True Northerner.

PAW-PAW, MICHIGAN, JULY 14, 1876.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, of Ohio.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER, of N. Y.

With a Civil-Service organized upon a system which will secure purity, experience, efficiency, and economy, a strict regard for the public welfare solely in appointments, and the speedy, thorough, and unsparing prosecution and punishment of all public officers who betray official trusts; with a sound currency; with education unsectarian and free to all; with simplicity and frugality in public and private affairs; and with a fraternal spirit of harmony pervading the people of all sections and classes, we may reasonably hope that the second century of our existence as a nation will, by the blessing of God, be pre-eminent as an era of good feeling and a period of progress, prosperity, and happiness.
—R. B. Hayes's Letter of acceptance.

Republican State Convention.

A republican state convention to nominate candidates for state officers, and electors for president and vice president of the United States, and for the transaction of other business, will be held at the opera house in the city of Lansing, at 12 o'clock noon, on Thursday, August 3, 1876.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at Grand Rapids, May 10, 1876, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for governor in 1874, and one additional delegate for each fraction of 300 votes; but every organized county will be entitled to at least one delegate.

Under the resolution of 1858, no delegate will be entitled to a seat who does not reside in the county he represents.

S. D. BINGHAM, Chairman.

Republican Congressional Convention.

The Republicans of the Fourth Congressional District of Michigan are requested to meet at Peak's Hall, in the city of Niles, at 11 o'clock A. M. on Tuesday, the 8th day of August, 1876, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Representative in the 45th Congress. It is recommended that the basis of representation adopted by the last State Convention be followed in the apportionment of delegates to this Convention, upon which basis the county of Berrien will have 12 delegates; Kalamazoo, 12; Van Buren, 10, St. Joseph, 10; Cass, 8. Total, 52.

WM. P. BENNETT,
F. W. CURTENIUS,
ERI BEEBE,
J. P. THRESHER,
T. E. CLAPP,
Fourth Congressional Dist. Committee.

Dated June 19th, 1876.

Republican County Convention.

A Republican County Convention will be held at Lawrence, on Tuesday the 25th day of July 1876, at 11 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of choosing ten (10) delegates to attend the State Convention to be held at Lansing on the 3rd day of August, and also to select ten (10) delegates to attend the Congressional Convention to be held at Niles on the 8th day of August. The several Townships are entitled to the following number of delegates:

Almena	4	Hamilton	5	Deerfield	3
Antwerp	11	Hartford	7	Decatur	10
Arlington	4	Keeler	5	Geneva	3
Bangor	7	Lawrence	8	Porter	6
Bloom'gdale	5	Paw Paw	13	South Haven	8
Columbia	6	Pine Grove	6	Waverly	4

HENRY FORD, Chairman.

Seneca Anderson, John L. Harrison, H. M. Marshall, John Kilfife, Republican Co. Com.

Hon. S. D. Bingham of Lansing is talked of for Congress in place of Mr. Durand, the present incumbent from that district.

The Nashville News, in Barry county, the Union City Register, in Branch county, and Marshall Statesman, in Calhoun county, have declared in favor of James O'Donpell, of the Jackson Citizen, for member of Congress in the 34 district. Hon. George Willard, of the Battle Creek Journal, is the present member from that district.

Gen. John Pope says: "My long personal friendship with Gov. Hayes, and my strong personal attachment to him, gave me, of necessity, the deepest interest in his success; but that feeling is also greatly strengthened by the belief that his nomination has been wisely made, and that the best interests of the country are involved in his election."

The Hartford Curant strongly indorses Gov. Hayes personally. It says of him: "Educated, cultivated, wealthy, pure, with character securely formed and settled, we can well feel confidence that the tone of the Administration will be high and pure. That Rutherford B. Hayes is a gentleman no one will fail to know in the course of the next few weeks."

The Springfield Republican remarks: "Hendricks's name will help some in 'Injianny,' we suppose: but, down here on the eastern shore, it won't lubricate the ticket worth a cent. There are plenty of reforming fellows down this way, lying around loose at present in politics, who were prepared to go Tilden without winking. But their swallowing capacity, like Sam Weller's vision, is limited. When it comes to Hendricks, they are liable to experience a loss of appetite."

