, EXTRA FINE. \$3.95, BEST LADIES. \$3.95, BEST DONOLA. \$3.95, BEST DONOLA.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$4 SHOES. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. They are made of the best materials. They are made by the best workmen. They are made in the best way. They are made in the best place. They are made in the best time.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE. In effect Sept. 25, 1894. Trains leave Gallien, Mich., as follows: FOR THE NORTH. No. 53, Ex. Sen. 1:15 P. M. For St. Joseph. FOR THE SOUTH. No. 54, Ex. Sen. 1:15 A. M. For Terra Haute. For Complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., call on W. M. WHEELER, T. P. A., Terra Haute, Ind.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 & \$4 SHOES. All our shoes are equally satisfactory. They give the best value for the money. They equal custom shoes in style and fit. They are made of the best materials. They are made by the best workmen. They are made in the best way. They are made in the best place. They are made in the best time.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

OPPIUM PATENTS. THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SON. Attorneys and Solicitors of Patents. Correspondence solicited. Invention made, improved, or discovered, will be protected by patent. Reduced Prices for 75c. 100 Yards of Ribbon. 100 Yards of Ribbon. 100 Yards of Ribbon.

NEW SUEW CATALOGUE. AND GUIDE TO PATENT RIGHTS. This is a complete and up-to-date catalogue of all the patents granted in the United States during the year 1894. It contains the names of the inventors, the titles of the inventions, and the dates of the patents. It is a valuable reference work for all those who are interested in patents.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

OPPIUM PATENTS. THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SON. Attorneys and Solicitors of Patents. Correspondence solicited. Invention made, improved, or discovered, will be protected by patent. Reduced Prices for 75c. 100 Yards of Ribbon. 100 Yards of Ribbon. 100 Yards of Ribbon.

NEW SUEW CATALOGUE. AND GUIDE TO PATENT RIGHTS. This is a complete and up-to-date catalogue of all the patents granted in the United States during the year 1894. It contains the names of the inventors, the titles of the inventions, and the dates of the patents. It is a valuable reference work for all those who are interested in patents.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE - WASH - DRESS - GOODS. During February we will show you Wash Fabrics, consisting of Coronet Laines, India Dimity, Call Dimity, Empress Dimity, Swiss Dimity, Priscilla Lawn, French Brillants, L'Empress Laine, Mouseline DeValve, Scotch Novelty, Middleton Zepher, Dotted Swiss.

SPECIAL SALE OF FINE - WASH - DRESS - GOODS. During February we will show you Wash Fabrics, consisting of Plain Swiss, Japanese Novelty, Badinton Novelty, Printed Pique, Plain Duck, Printed Duck, Manhattan Duck, Black Organdies, Black and White Organdies, Scotch Gingham, Juvenile Zepher, Amoskeag Gingham.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

ROSE & ELLSWORTH, South Bend. We are now ready to show you our new Spring Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Portiers at prices that are the lowest ever known. Our Maslin, Linen and Embroidery Sale continues during February.

ROSE & ELLSWORTH, South Bend. We are now ready to show you our new Spring Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains and Portiers at prices that are the lowest ever known. Our Maslin, Linen and Embroidery Sale continues during February.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

THE LIFE OF A SHEEP. The life of a sheep is a long and arduous one. It is a life of constant struggle and hardship. The sheep is a creature of habit, and its life is a life of routine. It is a life of constant vigilance, for it is always on the watch for danger. It is a life of constant fear, for it is always afraid of the wolf. It is a life of constant hunger, for it is always hungry. It is a life of constant thirst, for it is always thirsty. It is a life of constant cold, for it is always cold. It is a life of constant heat, for it is always hot. It is a life of constant pain, for it is always in pain. It is a life of constant death, for it is always dying.

GREAT REDUCTION

FINE CUSTOM MADE
CLOTHING.
1-4 OFF FOR 30 DAYS,
FOR CASH ONLY.

All accounts must be settled immediately, as we must have money.

Call and See Bargains.

W. TRENBETH,
MERCHANT TAILOR.

A CHANCE.

I am going to sell my

DRY GOODS

AT A SACRIFICE.

All wanting goods of any kind will save money by calling on me. I mean business from the word go. I want your trade, or a portion of it.

Don't Fail to Learn My Prices.

I am going to sell and will sell.

The Goods Must Go.

TRULY YOURS,

H. B. DUNCAN,

Just a Minute

OF YOUR TIME,

Please

to remind you of how well we can serve you in one particular. We have made a regular study of at least one subject, and the values we have to offer on that account are just what you should make it your business to look into. Our special subject is

FURNITURE.

GEO. B. RICHARDS.

WANTED.

EVERY ONE TO PURCHASE

Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware,
Etc., Etc.

