

Full Weight Pure. PRICE'S BAKING POWDER. MOST PERFECT MADE. Superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is the standard of the world.

Brownfield & Campbell. 35-CENT HOSE FOR 11 CTS. SPECIAL SALE. EXTRAORDINARY! Every lady knows that the very best wearing hose that can be bought for 35 cents is the Scotch-made hose of the Brownfield & Campbell Co.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. Table with columns for stations (Chicago, Dep., 6:30, 9:00, 4:30, 9:30) and fares for various routes.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER. Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kind, and it makes the best bread, cakes, pies, etc.

BROWN'S BLOOD PURIFIER. Combining IRON with PURE VEGETABLE TONICS, quickly and completely cleanses and restores the blood. It is the best medicine for all diseases of the blood.

BUCHANAN Public Schools. O. E. ALESHIRE, Superintendent. B. F. BUCK, Prin. of High School. ROBT. H. ROGERS, Director. First-class instruction at a low rate. Four courses of study.

THE WHITE LUBURG CHAIR. THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. Combining a Parlor, Library, and Billiard Table. Price, \$7.00 and up.

DIX & WILKINSON, Law and Abstract Office. BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE. MONEY TO LOAN. In large or small sums, at low rates, on improved farms only.

POULTRY. Market Prices, IN CASH, WILL BE PAID FOR. Butchers' Stock, Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son, 241 N. Main St., Detroit, Mich.

THE BLESSINGS. An angel came from the courts above; To bear a message of peace and love; With blessings many, to crown the one Whose work of life was the noblest done.

A Sin Not to Be Forgiveness. BY LIZZIE W. CHAMBERLAIN. It is not my purpose to exonerate Allan Halsey. Doubtless, he richly deserved the punishment which he met.

BUCHANAN Public Schools. O. E. ALESHIRE, Superintendent. B. F. BUCK, Prin. of High School. ROBT. H. ROGERS, Director. First-class instruction at a low rate.

THE WHITE LUBURG CHAIR. THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. Combining a Parlor, Library, and Billiard Table. Price, \$7.00 and up.

DIX & WILKINSON, Law and Abstract Office. BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE. MONEY TO LOAN. In large or small sums, at low rates, on improved farms only.

POULTRY. Market Prices, IN CASH, WILL BE PAID FOR. Butchers' Stock, Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son, 241 N. Main St., Detroit, Mich.

about women, and all the daily faintings of that room were a revelation to me. It seemed to bring me very near to her, and, as I told you, I used to lie and study one object and then another, and it seemed to me that I could imagine from them just how she looked as well as her tastes and mental characteristics.

BY LIZZIE W. CHAMBERLAIN. It is not my purpose to exonerate Allan Halsey. Doubtless, he richly deserved the punishment which he met.

BUCHANAN Public Schools. O. E. ALESHIRE, Superintendent. B. F. BUCK, Prin. of High School. ROBT. H. ROGERS, Director. First-class instruction at a low rate.

THE WHITE LUBURG CHAIR. THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. Combining a Parlor, Library, and Billiard Table. Price, \$7.00 and up.

DIX & WILKINSON, Law and Abstract Office. BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE. MONEY TO LOAN. In large or small sums, at low rates, on improved farms only.

POULTRY. Market Prices, IN CASH, WILL BE PAID FOR. Butchers' Stock, Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son, 241 N. Main St., Detroit, Mich.

make a visit and let us talk over the matter together. Faithfully yours, GIDEON CORCORAN. P. S.—Mrs. Corcoran unites with me in this invitation, and my daughter who heard much of you and will be with us, will be happy to meet you.

BY LIZZIE W. CHAMBERLAIN. It is not my purpose to exonerate Allan Halsey. Doubtless, he richly deserved the punishment which he met.

BUCHANAN Public Schools. O. E. ALESHIRE, Superintendent. B. F. BUCK, Prin. of High School. ROBT. H. ROGERS, Director. First-class instruction at a low rate.

THE WHITE LUBURG CHAIR. THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. Combining a Parlor, Library, and Billiard Table. Price, \$7.00 and up.

DIX & WILKINSON, Law and Abstract Office. BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE. MONEY TO LOAN. In large or small sums, at low rates, on improved farms only.

POULTRY. Market Prices, IN CASH, WILL BE PAID FOR. Butchers' Stock, Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son, 241 N. Main St., Detroit, Mich.