In speaking of the letter of Gov. Hayes, accepting the Republican nomination for the Presidency, the Chicago Tribune says it is a model of its kind, and one that will enhance the high regard in which that gentleman is held. It is concise, clear and direct, and forms a platform in itself—one which the Republican party can safely and proudly stand upon. That portion in relation to civil service reform is in tone and expression fully up to the most advanced ideas and demand of the reform element of the party and of the nation. It is unmistakably pronounced in its declaration on the subject of resumption of specie payments as the only way to end the "uncertainty inseparable from an irredeemable paper currency," which "with its fluctuations of values is one of the greatest obstacles to a revival of confidence and business, and to a return of prosperity." Its utterances concerning the public school system and the condition of the Southern States are those of a statesman and patriot, who knows neither sect or section, and will meet the hearty approval of every thinking man in the Union.

The young Republicans of Springfield, Illinois, have organized a club of Haymakers, and propose to do good work for Hayes and Wheeler. The club badge is a scythe and pitchfork crossed upon a wheel.—Peoria Transcript.

In commenting on the Congressional question in this district, the Cass County Republican, says: We urge Mr. Burrows because we deem him the ablest and strongest man presented; the one most likely to lead us to a glorious victory in this District next November, as well as save us from a repetition of the disgrace to which we have been subjected during the last two years.

The Cassopolis Vigilant, while strongly urging the nomination of C. W. Clisbee, says of Mr. Burrows: "His Congressional career was creditable to the District, and showed him to be a stream that could, and did rise higher than its fountain."

The Three Rivers Reporter figures the Congressional nomination for C. W. Clisbee as follows: Berrien and Cass counties with ten votes each will present a bold front for Clisbee, VanBuren with two candidates of her own will withdraw them both and unite with Kalamazoo for Burrows, giving him 22 votes. Then says the Reporter, St. Joseph county will have the deciding vote, and urges a union with Berrien and Cass on the ground that Kalamazoo has had her share of candidates. St. Joseph county has already spoken favorably of Mr. Burrows and Berrien county, the northern part at least, will give him hearty support. The Reporter should figure again.

The Echo of Berrien Springs, the county seat of Berrien county, supports Hon. J. C. Burrows for Congress.

The Niles Republican brings forward Orville Coolidge, Esq., as its candidate for Congressman. If we are not at fault in our memory, Mr. Coolidge was for a short time a prominent candidate when the Congressional matter commenced being talked up, but very soon withdrew from the field, and we people this way who were strongly inclined to favor him had to abandon that idea and look elsewhere. It seems to us that under such circumstances Mr. Coolidge cannot attract a very extended or enthusiastic support, for the very obvious reason that his early withdrawal alienated many of his friends, who were then anxious to give him their support, who have since that time been looking the field over, and have, for the most part, given him over and are now looking in other directions for a candidate.

The Detroit Tribune says: The Grand Rapids Democrat, having managed with some difficulty to masticate and swallow its "boiled crow" in the nomination of Gov. Tilden, has suddenly developed into that gentleman's champion, and even denounces our reference to his connection with the National Democratic Convention at Chicago in 1864, which declared the war a failure and demanded a cessation of hostilities, as a "bare-faced falsehood." Let us see about it:

We presume that the Democrat will not attempt to deny that there was a National Democratic Convention in Chicago, in 1864, while the war was at its height, that it passed a resolution declaring that "AFTER FOUR YEARS OF FAILURE TO RESTORE THE UNION BY THE EXPERIMENT OF WAR * * * justice, humanity, liberty and the public welfare demand that IMMEDIATE EFFORTS BE MADE FOR A CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES," or that Mr. Tilden was the member from New York of the Committee on Resolutions which reported this precious declaration. It tries to break the force of these damaging facts by stating that Mr. Tilden opposed this resolution "for two hours" in the committee. This assertion is made on the sole authority of Mr. Manton Marble, a Tilden partisan, who now testifies, twelve years afterward, in Tilden's behalf. And even this willing witness says nothing about Mr. Tilden's "two hours" opposition, which detail is probably born of the fertile imagination of the Grand Rapids editor.

But against Mr. Marble's card, written twelve years after the convention, we can set the statements of Gov. Tilden himself and other members of the Committee on Resolutions, made in that convention, and fully reported at the time. Mr. Tilden himself, in speaking of the action of the committee after the main meeting, took pains to state that "THERE WAS NO DISSENT AMONG THE MEMBERS OF THE COMMITTEE." Mr. Guthrie, chairman of the committee, also stated that,

"Their councils had been very harmonious, and all were agreed upon a platform which would maintain the Constitution and the Union of all the States, and they believed that an earnest, honorable peace would be maintained."