H. E. LOUGH.

For Whooping Cough or La Grippe
Cough, use

Dodd's Cough Balsam.

To build up strength, purify the blood, take

Dodd's Sarsaparilla,

Large Bottle 75 Cents.

DODD'S LIVER PILLS

Are good for the Liver.

Dr. E. S. DODD & SON

Druggists and Booksellers.

NEW 'BUS

AND
Baggage Line.

The undersigned wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they have started a 'Bus and Baggage Line in Buchanan, and are prepared to meet all trains and transfer passengers and baggage to and from all parts of the town and railroad. In connection they will also run GENERAL DRAYING BUSINESS. Prompt service. Reasonable rates. Orders may be left at Earl Hotel. Excursion parties taken to Clear Lake.

Covell & Proud.

Apple, Pear, Cherry
Plum, Peach,

Plants by the thousands. Don't pay humbug prices, but write for price list of honest goods, guaranteed true to name or refund your money. Address

BRANT & KELLEY BROS.,

FAIR PLAINS NURSERY,
BENTON HARBOR, MICH.
Oct. 20/1900.

COAL.

I handle the celebrated Lackawanna and Lehigh hard coal, and Jackson Hill Domestic Lump soft coal, Blacksmith coal. Orders may be left at

Runner's drugstore. J. A. STEELE.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1895.

Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich., as second-class matter.

Buchanan Markets.

Hay—\$6 @ \$8 per ton.
Lard—10c.
Salt, retail—\$1.00
Flour—\$2.50 @ \$4.00 per bbl., retail.
Honey—14c.
Live poultry—6c.
Butter—10c.
Eggs—14c.
Wheat—50c.
Oats—30c.
Corn, 35c.
Clover Seed—\$5.25.
Rye, 50c.
Beans—\$1.30 @ \$1.50.
Live Hogs—3 1/2c.

TWO NEWSPAPERS

At the Price of One.

A special arrangement made with the publishers of the New York Weekly Tribune enables us to offer that stanch Republican newspaper together with the RECORD for the subscription price of the RECORD alone. Send in your name together with the \$1.50 and receive the two papers for one year.

The Gilliland telephone exchange, at Niles, has an even 125 subscribers.

It is rumored that St. Joseph is to have another daily newspaper.

Union teachers' meeting at Squire Sablin's office, at 7:30, Saturday evening.

South Bend has already commenced preparations for a Fourth of July celebration.

The felt boot factory at Niles is shut down this week for general repairs. Work will be resumed on Monday next.

H. G. Wagner is confined to his home with a carbuncle on the back of his neck.

The front room in the basement of the Earl hotel is being refitted and will soon be occupied as a barber shop.

Mrs. John Taka, of Berrien Springs, died Wednesday of last week, aged 74 years.

J. H. Feather, a prominent fruit grower of Oronoko township, is reported quite ill.

New Buffalo is to have a brass foundry, ground for the same having been broken Tuesday.

Mr. J. P. Binns is now able to be out, having sufficiently recovered from his injury.

A. J. Fox of Niles has been seriously ill for some time, and no improvement in his condition can be observed.

We are pleased to state that the condition of our townsman, Dr. J. G. Mansfield has been somewhat improved, the past few days.

Mr. Calvin Myler has sold his 160 acre farm, on Portage Prairie, to Michael Cauffman. Consideration, \$98 per acre.

The route of the proposed branch of the Michigan Central railroad from Buchanan to Berrien Springs is being surveyed.

Invitations are out for a grand ball on Thursday, March 14th, to be given in Rough's opera house by the Cutler Pleasure Club.

The next regular review of East Five No. 19, L. O. T. M., will be held Tuesday evening, March 12, 1895.

R. K.

Our popular merchant tailor, Wm. Trenbeth, is preparing for spring trade by giving his store a thorough repainting, inside and out.

A. B. Bisbee of Benton Harbor has been appointed to the office of Grand Lecturer of Grand Council of Royal and select Masons for Michigan.

Frank Brown, an employe of the Niles paper mill, was caught in the belting, Monday morning, and severely injured.

The social dance given on Tuesday evening by Cutler Tont No. 21, K. O. T. M., was very successful and was well attended. Every one present reported an enjoyable time.

The W. C. T. U. will meet Friday, March 8, at 2:30 p. m., at the home of Mrs. J. M. Bliss, in the north part of town. Let every member be present, as this is a special meeting.

Dr. Joel S. Pardee, an old resident of Berrien county, died last week Wednesday, at his home in Three Oaks. He was well-known and respected by all who knew him.

The Michigan Trust Company has brought suit against the City of Niles, to restrain them from interfering with the present waterworks, and to recover water rental for the past ten years.