Boston Beans. A few instructive figures touching the chief dietary foundation on which the intellectuality and supremacy of Boston rests have a general interest. The bean is the basis of our greatness is well known. Vermont, it may not be so well known, is the only New England State that raises more beans than are needed to feed the intellectual fires of her own people and keep their brains running on full time.

Fuelleton. That cannot be a healthy condition in which few prosper and the great mass are drudges. Communities are blest in the proportion in which money is diffused through the whole range of population.

On System. "No business is well conducted without system," rules strictly adhered to. Housekeeping is no less a business as book-keeping.

A Real Mashie. "Some years ago a capitalist talked to me about erecting an apartment house, and asked me to take charge of it. I suggested that it be devoted entirely to bachelors, and it was put up under my direction. It has paid to 25 per cent every year.

Queer People in Georgia. Dooly County in Georgia is the tall man as well as the smallest woman in Georgia. Sam Cason stands in his stocking feet, seven feet and two inches; and there is room enough above for several more inches.

BEST BUILDING BRICK. Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln. I am now prepared to furnish the Best Brick the market affords. Also FIRST-CLASS TILING ranging in size from two to eight inches.

STROH'S BOHEMIAN BEER. FOR FAMILY USE, HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS. EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED. TO BE HAD AT ALL GROCERS, DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

Dr. Ward & Co. Louisiana, Mo. FOR SALE. A house and three lots on south side of M. G. track in Hobart's addition, with the sold at a bargain. Enquire of 2411 JOHN ALLIGER.

THE WHITE LUBURG CHAIR. THE WONDERFUL LUBURG CHAIR. Combining a Parlor, Library, and Billiard Table. Price, \$7.00 and up.

DIX & WILKINSON, Law and Abstract Office. BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE. MONEY TO LOAN. In large or small sums, at low rates, on improved farms only.

POULTRY. Market Prices, IN CASH, WILL BE PAID FOR. Butchers' Stock, Hides, Pelts and Tallow. Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son, 241 N. Main St., Detroit, Mich.

Border towns are being flooded with counterfeit Canadian money.

A London, Ontario, bank cashier has shipped with \$25,000 of the bank funds to the United States.

A young wagon maker at Niagara Falls has just manufactured a life boat that will carry him safely through the whirlpool rapids.

Judge Noyes has refused to grant any injunction in the telephone case South Bend, and the company can doubtless keep their traps in better shape if they remove them from the city themselves rather than allow the city to do it, as they must go.

A Detroit firm of grain dealers has been making an estimate of the wheat crops in Michigan and finds the average to be only about 11.4 bushels per acre but thinks the prospect good for higher prices on account of a failure in crops in some of the leading grain producing countries of the world.

Early Monday morning an attempt was made to burn the bridge over a culvert one mile east of Washab, Ind. A freight train narrowly escaped destruction.

In a sense it is not the business of people outside to meddle with the affairs of Georgia but there is nothing about their law that places people in a chain-gang for teaching their own children in their own schools simply because colored children are taught in the same school, to commend itself to any one of sense and is nothing that Georgian chivalry can ever be proud of.

Base Ball.

The following is the result of the National League base ball games since our last issue.

THURSDAY, AUG. 25. Detroit at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 3; Detroit 2. Chicago at New York—New York 9; Chicago 1. Indianapolis at Washington—Washington 3; Indianapolis 1. Pittsburgh at Boston—Boston 9; Pittsburgh 8.

FRIDAY, AUG. 26. Detroit at Philadelphia—Detroit 7; Philadelphia 3. Chicago at New York—Chicago 5; New York 2. Indianapolis at Washington—Indianapolis 6; Washington 4.

SATURDAY, AUG. 27. The exhibition game between Detroit and Philadelphia was won by the latter club, 8 to 7. Chicago at New York—New York 5; Chicago 1. Indianapolis at Washington—Forenoon, Indianapolis 7; Washington 6. Afternoon, Washington 9; Indianapolis 1. Pittsburgh at Boston—Boston 27; Pittsburgh 14.

SUNDAY, AUG. 28. Detroit at Boston—Detroit 10; Boston 7. Chicago at Washington—Chicago 5; Washington 2. Indianapolis at New York—New York 5; Indianapolis 4. Pittsburgh at Philadelphia—Pittsburgh 7; Philadelphia 6.