Mr. Brown, of Delaware, stated:

"I take the liberty to state, as one of that committee, that there is not the slightest dissension amoung us. We have been a unit from the first."

Gov. Weller, of California, (chairman of the sub-committee)

"Wished to be permitted to explain, in order that this convention might know it was a matter of certainty, that neither in the general nor in the sub-committee was there any party fight or debate. We are all in favor of peace, and the only difference of opinion is as to the phraseology to be used in making that declaration."

Mr. Smith, of Wisconsin, said:

"There was no bar to this agreement on the subject matter of the resolutions. They were all for peace upon the basis of union; they were ready to agree upon that. They remained in session until one o'clock that morning, giving expression to their various opinions, and all were harmonious on the subject. The manual labor of writing was all that stood in the way."

In view of these repeated statements that there was entire and perfect unanimity in the committee, the Democrats' story about Mr. Tilden's making a two-hours' fight there would seem to be a figment of the imagination. At all events he made no opposition to this infamous resolution on the floor of the convention, as he would have done had he been really and earnestly opposed to it. On the contrary, he gave his cordial and hearty support to the ticket and the platform. His objection to the resolution, if he had any, was merely that he thought it inexpedient as a matter of party policy for the Democrats to oppose the war. His scruple was that of the politician and not of the patriot. The facts show that he tacitly, if not actively, approved of and endorsed this peace platform. He signed the report of the committee containing it, and he defended it before the people. Men who took the course which he did in 1864 are not fit to be trusted with the national authority.

The Evansville Courier (Dem.) eats crow, and in a spirit resembling that in which a mule kicks. It says:

"We have heretofore eaten crow, when, if our advice had been taken, the Democracy might have sat down to a feast of fruit cake and waffles. We shall take our share of the rations doled out to us by John Morrissey and the other Eastern bummers who seem to have infatuated the high-toned Southern people.— * * We hope to have enough stomach left after the election to contain the crow we have eaten."

Not a colored man sat in the St. Louis Convention as a member or as a spectator. And there was not a word in its speeches, resolutions, or proceedings from which the negro could derive encouragement or upon which he could build hope in his struggle upward from the degradation into which a century of slavery has plunged him.

The Democratic platform opens with the following solemn declaration:

"We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, do hereby declare the administration of the Federal Government to be in urgent need of reform."

It ought to have put in one more declaration:

"We, Morrissey, Kelley, Tilden & Co., are the reformers to take the job by contract."

Why not recall their old co-laborer, Boss Tweed, to take charge of the financial part of the needed reform?

The Democratic Convention which met in St. Louis denounced the Republican party for not taking some steps toward the resumption of specie payments, and in the very next sentence called for the immediate repeal of the resumption act, which certainly promised resumption in 1879. This is very much like kicking a boy for not going to school and then kicking him if he does. The Republicans are abused for not trying to resume and abused for trying to resume. They would be abused any way, so it matters not what they do. Their course, after all, is the best one. They follow the line of duty, administer just laws, and keep humanity and right ever in view. They please the majority of the people, and if Democracy will not be pleased, why the great party of progress cannot afford to waste its time in making inquiry into the cause.

The "inwardness" of the St. Louis platform's dealing with the Resumption act is well set forth by the Nation in this paragraph:

"The convention has got itself into an absurd position over the act. There is no use in pretending that there can be some other kind of resumption than that proposed in the act, or that resumption can ever take place without diminishing, either suddenly or gradually, the quantity of legal tender paper afloat; and yet this is what the Democrats are doing. Whenever the Government begins to pay its notes it begins to contract, and it can hardly begin without announcing that it will begin on a certain day, and no state of trade will ever make it possible to begin without the resolute determination to do so. A great deal of the inflationist and semi-inflationist talk on this subject points to the conclusion that a person heavily in debt, by simply living an abstemious and industrious and pure life, and keeping a close eye on the money market, may some fine morning find his notes all taken up without any action whatever on his own part."