Mr. S. H. Babcock, a brother of Postmaster James M. Babcock of Niles, has been promoted to traffic manager of the Roan Grande and Western Railway, with headquarters at Salt Lake City.

Henry Studebaker, one of the founders of the Studebaker Manufacturing Company of South Bend, died at his home at that city, on Saturday afternoon, after an illness of nearly two years.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending March 4, 1895:

Mr. Wm. Pounds, Mr. George Siel (drop), Mr. John Dood (drop), Mr. Kempton, Mr. Van Livingston, Norman B. Yates (2), C. E. Bachman, C. Valvade.

Call for letters advertised.

JOHN C. DROK, P. M.

Please bring in absolutely necessary in order to enjoy perfect health. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood and strengthens the system.

Church Notes.

Subject at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath morning: The all in all. In the evening, historical study: Belshazzar.

Preaching at the Methodist church Sabbath morning and evening by the pastor. Subjects: Morning—"The love of God, manifest in the gift of his only Son to save the world. Evening—"Life for a look to the crucified and risen Saviour.

A very pleasant surprise was given Miss Emma Hamlin, last Friday evening, by a number of her friends. The evening was passed in an enjoyable social manner, and every one departed for their home well pleased with the success of their surprise.

Buchanan Camp No. 888, M. W. A. Regular meeting Friday, March 15, 1895. New applications will be presented. Two adoptions, also a special program will be rendered. All neighbors requested to be present.

GEO. JOHNSON, V. C.
R. A. MYLER, Clerk.

What has become of the annual statement of our village expenditures? We notice the reports of surrounding villages are being published, but as yet we have heard nothing of the report of the village of Buchanan. This is a matter of public interest, and should be attended to promptly, if for no other reason than stated above. In addition to the matter being one of public interest, we believe the law provides that such an annual statement should be published.

Sudden Death.

Mrs. E. M. Yaw, living a few miles south of Gallien, dropped dead yesterday morning about ten o'clock, at her home. She had been in her usual health up to the time of her death. Mrs. Yaw was about 60 years of age, and had lived on the same farm in Gallien township for more than thirty years. She leaves four children, all grown, and a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn her loss.

"Queen Esther."

The work of rehearsing for this beautiful cantata is progressing very nicely, and the director, Mr. F. J. Miller, expresses much satisfaction in the manner in which the work is being done. The date of the rendition of the cantata has been changed to next week Friday and Saturday, March 16 and 18. Tickets will be on sale at H. E. Lough's, and also at Del Smith's in Niles.

Patronize Your Home Merchants.

As the spring season is now approaching, everyone should bear in mind that the merchants of our own village can furnish anything that is wanted, and if you desire to help your town, you can do so in no better way than to spend every cent you can with your own people. When you want anything, just pick up the RECORD and look over the advertising columns and you will find all the wide awake merchants who are there represented can supply any and all of your needs.

Re-Registration Not Necessary.

So much had been said about the effect the constitutional amendment, which was carried last fall, would have in regard to compelling an entire re-registration, that the editor of the RECORD writing to the Secretary of State at Lansing, asking whether such was the case. Yesterday the following letter was received, which disposes of the matter in a very satisfactory manner:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
MICHIGAN,
LANSING, Mich., Mar. 5, 1895.

D. H. BOWER, Esq.,
Buchanan, Mich.

Dear Sir:—Yours of Feb. 28, asking for information in regard to the carrying of the constitutional amendment last fall, has been received. The carrying of that amendment requires no new registration, and as there has been no bill passed by this legislature so far in regard thereto, the present law as now in force should be observed during the coming spring election, unless superseded by a new law between now and that time. Respectfully yours,
JOS. W. SELDEN,
Deputy Secretary of State.

A distressing accident occurred, on Saturday last, by which the three-year-old boy of Mr. and Mrs. Bert Markle was burned so severely that he died within fifteen minutes. As near as could be ascertained, it seemed that about 8 o'clock Saturday afternoon Mrs. Markle went over to Mrs. Moulton's, a neighbor, leaving the boy and a younger sister alone in the house. Sometime afterward, Mrs. Markle was startled to see Mr. J. D. Chittenden holding the child in his arm, and endeavoring to start respiration by shaking and moving his arms. Mrs. Markle rushed frantically to the house and found that the child's clothing had caught fire and the body badly burned, death having been caused by inhaling the flames. As near as could be learned, the child had opened the door of a stove that was in the room and in an endeavor to throw a book in the fire, his clothing had caught fire. The child had staggered over to the couch and leaned against the couch, burning a hole in the covering nearly a foot in diameter. Mr. Chittenden found the child lying by the couch, when he came into the room to leave some eggs which Mrs. Markle had purchased. Everything was done to relieve the little sufferer, but his injuries were so severe that in less than a quarter of an hour the child was dead. The funeral services were held on Sunday afternoon, and were so largely attended that many could not get in the house. Mr. and Mrs. Markle left on Monday morning with the body for Wisconsin, where interment will take place. The entire community sympathize deeply with Mr. and Mrs. Markle in their loss.