TUESDAY, AUG. 30. Detroit at Boston—Detroit 9; Boston 3. Chicago at Washington—Washington 7; Chicago 1. Indianapolis at New York—New York 2; Indianapolis 0. Pittsburgh at Philadelphia—Philadelphia 4; Pittsburgh 1.

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31. Detroit at Boston—Detroit 7; Boston 6. Pittsburgh at Philadelphia—Pittsburgh 4. Philadelphia 3. The other two games were postponed.

The following is the standing of the clubs, in games won and lost, this morning:

Table with 2 columns: Club Name and Record (W/L). Rows include Detroit, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburgh, Washington, Indianapolis.

Ex-Speaker Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, who labored for years and finally secured the passage of the homestead law, has recently received a cane from Daniel Freeman, of Beatrice, Neb., grown on the first homestead and presented by the first homesteader in the United States—Detroit Tribune.

We have yet to hear of a southern democratic paper that has had anything to say in condemnation of the infamous Glenn chain-gang bill. Nearly all of them demand its passage. They would put in the chain-gang for twelve months a white teacher of a colored school who would instruct his own child in his own school. They are just as much right to pass a law making it a penal offense for white and colored laborers to work together, or to buy their goods at the same store, or to speak the same language—Detroit Tribune.

THREE OAKS ITEMS.

Many of our tourists have come home, and more are coming.

Rev. M. M. Martin will resume his work at the Congregational church next Sunday.

John Peggel, a German farmer, two miles east of New Buffalo, became tired of life last week, and treated himself to a dose of Paris green. The results were fatal.

Wm. Chamberlain made a tour of inspection over his farm, at Corymb, last week.

Mr. Frank Leverett, of Iowa Agricultural college, is making a geological survey of this section, under the direction of the department of the Interior.

J. H. McCotter, a substantial farmer of Eaton county, spent Sunday in Three Oaks. Mr. C. is in the employ of D. M. Ferry & Co., of Detroit, and is inspecting seeds in this vicinity.

Amos Hittle was severely hurt on Thursday last week, by being thrown from a hand-car, near Kensington. He was brought here, and is recovering.

The smiling countenance of W. K. Sawyer was seen on our streets, on Friday and Saturday last week. It has been intimated that Cook county, Ill., is not as desirable a place after all as it was thought to be, and that brother S. is strongly tempted to return unto his first love.

An investigation is likely to be instituted for the purpose of determining the ownership of the 2 (two) wild (?) turkeys, killed by Wm. Bommer-schein last week.

Quite a number of our young people visited Diamond Lake, on the excursion given by the M. C. R. R. Wednesday last week.

E. H. Vincent and Mrs. McKie were at the Alma Sanitarium a few days last week.

The village school will open next Monday, Sept. 5. It is hoped that all of proper age will avail themselves of the privilege of going the first day, and throughout the year. The teachers must have the co-operation of the patrons to make a complete success.

The Lakeside Anti-Horseflesh Association held its annual picnic at Edward's grove, Lakeside, Tuesday, August 30, '87. The day was pleasant and the crowd large, and all seemed to enjoy themselves.

The city was greatly excited by a runaway accident, Monday, Wm. Bremer and A. Watson were thrown from the wagon and severely hurt. Mr. Bremer was unconscious for some time, but was finally revived so that he was able to return home.

Marshall coal dealers formed a pool to sell coal to the school board at \$6.25. The board learned that private parties were getting it at \$6, and therefore sent out of town for its coal.—Detroit Journal.

Herbert Sager, of Kalamazoo, while hunting, Monday, placed his gun against a tree with the usual results. The gun fell and was discharged, the contents entering Sager's body and inflicting a mortal wound.

Coldwater has 1277 taxpayers. Of this number 678 are assessed on a valuation of \$100 to \$1,000; 250 on \$1,100 to \$2,000; 281 on \$2,000 to \$10,000; and 71 over \$10,000. Among the latter are quite a large number of ladies.

That nice little Jersey heifer down near Galesburg who is giving milk without even having a maternal care or pang, is matched by a nine months old calf, same royal lineage, owned by D. M. Purdiss, of Vermontville. The little beauty gives one quart of rich milk a day.

A little two-year-old boy of John Klotz was bitten by a rattlesnake, at Bridgeport, Saginaw county, Sunday night. The snake was in front of the door, and the child struck at it with his hand, saying: "Det away! let Willie in!" The doctor thinks the little fellow may live.