Both tickets are in the field and the people can now make their choice between them. Both parties have put forward their best men. The issue therefore will not be on the men selected, but on the principles they represent. Hayes represents an element that was true during the war. Tilden an element that was untrue to the country. The one went to the field to save the Republic. The other stayed at home and by voice and example discouraged enlistments. The one represents the virtue and intelligence of the country. The other its vice and ignorance. The one belongs to the progressive element. The other to the element that would retard and destroy. Hayes has proven his fidelity to the nation. Tilden has nothing but empty promises to rely upon. The first is a true reformer, the latter a pretender, who could not if he would bring about reform. The abuses which have grown up in New York under his rule prove this.

It having falsely been alleged by unscrupulous Democrats that Mr. Wheeler voted for and took the "back pay" in 1873, the Ogdensburg Journal puts at rest all such charges by quoting from the St. Lawrence Republican of Sept. 9, 1873, an article in which occurs the following:

"A great deal of doubt seems to exist in the public mind as to the legal effect of the action of the few members of Congress who have colorably or in fact, returned their portion of the 'back-pay steal' to the Treasury of the United States. The statement is almost daily made in the newspapers that not a single member has placed his pay beyond his reach and ultimate reclamation. The people of this Congressional District are concerned directly only with the action of their own representatives. In order to a full understanding of that we have taken steps to obtain from the Treasury Department information as to the particular manner and legal effect of Mr. Wheeler's disposition of his portion of the back pay, and we write with copies of the Treasury record before us. Congress adjourned on the 4th day of March last. After the Appropriation bill which gave the back pay was signed and certified to the Secretary of the Treasury the question was raised by the Comptroller of that department that the appropration was not available until the commencement of the fiscal year—July 1, 1873. This question was held under advisement several days, when it was decided that the fund was immediately available. Pending the decision of this question Mr. Wheeler went to Virginia, where he remained several days, and then returned immediately home. On his way, and in the City of New York, he wrote the following letter, which fully explains itself:

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1873.

Sir: The law passed by the late Congress for increased compensation to members of the House of Representatives and other officials gives me for the last two years, after specified deduction, $4,482 40. As this measure was opposed by my vote in all its stages, it does not comport with my views of consistency or desire, therefore, without giving publicity to the act, to return it to the Treasury, which I do by inclosing herewith five-twenty bonds of the United States, purchased with said funds, and assigned by me to you for the sole purpose of cancellation, as follows, viz:

Bonds and broker's commission on purchase,	$4,412 76
Express charges,	2 29
Balance,	67 37
Total,	$4,482 40

The balance is remitted by my check herewith. Please acknowledge receipt and oblige.

Respectfully yours, W. A. WHEELER.

HON. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

To this the Secretary replied as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C. March 22, 1873.

Sir: Your letter of the 19th inst., inclosing coupon bonds of the act of June 30, 1864, amounting to $3,800, and currency draft for $67 37, has been received. The proceeds of bonds and draft have been covered into the General Treasury of the United States, in accordance with your wishes. Very respectfully,

W. A. RICHARDSON, Secretary,

Hon. W. A. WHEELER, Malone, Franklin Co., N. Y.

It will be seen from the above that there can be no question as to the extinguishment of the legal title to the back-pay in Mr. Wheeler's case. He drew the money and expended it for United States bonds, which he assigned to the Secretary of the Treasury for the sole purpose of cancellation; and the Secretary says that he has complied with Mr. Wheeler's wishes. Unless, therefore, the bonds can be resurrected from ashes, and Mr. Wheeler's assignment revoked, it would seem that his back-pay is pretty effectually disposed of. We conclude with the statement, of the truth of which we have official evidence before us, that Mr. Wheeler was the first man to adopt this means of refunding to the Treasury what ought never to have been, under color of law, taken from it."

TO THE

PEOPLE

OF

PAW PAW,

AND

TOWNS ADJOINING.

In commencing our New Mode of Business, we wish to make known the principle upon which our business will be conducted, and wish to be distinctly understood,

1st. That we shall sell for Cash and Ready Pay.

2d. That our Prices shall be One and the same to every body.

3d. That we shall sell our Goods at a small advance from Cost, in all cases.

4th. That in no case shall there be any deception used to sell our goods; and that all Goods that do not prove to be what they are sold for, may be returned, and the money refunded.

5th. That it is our determination, all cases, never to be undersold.

Smith's Great Boot & Shoe EMPORIUM.