The song composed by F. D. Smith, entitled "The Ill Fated Chiora," has been placed on sale with Harry Binns, opposite the Earl. Persons wishing copies of the song can obtain them at that place.

Clairvoyant Examinations Free.

The first and most important thing for the proper understanding of and rational treatment of chronic or lingering disease of any kind, is its thorough examination and true diagnosis. You can secure this with a full explanation of the cause, nature and extent of your disorder free of charge, by enclosing a look of hair, with name and age, to Dr. E. F. Butterfield, Syracuse, N. Y.

—Sole May 3-4 mo.

PERSONAL.

Elder Wm. Roe preached at Glenwood last Sunday.

Miss Kate Thomas of Cassopolis visited Buchanan friends over Sunday.

F. W. Smith of Decatur was in Buchanan on Sunday.

E. L. Harper of Cassopolis was in Buchanan Monday and Tuesday.

Mrs. L. Wehrle visited her parents in Three Oaks yesterday.

Miss Lillie Mutchler returned, on Saturday, from her visit in Ohio.

Rev. Geo. Johnson is in Vicksburg this week assisting in revival meetings.

W. U. Martin of South Bend was in town yesterday.

W. A. Palmer was in Niles yesterday.

A. A. Worthington was in Lansing this week.

Miss Mabel Fowler of Niles spent Sunday in Buchanan with Mrs. Stephen Arney.

Mrs. Geo. Anderson of Benton Harbor has been visiting Buchanan relatives and friends, the past week.

Mrs. Hill of Chicago came to Buchanan on Saturday for a few days visit with her daughter, Mrs. Ryckman.

Mr. W. P. Carner has been out of town, the past week, buying the stock of boots, shoes, etc., for his new store which he expects to open in a couple of weeks.

ELECTION.

We publish in another column a complete list of candidates for the coming village election, which will be held on Monday next, March 11. It is important that the best men should be chosen; men who are pledged to give our village, not a parsimonious administration but an economical one. Our tax rate is sufficiently high now, and we are sufficiently in debt, and every one cannot help but admit that a low tax rate, with a progressive and economical administration of municipal affairs, will attract more people and more capital seeking investment to our village than any other two points.

Gone to Be With Beloved Ones In Heaven.

ALBERT EUGENE, son of Eugene and Adelia Cunningham, was born in Watertown, South Dakota, Sunday evening, August 14, 1892, and passed through the Celestial gate into the City of Gold, Sabbath morning, March 3, 1895. When about ten months old, he came with his parents to Buchanan, Mich., where he resided until called to his heavenly home. Albert was a lovely boy, a son of God, a heir of Heaven. Although so young he loved to go to Sunday school and sing, "Jesus loves me; yes, Jesus loves me; the Bible tells me so." We part with him reluctantly. He will be missed in Sunday school, and especially in the home, where he was loved and cared for so tenderly. Truly, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." He has left us, but we would not call him back to this world of suffering and death. Our loss is his gain. I. W.

The Village Caucuses.

The various village caucuses were held this week, and candidates placed in nomination for the different positions in our village government. Much interest, in former years, had centered on the office of Marshal, but under the new act relative to village charters this place becomes an appointive instead of an elective office, much to the disappointment of the various aspirants to this place.

The Republicans held their caucus in Rough's opera house, on Monday night, and over 125 were present. Geo. W. Noble was made chairman, and Clarence D. Kent, secretary. Owing to the number of candidates for the various positions, several ballots were necessary before making a choice.

The following ticket was placed in nomination: For President, D. E. Hinman; for Trustees, Clarke E. Phelps, Aaron Miller and John Graham; for Assessor, Elias Eaton; for Clerk, Clarence D. Kent; for Treasurer, Willis W. Treat.

The Village Committee for the ensuing year was, Geo. W. Noble, A. A. Worthington, I. L. H. Dodd.

The Democrats also held their caucus on Monday night, but in the Council Chamber. About fifty were out to this caucus, and the following ticket was placed in the field. For President, Joseph L. Richards; for Trustees, Del Boardman, Chas. Blodgett and Wm. R. Rough; for Assessor, Levi L. Redden; for Clerk, Jacob C. Rough; for Treasurer, H. E. Lough.

The officers of the caucus were J. P. Beiste, chairman, and John C. Dick, secretary. The Village Committee is J. L. Richards, J. P. Beiste, John C. Dick.