Mrs. Martin Fuhrman, aged 59, was working in her garden, near Lake Harbor, Muskegon county, on Thursday, when she was bitten on her foot by a rattlesnake. Before she could get to the house she fainted. After suffering excruciating agony, the unfortunate woman died on Friday.

At the reunion at Three Rivers last week the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. L. Eaton, Matawan; vice president, Maj. M. H. Humphrey, Three Rivers; secretary, W. J. Edwards, Downsville; treasurer, J. P. Makey, Three Rivers; Executive committee, Hon. George M. Buck, Henry Spaulding and L. J. Allen.

In one of its singular freaks Sunday the wind came in a sudden swirl and snatched two handkerchiefs from the clothes bars standing in the door yard at Prof. M. W. Cobb's and carried them into the air, in an almost perpendicular line to the light of some 200 to 300 feet, when one of them gradually descended and the other was borne by a side current a distance of several hundred yards.—Battle Creek Journal.

Mr. Edison says that his new machine for producing electricity directly from the heat of burning coal, is simple and cheap; and one of the machines, set on top of a stove, will furnish the whole house with electric lights. But he doesn't say whether everybody will be struck by lightning when the hired girl starts the fire with kerosene.—Lansing Republican.

An old "vet." living up in Oceana county, got a pension a few days ago through Galligan's war claim agency of about \$1,000. He took \$300 of the money and dressed up his young and handsome wife in bon ton style, bought a house and lot for \$800 and decided it to her which she gratefully received. The next week she sold the house and lot for \$500 and took another man and went west on a recreation tour, which procedure the old "vet." doesn't take kindly to.—Paw Paw True Northern.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

State Items.

Dowagiac gas well is still working in salt water at 1,100 feet.

Over 40,000 bushels of onions will be marketed at Ann Arbor this season.

The Ann Arbor school board will ask for \$10,000 this year.

Prof. Kedzie is making an analysis of Saginaw river water.

Crops are so bad they talk of abandoning the Day county fair.

Fine washed gravel has been shipped from Mackinac island to be used on Pilot roads.

Mrs. Mary Quigley, of Battle Creek, was killed Sunday by falling out of bed. She is 89 years old.

The boom at Sault St. Maria is still alive. There are 40 saloons in the town.

The editor of the Coldwater Courier claims to have eaten a Bartlett pear that measured 9 1/2 inches in circumference.

Mrs. C. Knowles, of Paw Paw, gave birth to a baby girl weighing one and a half pounds. The little one is a week old and doing well.

Mrs. Peters has a chick hatched in the hot sand at Paw Paw. It is lively, does its own scratching, and is as independent as if it had a big mother.

The turnkey of the Grand Rapids jail has a government license and keeps tobacco, etc., for sale to the prisoners.

All persons under 18 found on the streets of Chesaning after 10 o'clock at night are compelled to account for themselves.

Lola McIntosh, a fifteen year old girl, was lodged in jail twenty days for jumping a board bill and the Charlotte Tribune thinks the performance an outrage.

Martin Metcalf, representing the Green drive well patent, is at Coldwater and proposes to prosecute everyone who does not pay the royalty demanded. The royalty on wells in Branch county is estimated at \$80,000.

Bohemian oats have ruined an Ingham county farmer. If he'd taken and read the newspapers, and not had an idea that he was smarter than everybody else, he might have been all right for the rest of his life.—Detroit Journal.

Wm. Elwess, locomotive fireman, ran from the cab of his engine to the cow-catcher, jumped off, grabbed up a baby lying on the track and jumped aside just as the cow-catcher grazed his heel. The scene was at Edmore.

Marshall coal dealers formed a pool to sell coal to the school board at \$6.25. The board learned that private parties were getting it at \$6, and therefore sent out of town for its coal.—Detroit Journal.

Herbert Sager, of Kalamazoo, while hunting, Monday, placed his gun against a tree with the usual results. The gun fell and was discharged, the contents entering Sager's body and inflicting a mortal wound.

Coldwater has 1277 taxpayers. Of this number 678 are assessed on a valuation of \$100 to \$1,000; 250 on \$1,100 to \$2,000; 281 on \$2,000 to \$10,000; and 71 over \$10,000. Among the latter are quite a large number of ladies.

That nice little Jersey heifer down near Galesburg who is giving milk without even having a maternal care or pang, is matched by a nine months old calf, same royal lineage, owned by D. M. Purdiss, of Vermontville. The little beauty gives one quart of rich milk a day.