The cry has gone forth on the wings of the whirlwind, that we are Shoeing up the whole county on a Contract, twenty five per cent cheaper than you can steal them.

E. Smith & Co.,

Have alwas been famous for attracting crowded houses. The great mass of the people are found purchasing at their establishment. You can always find your friends and neighbors there, and if a neighbor gets lost, ten chances to one you will find him at Smith's trying on boots:—in fact every lady of any account goes to Smith's for Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Your money we must have, and we shurely will take it from you if you enter our doors.—You can't keep it if your enter our emporium. The temptation we hold out is too great; the Money will come.

No matter what others sell goods for, it is no criterian for us to go by. We are nearly one hundred per cent below every theing else in the market, and are rowing upthe whole Boot and Shoe fraternity and expect soon to land on the shores of Cal-coo-tus Bay.

Hurrah Boys. Now's Your Harvest time for buying Boots, Shoes and Gaiters.

Nelly Bly shuts her eye
When she goes to sleep;
And in the mornidg when she wakes
Dat eye begins to weep;
She thinks our Shoes ar berry low,
And all our Gaiters too:
But den her purse is lower still.
O, what shall Nellie do.

Hie Nelly, ho Nelly,
Listen, lub, to me.
Go right straight down to Smith's store
Where all de "big bugs" be;
Dey keeps de berry bestest shoes
And sells dem orful cheap;
And for a berry leetle cash
Dey gibs de biggest heap.

Hie Nelly, ho Nelly,
Listen, lub, to me.
De child dat goes up street to trade,
How green dat child must be.
Such lots of shoes as Smith keeps
In dat great high, big store,
You'd better b'live you nebber seen
On ole Virginia shore.

Hie Nelly, ho Nelly,
Listen, lub, to me.
Such stacks and piles of boots and shoes
You nebber, nebber see.
So keep hour eye peel'd, Nelly, dear,
For dats de store in town
Where ebbrey boddy buys der shoes,
And whar dey do it brown.

heapest Boot and Shoe store in the **United States.**

Yours Truly,

E. SMITH & CO.

KOONS & ROSSEAU

HARNESS, TRUNKS,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's

TRAVELING BAGS.

Horse Clothing of Every DESCRIPTION.

Old Stand, Main Street, Opposite Court House.

MISS MAGGIE MAGUIRE

Having just received a large and choice Stock of Spring Millinery, would be pleased to have the Ladies of Paw Paw and vicinity call and see her New Styles. She also does Dress Making at reasonable rates. 1096t13

Rooms over E. Smith & Co.'s Store.

FREE & MARTIN'S HARDWARE

THE NEW

DEPARTURE.

To Our Patrons:

Having tried the **Credit System** for the past five years, and having become thoroughly convinced that it is not the correct plan for us, nor for our customers, for numerous reasons, we have decided from this time forward to do a

Strictly Cash Business,

and as goods can be sold from fifteen to twenty per cent Cheaper for CASH than on TIME we have reduced prices correspondiagly.

LOOK AT THE FIGURES

Legal Tender Stoves, full trimmed, No. 8 $20 00. Old price, $23 00.

Harvester Stoves, full trimmed, No. 8, $20 00 Old price $23 00.

Nails 3½ to 4 cents per pound.

Lumberman's Pride Axes $1.25. Old price $1,50

Other goop Axes $1 00. Cld price $1 25.

Six quart Milk Pans 20 cents. Old price 25 cts.

Tubular Lanterns $1 00. Old price $1 25.

Ten quart Milk Pails 40 cents. Old wrice 60 cts

Fourteen quart Milk Pails 60 cts. Old price 80.

No. 9 Copper bottomed Boilers $2 50. Old 3 00

Shovels 75 cts to $1. Old price $1 00 to $1 50

Wood saws 75 cents. Old price $1 00.

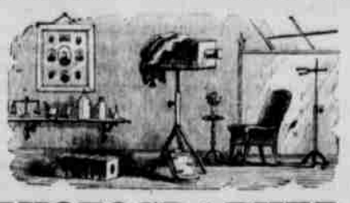
We give the above prices as samples; but our customers will find the entire Stock in the same proportion.

We will sell you Goods Cheop, but we can TRUST.

Paw Paw, January 15th 1876.

Free & Martin.

JAMES H. PRATER



PHOTOCRAPHER.

EXCELSIOR GALLERY

over Butler's Grocery, Paw Paw, Mich.