The Prohibitionists held their caucus on Tuesday night, at the Council Chamber, and placed in nomination the following candidates: For President, H. N. Mowrey; for Trustees, Elmer E. Remington, Nathan Norris, A. F. Peacock; for Clerk, Fred M. Smith; for Assessor, W. F. Runner; for Treasurer, Myron S. Mead.

Card of Thanks.

The heart-felt thanks of the undersigned are extended to those friends and neighbors who so kindly assisted us in the recent bereavement, occasioned by the loss of death of our son and brother, Edward Andrew.

FREDERICK ANDERSON AND FAMILY.

We wish to express our gratitude to the friends who so kindly assisted us in our late bereavement.

MR. AND MRS. BERT MARKLE.

Awarded

Highest Honors—World's Fair.

DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.

A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

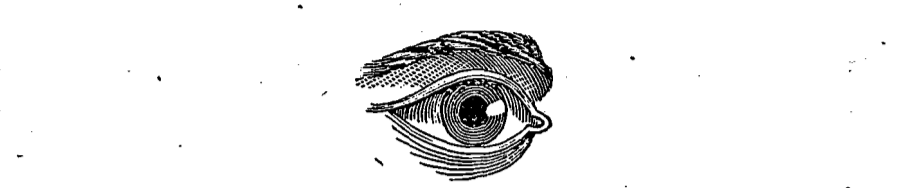
TRY THE CELEBRATED SILVER LEAF TEA,

Which has a National reputation for purity and steeping qualities.

TREAT & REDDEN,

SOLE AGENTS,
BUCHANAN, MICH.

KEEP YOUR



ON THIS SPACE.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Second Anniversary Exercises held Last Sunday. Two Years in their Handsome Building.

Last Sunday was a red letter day with the First Presbyterian church of Buchanan. It was the second anniversary of the dedication of the beautiful church edifice, erected on Front street. The services were of an appropriate nature, and were much enjoyed by all present. A varied program had been provided, including special music by a double quartet, Mrs. D. H. Bower, Mrs. John Bishop, Misses Maud Mowery and Eva Roe, Messrs. John W. Beistle, W. P. Hatch, Wm. Monro and Wm. East.

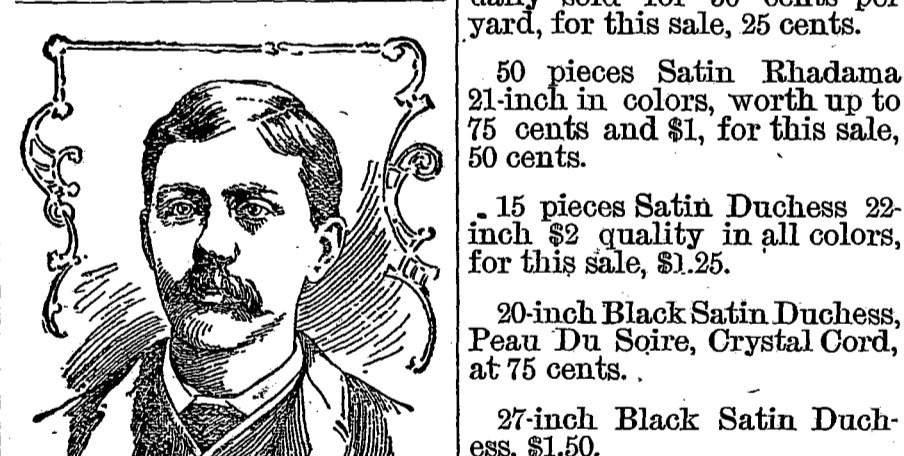
Printed programs were distributed, giving the following order of service: Voluntary. Praise. Reading. Lord's Prayer. Reading. Hymn No. 400. Singing. Offering. Sermon. Prayer. Rev. W. W. Wells. Announcements. Hymn, written by Rev. Geo. F. Hunter, D. D. Congregation Hymn, written by Willis Biggles, South Bend, and read by Miss Ada Stoen. Historical Paper. Hymn, sung to No. 515. Financial Statement. Special offering for the dedication. Anthem by the choir. Benediction.

The financial statement was a very encouraging one, indeed, when the condition of business affairs all over our land is considered. The statement showed that of the total of \$12,000, which the church had obligated itself, in 1880, there remains but the sum of \$4,787.00, including the sum of \$2,000 to the church by the Board of Church erection, which is payable in ten annual sums at 3 per cent interest. Of this amount due, there has been pledged in round numbers \$1,500, thus leaving but a comparatively small indebtedness upon the members of the church.

Special services were also held in the Sunday school, the Y. P. S. C. R. and in the evening.

The First Presbyterian church may well feel encouraged by the work it has done in the past, and take a fresh start and do a still larger work for the cause of Christ, in our beautiful village.