A little two-year-old boy of John Klotz was bitten by a rattlesnake, at Bridgeport, Saginaw county, Sunday night. The snake was in front of the door, and the child struck at it with his hand, saying: "Det away! let Willie in!" The doctor thinks the little fellow may live.

Mrs. Martin Fuhrman, aged 59, was working in her garden, near Lake Harbor, Muskegon county, on Thursday, when she was bitten on her foot by a rattlesnake. Before she could get to the house she fainted. After suffering excruciating agony, the unfortunate woman died on Friday.

At the reunion at Three Rivers last week the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, C. L. Eaton, Matawan; vice president, Maj. M. H. Humphrey, Three Rivers; secretary, W. J. Edwards, Downsville; treasurer, J. P. Makey, Three Rivers; Executive committee, Hon. George M. Buck, Henry Spaulding and L. J. Allen.

In one of its singular freaks Sunday the wind came in a sudden swirl and snatched two handkerchiefs from the clothes bars standing in the door yard at Prof. M. W. Cobb's and carried them into the air, in an almost perpendicular line to the light of some 200 to 300 feet, when one of them gradually descended and the other was borne by a side current a distance of several hundred yards.—Battle Creek Journal.

Mr. Edison says that his new machine for producing electricity directly from the heat of burning coal, is simple and cheap; and one of the machines, set on top of a stove, will furnish the whole house with electric lights. But he doesn't say whether everybody will be struck by lightning when the hired girl starts the fire with kerosene.—Lansing Republican.

An old "vet." living up in Oceana county, got a pension a few days ago through Galligan's war claim agency of about \$1,000. He took \$300 of the money and dressed up his young and handsome wife in bon ton style, bought a house and lot for \$800 and decided it to her which she gratefully received. The next week she sold the house and lot for \$500 and took another man and went west on a recreation tour, which procedure the old "vet." doesn't take kindly to.—Paw Paw True Northern.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

THE VALUE OF FOODS.

The Simplest Articles of Diet Are the Safest—Eating Long-Kept Game.

It has come to this, that the simplest articles of diet are the safest, and that is, in my opinion, another argument in favor of plain living. Yes, the simplest are the safest. Let us take, for example, the cheapest. The butcher, for example, or the egg merchant can not adulterate his wares, but he may have several qualities; and there is a stage at which all food, as we know it, when kept in shops, which renders them to a large extent poisonous, and this is as bad if not worse than adulteration.

We often hear it said that shop eggs, as they are called, are good enough for frying, with bacon for example. This is a positive mistake; an egg that has even a suspicion of staleness about it is deleterious to health, not to say dangerous, no matter whether it be fried or boiled. And the same may be said of fresh meats. I will not say that I eat, except a hare or venison. I am quite prepared to have this little sentence pool-pooled by the robust and healthy. I only add that I adhere to it; that I have the courage of my convictions and furthermore, that I have the means and the desire to eat the most delicate and delicious, in my thoughts as I write.

I grant you, my healthful athlete, who can tramp over the moors with gun and bag from morning dawn till dewy eve and never feel tired, that the eating of long-kept game may not seem to harm you, but the bare fact that pungent sauces and stimulants are needed to aid its digestion is exceedingly suspicious. There are two animals in particular that like their food high and tender; one is the crocodile, the other our friend the dog. Both have wonderfully strong digestive powers; little inferior in point of fact to that of the ostrich, about which bird so many fanciful stories have been written and told.

It may be said without much fear of contradiction, that any kind of food or any mixed diet or meal which requires the aid of stimulant, either of the nature of condiment or wine, is not salutary. Such diet as this is as unwholesome as the system, and causes heat and discomfort, and a feverish state of the blood, which can only end in debility of the nervous system and more or less prostration.

But those who would obtain the greatest amount of health and comfort from their system, and secure the greatest results in its selection. Leaving idiosyncrasy out of count for the present, although everyone ought to know what agrees with him and what does not, there are many things connected with the value of diet, which are not mentioned in various sources that I do well to remind the reader of.—Cassell's Magazine.

Lincoln's Cheerless Childhood. Of all these years of Abraham Lincoln's early childhood we know almost nothing. He lived a solitary life in the woods, returning from his lonesome little games to his cheerless home. He never talks in his own days of his life with his friends. Once, when asked what he remembered about the war with Great Britain, he replied: "Nothing but this. I had been fishing one day and caught a little fish which I was taking home. I met a soldier in the road, and he asked me if I had any more. I said I had a few. He said: 'I wish I had a soldier like you. I must go to fight. I have him my fish.' This is only a faint glimpse, but what it shows is rather pleasant—the generous child and patriotic household.