Come and See me.

JAMES HUTCHINS

NEW FURNITURE ROOMS

South side of Main Street, near the Woolen Mill and nearly opposite the Foundry.

Everything in the line of BEDSTEADS, BUREAUS, TABLES, STANDS, CHAIRS, etc.

EXTENSION TABLES A SPECIALTY.

Any article not on hand will be furnished at short notice.

Call and examine my stock and prices. I am not to be under 1095m3

PAW PAW RAILROAD.

Trains from Paw Paw connect with the same named Trains on the Michigan Central Railroad at Lawton, going east and west.

LEAVE PAW PAW.

6:30 A. M., returns from Lawton at 7 A. M.
9:20 a. m., Mail Train, east.
2:00 p. m., Mail west, and Way Freight east.
9:10 p. m. Kalamazoo Accomodation, east.

☞ Trains return to Paw Paw on departure of Michgan Central Trains from Lawton.

JOHN IHLING, Sup't.

Michigan Central Railroad.

TIME TABLE. MAY 28, 1876.

GOING WEST. Eve'ng Exp's.	J'cks'n Express	Mail.	STATIONS.	Mail	J'ckson Express	GOING EAST.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M	A. M.	
6 00	4 00	7 00	Detroit,	5 45	10 15	
7 45	5 45	8 56	Ann Arbor	3 52	8 56	
9 30	7 15	10 45	Jackson,	2 08	7 00	
10 58	—	12 25	Marshall,	12 45	Kal'zoo Accom.	
11 32	Kal'zoo Accom.	P 1 00 M	Bat. Creek,	11 52		
A 12 30 M	A 4 00 M	1 52	Kalamazoo	10 45	10 10	
1 05	4 41	2 35	Lawton,	10 10	9 35	
1 25	5 00	2 52	Decatur,	9 52	9 15	
1 55	5 26	3 16	Dowagiac,	9 27	8 49	
2 30	6 10	3 45	Niles,	9 00	8 30	
3 40	7 21	4 43	New Buffalo	7 55	6 55	
4 05	7 50	5 10	Mich. City,	7 32	6 30	
6 30	10 20	7 30	Chicago,	5 00	4 00	
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		A. M.	P. M.	

South Haven Division.

Leave Kalamazoo, 7:40 a. m. and 3:50 p. m Pass Gobles, 9:10 a. m. and 4:55 p. m. Arrive a South Haven, 11:00 a. m. and 6:20 p. m.

Leave South Haven, 6:55 a. m. and 2:00 p. m. Pass Gobles, 9:00 a. m. and 4:25 p. m. Arrive at Kalamazoo, 10:40 a. m. and 5:40 p. m.

This standard article is compounded with the greatest care.

Its effects are as wonderful and as satisfactory as ever.

It restores gray or faded hair to its youthful color.

It removes all eruptions, itching and dandruff. It gives the head a cooling, soothing sensation of great comfort, and the scalp by its use becomes white and clean.

By its tonic properties it restores the capillary glands to their normal vigor, preventing baldness, and making the hair grow thick and strong.

As a dressing, nothing has been found so effectual or desirable.

A. A. Hayes, M. D., State Assayer of Massachusetts, says, "The constituents are pure, and carefully selected for excellent quality; and I consider it the BEST PREPARATION for its intended purposes."

Price, One Dollar.

Buckingham's Dye

FOR THE WHISKERS.

This elegant preparation may be relied on to change the color of the beard from gray or any other undesirable shade, to brown or black, at discretion. It is easily applied, being in one preparation, and quickly and effectually produces a permanent color, which will neither rub nor wash off.

Manufactured by R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists, and Dealers in Medicines.

PAW PAW MARBLE WORKS,

Before purchasing MONUMENTS or TOMBSTONES, investigate the matter a little. Agents talk any and every thing to induce you to give your order.

I employ NO AGENTS, and for that reason you can save ONE-FOURTH IN PRICE

Call and see me.

I. A. WHITMAN,
Sole Propietor,
Paw Paw, Michigan

YOU

Will Find

At Reduced Prices)

All kinds of

FURNITURE

Picture Frames,

FEATHERS,

BABY CARRIAGES

AND

The Most Practical

Clothes Wringer

Ever Invented

AT THE

Furniture Room

OF

M. P. ALLEN,

MAIN STREET, - PAW PAW