We have received from the publishers, Messrs. Chadwick & Smith, of *The Illustrated*, Benton Harbor, Mich., a beautiful half-tone picture (twelve inches) of the steamer Chiora, twice of the officers and crew, and the only passenger, who was lost in the vessel's wreck on Lake Michigan, Jan. 21, 1895. It is on heavy plate paper suitable for framing, and is equal to a photograph. Send 25 cents (not stamps) to the above address, and the picture will be sent by return mail.



Mr. George W. Tuley
Benjamin, Missouri.

Good Advice Quickly Followed

Cured of Rheumatism by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. L. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass."
"I was taken down with rheumatism over a year ago. I was sick for over six months. I would have such pains that I could hardly endure them. A friend came to me and advised me to try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I took his word and got a bottle of it, and since have taken eight bottles of it."

It Has Cured Me

When the doctors could do me no good whatever. After being benefited so much from this medicine I describe Hood's Sarsaparilla as a wonderful medicine. I also advise every one who is troubled with rheumatism not to be without Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills are hand made, and perfect in proportion and appearance. 25c a box.

"CURES ALL BLOOD DISEASES."

DR. MERIT MAKES IT FAMOUS.

C. & S. S. FOR THE BLOOD.

SO PLEASE THE DR. MIXER.

ANT TO THE BEST TASTE.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

| Report of the Condition of the CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK | |
|--|--|
| AT NILES, In the State of Michigan, at the close of business, Dec. 19, 1894: | |
| RESOURCES. | |
| Loans and discounts | \$164,041 68 |
| Overdrafts, secured and unsecured | 114 81 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | 50,000 00 |
| Premiums on U. S. bonds | 4,000 00 |
| Stocks, securities, etc. | 24,000 00 |
| Banking houses, furniture and fixtures | 15,500 00 |
| Other real estate and mortgages owned | 14,404 68 |
| Due from approved reserve agents | 23,623 21 |
| Checks and other cash items | 315 20 |
| Notes of other National banks | 517 00 |
| Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents | 65 17 |
| Lawful money reserve in bank, viz: | |
| Specie | 19,214 15 |
| Legal tender notes | 2,000 00 |
| Redemption fund with U. S. | 24,000 00 |
| Treas. (5 per cent of circulation) | 1,590 00 |
| Total | \$319,984 90 |
| LIABILITIES. | |
| Capital stock paid in | \$50,000 00 |
| Surplus fund | 15,000 00 |
| Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid | 413 89 |
| National bank notes outstanding | 45,000 00 |
| Dividends unpaid | 590 00 |
| Individual deposits subject to check, \$7,171 39 | 208,981 68 |
| Demand certificates of deposit \$1,300 00 | 99 09 |
| Total | \$319,984 90 |
| OFFICERS: | |
| Arza G. Gage, President, | I. P. Hutton, Vice President, |
| E. F. Woodcock, Cashier, | W. W. Hutton, Asst. Cashier. |
| DIRECTORS: | |
| A. G. Gage, I. P. Hutton, E. F. Woodcock, | H. M. Dean, J. H. Richardson, L. E. Wood, J. L. Reddick, L. H. Bescon, |
| W. S. Millard. | |

Desires Your Business and that of Every Other Good Firm and Individual.

Our Specialty: Good Goods.

January and February Sale Now On.

DON'T MISS IT.

NOTE A FEW OF THE PRICES:

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| All Wool Dress Goods, 44 inches wide, | 39c |
| Ladies' All Wool Skirts, | 85c, \$1.00, \$1.40 |
| Ladies' Wool Underwear, | 85c |
| Ladies' Wool Union Suits, | \$1.25 |
| Muslins, Gingham, Shirtings, Denims, Tickings and Table Linens. | |

These and all other goods at the

LOWEST PRICES.

This is a fact, not a fake. Investigate; it will pay you.

S. P. HIGH.

DROP IN AT

E. S. ROE'S HARDWARE

AND SEE THOSE NEW

STEEL RANGES.

THEY ARE DAISIES.

WALL PAPER.

Fine new line 1895 styles. Do your papering early, while paper hanging is cheap. See latest patterns at

RUNNER'S

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

HER VIOLIN.

I would I were a violin,
To rest beneath her dimpled chin,
And softly kiss her swanlike throat,
And breathe my love through every note.
When o'er my strings her fingers fall
Should lightly wander here and there
The while her flushing bow did press
My bosom, with its sweet caress,
Then would I waite upon her,
The rapture that she gives me long,
Mine ear against her swelling breast
Should hearken for her sweetest song,
And happy say then should I know
How deep beneath that trifling note,
A blissful tumult of sweet strains,
That to her calm, that maiden grace,
That modest smile and sweet face,
That aureole of sun-bright hair,
That bow so calm, that maiden grace,
That modest smile and sweet face,
That aureole of sun-bright hair,
That bow so calm, that maiden grace,
That modest smile and sweet face,
That aureole of sun-bright hair,

A SPECK OF DIRT.