There is no question that these first years of his life had their lasting effect upon the temperament of this great thoughtful and melancholy man. He had little schooling. He accompanied his sister Sarah to the only schools in their neighborhood, one kept by Zachariah Riney, and another by Caleb Hazel, where he learned the alphabet and a little more. But of all those advantages for the cultivation of a young mind and spirit which every home now offers to its children, he had none. His ingenious games and daily devotion of parental love, he knew absolutely nothing.—The Century.

A GENIE OF VICE. A couple of London garters were sentenced to the gallows. One was a Frenchman, the other a Prussian. The fatal platform was erected a few meters above the level of the Thames. The Frenchman's turn came first. He was sentenced his neck, the noose was placed around it, and two seconds later he was launched into space. But, unexpected luck! the rope snapped. The bandit dropped into the water and swam for his life. The crowd applauded, the electric current ceased to flow, and with perfect composure; then, turning to the executioner, he said: "I say, find me a better quality of rope—I can't swim."—Les Quatre Vents de l'Esprit.

Long Distance Induction. According to Mr. W. A. Preese, the English electrician, the so-called induction sounds in telephones, caused by electric current in telephones, have been produced in telephone lines not approaching nearer than forty miles to the wire of the disturbing current.—Arkansas Traveler.

Wasting of the English Coast. Englishmen do not, as a rule, realize the perishable and perishing nature of the land on which they live. Although they have been thus warned since Sir Charles Lyell's collected and summarized the evidences which showed that the structure of the solid rocks might be interpreted by rightly reading the changes going on at the present day, it is doubtful whether one Englishman in 100 knows that many thousands of tons are yearly and regularly subtracted from our country by the action of rain, atmosphere, and rivers, thus steadily retarding the average level of the land, and transporting the old surface of England into the sea.

It may be supposed that a larger proportion, who live near the seashore or annually visit it, are aware of the reality of inroads of the sea and the serious necessity which exists in many places for taking the most conservative and the devoting element which at times rages so furiously. But the experience of any given seaside resident, and even of migratory visitors, is limited, and although geologists have from time to time evidenced their knowledge of the coast, or derived important geological evidence from new exposures of surface by cliff falls, there does not yet exist a complete record from which the average Englishman may know how fast his country is wasting, and which may guide our national and municipal authorities as to the best means of limiting the destruction and making it less injurious if inevitable.—London Times.

Civilizing the Monkey. Perhaps the only attempts which have been made to civilize the monkey have been in Malabar, India. A fine species, indigenous in that quarter, is the neohylobus langur. The natives there use a fanning-machine, called the punka. In other days the punka—which consists of a movable frame covered with canvas and suspended from the ceiling—was kept in motion by a slave pulling a rope for many hours.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

John Woods, a Saginaw city barber, in company with eight others of his family, himself a small boy, was sold as a slave thirty-six years ago in Virginia. Each member of the family was bought by separate persons and taken to bondage in different directions. Since that time John has heard nothing of his mother until recently, when he learned in an indirect manner that she was living at Hinton, Va. He immediately determined to look the matter up, and left Tuesday morning for that place on his journey of love.

THE JOURNAL HAS BEEN ASKED TO NOTICE IN THE STATE NEWS COLUMN THAT A RESIDENT OF ST. JOSEPH COUNTY HAS LOST A HORSE.

The notice says: "A horse owned by Mr. —, of this town, who has a black mane and tail and is a little blind on the off side," has been stolen.—Detroit Journal. The officers ought to find the man by that description, surely.

While threshing operations were in progress Tuesday on the farm of Lyman G. Curtis, near Flint, fire broke out among the straw, followed by an explosion of the boiler. One man was killed, two others were seriously hurt, and three young women badly wounded. The fire destroyed the barn and the season's crops.

Picote, Cal., is raising cucumbers three feet long and ten pounds in weight.

Still at the Head. That "nothing succeeds like success," is a trite saying which finds ample verification in the remarkable prosperity and popularity of our annual Fair of the Northern Indiana and Southern Michigan Agricultural Society, the Sixth Annual Exhibition of which takes place this year on September 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, on the Society's beautiful grounds midway between the cities of South Bend and Mishawaka.