The empty house in the square was taken at last. It had been left for months, but now the bills were removed from the windows, and painters and paper-hangers took possession of the premises. The new tenant was a young man with the yard measure and his satellites who represented a certain famous furniture emporium in the Tottenham Court road.

Arguing from the fact that a neat handwriting is a sign of a high character in the man and that in Parisian headgear paid frequent visits to the scene of operations, report said that the new tenant was a woman. The assertion was verified when she moved in one day, and the next morning a company with a victoria and a couple of saddle horses, took up its quarters in a neighboring mess. She was young, moreover, and unmarried, and American from the crown of her well-polished head to the tip of her little arched feet.

Beyond her companion, a British dame of middle age, she was alone, and why she required that great ugly mansion in dingy Bloomsbury was incomprehensible.

Her left hand neighbor alone hazarded no idle conjectures regarding her. Mr. Barlow was a tall, spare, middle-aged man, but not ascetic, for in his appearance afforded a reliable index to his character he inclined more to port wine than imagination. He was supposed to be a childless widower, and his black broadcloth and fat watch chain were redolent of opulent and Philistine respectability.

But although Mr. Barlow took no interest whatever in her, strange to relate, she evidently took a great interest in him. For when, shortly after her arrival, he came out of his house to go for a walk the newly hung lace curtains in the dining room were slightly to the right, and the elegant gray eyes of Miss Sadie B. Reddick, late of New York, scrutinized him with peculiar intensity.

The same day a young lady, richly dressed and alone, entered the offices of Messrs. Lupton & Co., to discuss a private inquiry agency, and was forthwith ushered into the presence of the junior partner. She came to the point with that promptitude which usually distinguished the actions of her companions.

"Mr. Doyle," she said, "I require your assistance in a matter of great importance to me—a matter that concerns some one in whom I am greatly interested. Plainly, I want you to help me in the name of an innocent business, who was sentenced to five years' penal servitude. He did not serve his time. The train which was conveying him to Portland was wrecked. In the ensuing confusion he escaped, and made his way in safety to the United States, where he is now living under an assumed name. But he cannot rest until his guilt is refuted and the real criminal brought to justice. As he dares not return to England for the purpose, I have come in his stead. If necessary, I will spend thousands rather than fail."

"Is he related to you?"
"He is my future husband," she said, with a blush. "In order to make the matter plain, I have written you a brief outline of his trial. It was only two years ago. Perhaps you may remember it? His name is Wilfred Vining, and he was convicted of uttering forged bank notes. They were given to him in the course of a business transaction by a Mr. Barlow, who subsequently denied all knowledge of the affair. I am hopeful in renewing investigation, because unfortunately Mr. Vining was poor, which no doubt had something to do with the failure of his defense."
"Hum," said the detective dubiously. "If I understand you aright, you want to obtain proof, after the lapse of three years, that certain notes were given to you by a man to another in an interview without witnesses. My dear lady, it isn't possible."

"But you don't understand me at all," replied the fair American. "What I want you to prove for me is my conviction that this Barlow's respectable exterior masks a forger. I was sure he was a villain when that poor boy told me his story. I am more than ever sure since I've seen the fellow. I don't like his eyes, and his very look tells me that he would do anything!"

The detective laughed.
"My dear young lady, what a sensation theory! However, it's possible, of course, and there's always a chance that I can see of clearing Mr. Vining. What sort of person is Mr. Barlow?"
"He is believed to be a retired merchant of means and a childless widower. He has occupied a large house in one of the best streets of the city for the last three years and lives alone with the exception of servants, two male and one female. I have taken the next house. I thought it might be useful."

"It may be useful," she said, "if you have been doing a little detective work of your own account," he said, smiling. "So far so good. But please don't make any more inquiries about him. If he has anything to conceal, we don't want to see him on his guard."
He shifted on his chair and scribbled on a blotting pad.
"By the way, I suppose you are quite sure that Mr. Vining's version of the affair is correct?"
"I would stake my life on his truth and honor."
"You are biased, my dear madam?"
"Possibly. But common sense must tell you that if he had wished to deceive me as to his character he need not have confided to me his name and history. However, if you are afraid to take the case, say so, Mr. Doyle, and I will go to some one else."

"Afraid? Not at all," said the detective, with alacrity. "I shall be happy to exert my best endeavors on Mr. Vining's behalf."
The first thing the detective did was to set a watch upon Mr. Barlow from next door, but he had to pass the notes after he had forged them, so his every movement out of doors was reported. At the end of a couple of weeks the private inquiry agent began to look blank.
"Mr. Barlow's conduct was irreproachable. He went for a walk every day, and once he visited his tailor's. That was all. He was invariably home before dark.

"I'll have him shadowed for another week, but really I don't see much use in it," he said, and he turned to Sadie. "Mr. Vining must be mistaken as to who gave him the notes. The man seems perfectly respectable."

One of Doyle's emissaries, following Barlow one night in evening dress, succeeded in making himself known with that gentleman in a chance encounter at one of the music halls and thereafter had many social evenings with him.

At length, however, something occurred. A satellite returned with the information that Barlow had entered a small hairdresser's shop in a back street in Soho and had remained there quite two hours.

This was mysterious. For what purpose could the white-waisted household with the blond smile and the cracking patent leather boots have spent all that time in a dirty little barber's shop?

The next morning Doyle undertook the shadowing himself. Mr. Barlow went for a walk and nowhere else. Ditto the next day and the five subsequent days. The detective roamed, for nothing, and then Mr. Barlow visited Soho again.

While Doyle waited for his reappearance on one or two persons came out of the shop, and somewhat in. Among the number he noticed a gentleman with bushy sandy whiskers. Three-quarters of an hour later he returned. The pavement was narrow, and he brushed against the shabby lounge at the corner, and the shabby lounge's observant eyes noticed that there was a speck of mud on the gentleman's otherwise immaculate shirt collar. It was a dirty day, one of London's own.

Presently the private door opened, and Barlow in his own proper person, issued forth and walked briskly down the street.

On his collar, in the very same place, was a little speck of mud. In his private valet's room at the X bank the manager of the X bank was cordially shaking hands with a spare gentleman of benevolent aspect.

"You want those large notes changed for small ones? Certainly, sir. Anything to oblige a client of Messrs. Gordon & Co. I am glad to do it for you. Is it a recommendation indeed?"

A few minutes afterward the old gentleman quitted the building, and calling a hansom drove to Charing Cross station. Close in the rear followed another hansom, whose occupant was Mr. Doyle.

The old gentleman entered the station. So did the detective. He came out again and took another cab. Ditto Mr. Doyle. The manager of the X bank ground railway was followed by a sharp walk, which terminated at the private door of the shop in Soho. Therein vanished the old gentleman, only to reappear a short time later in his true character as Mr. Barlow.

The detective watched him down the street with a look of genuine admiration on his face.

"He's disguised himself twice within my knowledge so that his own mother wouldn't know him," he said. "And to think that a man of that genius should have been betrayed by a little bit of dirt."

Mr. Doyle returned post haste to the X bank. Therein was a consternation for a discovery had just been made that the old gentleman's letter of reference from Gordon & Co. was as false as the £25 notes they had exchanged for him.

That afternoon the horse in Bedford square was seized by the police. A quantity of forged notes and the necessary implements for making them were discovered in a back room, and Mr. Barlow and his servants, or rather confederates, were arrested.

"And to think that a man of that genius should have been betrayed by a little bit of dirt."

"Why is it that you girls seem to think so much more of the men who come in here than you do of the women?" asked the man with an interrogation point in his mind. "Is it because the men are more agreeable?"

"Oh, no," said the girl, with a toss of her head. "It is because the men are such ninnyms that they don't know what things are worth. If they do, it doesn't matter, if you only appear to think they're worth anything. It's a awfully good looking."—Boston Transcript

"During the gold fever in California the price of gold went from \$5 to \$15 a day in San Francisco."

ROADSIDE WATERING TROUGHS.
They Should Be Erected at Short Intervals Along Our Highways.
In a recent issue of the Philadelphia Ledger Dr. J. B. Edge of Downingtown, Pa., calls attention to the importance and convenience of having stations on our highways where the traveler can quench his thirst and that of the animals he may have in charge. He says: "It is in evidence that in this enlightened and thickly settled country there are stretches of road extending from 15 to 25 miles in length, in which it is not possible to get water for horse or man, except by applying for the privilege at private pumps or springs, and this fact exists in the face of a law under which every roadway could have this convenience."

The law referred to is one passed by the Pennsylvania general assembly and provides for \$5 road tax abatement, in favor of any one complying with its provisions. Its main defect is that it places a limit of \$5 only.

"The section concerning this abatement reads: 'Any person or persons who may erect and maintain in good repair a public watering trough of not less than four feet in length, 12 inches in width and 10 inches in depth in the clear, of either wood, stone or iron, and have running into the same, except in hard freezing weather, by a pipe, pipes or otherwise, upon the side of the public highway, erected at such intervals as may be necessary, suitable for watering horses and cattle and approved by the supervisors or road commissioners of such township or person having charge of the streets of the boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of the erection of such trough, provided that the town council or persons having charge of the streets in the several boroughs, shall be entitled to recover from the road fund there a sum of money not exceeding \$5 annually, as shall be agreed upon at the time of