This is not a small country "pumpkin show," but has all the scope, dignity and attraction of the best state fairs. Indeed the Society is a member of the "Middle States Fair Circuit," composed of the Ohio, Indiana and Illinois state fairs, the Tri-State Fair of Toledo, the Latonia Fair of Cincinnati, the Fair of St. Louis Fair. The stock exhibit of these annual fairs are unexcelled anywhere.

The half-mile race track is superb, the exhibition buildings, sheds, etc., are all of the most modern and comfortable for the comfort and pleasure of exhibitors or visitors. The premiums offered aggregate \$5,000, and competition is opened to the world. A week of enjoyment and profit may be relied upon. A copy of their complete premium list and entry blank can be obtained by applying to C. G. Towle, Secretary, Mishawaka, Ind. 30x3

PHYSICS AND PHYSIC.

A Lawrence county, Pennsylvania, hen, falling to latch any chicks, has adopted a habit of killing, and clucks vigorously at them when they become playful.

A gray crane, measuring six feet one inch and a half from tip to tip, was shot near New Wilmington, Pa.

Removes Her Youth.—Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouchsafed by the residents of that town. "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50c and \$1, at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store.

Clark's Flax Salve. Cures piles, salt rheum, teeth, burns, scalds, sores, wounds, infant's sores and chaffing, sore nipples and eruptions of the skin. Sufferers with catarrh will find this an invaluable remedy and certain cure. Pleasant to use and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner. 13y1

Some of the best blood in the land now runs through the mosquito's veins.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sore Throats, Salt Rheum, Burns, Scalds, Sores, Wounds, Infant's Sores and Chaffing, Sore Nipples and Eruptions of the Skin. Sufferers with Catarrh will find this an invaluable remedy and certain cure. Pleasant to use and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner. 13y1

Miss Perkins has reopened her branch of promise suit against "Lucky" Baldwin at Los Angeles.

Will never regret sending three two-cent stamps to pay postage, to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., for a copy of Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work; 100 pages colored illustrations; of great value to every family.

Mr. and Mrs. George Gould have dipped the first coupon from the bonds of matrimony.

Beware of Swindlers. We have exposed, during the last year, many swindlers who advertised under the name of medicine, vile compounds which only increase human suffering. To all who need a pure medicine and blood purifier, we can honestly recommend Sulphur Bitters.—Editor Sun.

Those who blow the coals of others strife may chance to have the sparks fly in their faces.

6-A Merchant's Opinion. Mr. B. F. Nourse, General Western Agent Royal Baking Powder Co., writes: "I have never found so great results from any medicine as I have from the Royal Baking Powder. I have used it for many years, and it has cured me of all my ailments. I have after a few days use of Papillon (extract of flax) Skin cure. I cannot describe to you medicinally what it has done for me, but can say that years of treatment have not accomplished what Papillon has done after a few applications." Large bottles only \$1.00 at W. F. Runner's Drug Store.

Every farm should own a good farmer.

6-Don't Fail to Try It. J. C. Burrows, Kalamazoo, testifies: "For more than five years, a member of my family has been afflicted with hay fever, culminating late in the fall in a hacking cough. Ever remedied proved futile. Not half a bottle of Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure cured the cough, and the hay fever has disappeared, and general relief followed. 'It is simply wonderful.'" Large bottles only \$1.00, for sale by W. F. Runner.

Entered at the Post-Office, at Buchanan, Mich. as Second-Class Matter.

W. TRENBETH, THE TAILOR.

Has just received the finest stock of

Foreign and Domestic Fall and Winter Goods

For Gentlemen's Wear,

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

An Inspection is Solicited.

Buchanan Markets.

Hay—\$5 @ \$10 per ton.

Butter—10c.

Eggs—10c.

Lard—8c.

Potatoes—75c.

Onions—90 @ \$1.00.

Salt, retail—\$1.10.

Flour—\$3.00 @ \$5.00 per bbl.

Honey—16c.

Live poultry—4 @ 6c.

Wheat—70c.

Oats—25c.

Corn—firm, 45c.

Beans—\$1.75.

Clover seed—\$1.25.

Buckwheat—40 @ 45c.

Buckwheat flour—\$2.25.

Dressed pork—\$6.00 per cwt.

Wool, washed, 28 @ 34.

Wool unwashed, 17 @ 26.

SEPTEMBER.

The oyster season opens to-day.

SCHOOL begins next Monday.

GEO. W. CHASE, of Galien, has been placed on the pension list.

The annual allowance of coal is now being distributed.

A NILES firm wants sixty girls to do crocheting.

The new \$10,000 hotel in Benton Harbor is about ready for guests.

DR. AND MRS. M. M. KNIGHT, of Stignaw, are here for a visit.

MISS SARAH CARTER, of Indianapolis, is visiting her cousin, Mrs. A. Wilbur.

ELDER J. C. Cripe will preach at the Wagner school house, next Sunday evening.

The only child of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Perrott died last night, aged about six months.

JAKE BAKER has opened a harness shop in the Fox & Rough mill office building.

WHEN any one gets real happy drunk in Benton Harbor it is credited to canal water.

MRS. LOU DE BUNKER has returned from her visit of a few weeks in Southern Iowa.

The annual premium list is out, announcing the Niles fair, to take place September 27, 28, 29, and 30.

GALLEN AND BUCHANAN kids played base ball in this place, Saturday, 32 to 6. Buchanan winning.

ANDREW SHORLO, of Benton Harbor, has been granted an increase of pension.

MR. BENJ. SHETTERLY, of this township, has been seriously ill the past three weeks.

THIRTY coopers are kept busy making barrels for the Benton Harbor apple market.

MRS. J. F. BARTMESS and daughter have returned from a three weeks' visit to LaFayette, Ind.

BASE BALL Tuesday between the New Carlisle and Buchanan "Kids." Buchanan 23, New Carlisle 21.

N. A. HAMILTON, of Buchanan, is in the city to-day.—Niles Herald.

N. A. Hamilton lives in St. Joseph.

BENTON HARBOR gas well is down 1,000 feet and is "still in that hard lime stone." No gas.

The Benton Harbor Palladium has grown once more and after this date will be a twelve-page paper.

ELDER WM. M. ROE will preach at the Christian church next Sunday, both morning and evening.

BUCHANAN has been given a wide berth by traveling entertainments, the past two years.

The Buchanan Literary Society, heretofore sailing under the banner X. Y. Z., has gone to Hudson lake to-day for a picnic.

The narrow gauge railroad from Lawton to South Haven is finished and at the height of excursion glory.

CHARLEY FOX has completed his five years' service in the regular army and returned to his home in this place.

The Fire Company was out Saturday afternoon and gave the engines a test, finding both in working order.

The two St. Joseph boats took 600 Hoosiers to Chicago one day last week. They hailed from Indianapolis and Washash.

A TELEGRAM received by postmaster Richards, Tuesday, from George G. Rogers, Winamac, Ind., says: "The twins and all hands doing well."

The flag was flying from Redden Bros' flag staff Monday. It has been suggested that it was because Cleveland had caught another blue gill.

The St. Joseph Annual Conference of the U. B. Church will convene at Roanoke, Ind., Sept. 7. Bishop Dickson will preside.

I. N. BATCHELOR is giving his residence a general overhauling, and when he gets through it will be considerably larger and of different form.

MARRIED.—At the Methodist parsonage, Aug. 25, by Rev. S. L. Hamilton, Eddie J. Manning and Etta M. Phillips, both of Buchanan.

AFTER being out of the business a number of years, Riverside has commenced the shipment of peaches once more.

ST. JOSEPH wants the next meeting of the Michigan M. E. Conference held there. The meeting is at Bay View next week.

REV. J. F. BARTMESS will start for the U. B. Conference next Monday, to be held in Roanoke, Ind., commencing Sept. 7.

HARRY GRAHAM, of Berrien Springs, has embarked in the printing business with his brother-in-law, Sam H. Kelley, of the Scott, Kansas, News.

SEVERAL years have passed since there has been as great a demand for houses, and as large a patronage of boarding houses, in Buchanan, as at present.

The National Building Plan Association of Detroit has gotten out a pamphlet entitled Artistic Homes that is valuable to those who contemplate building.

SUPERVISOR J. M. DABCOCK, of Niles, has had a "head put on him" by a mortal combat with poison ivy. It is not often that Jim gets knocked out, but he tackled the wrong bruiser this time.

The annual Missionary Meeting of the Disciples in the second district of Michigan will be held at Dowagiac, commencing on Thursday of this week and holding over next Sunday.

YOUNG DR. BOYNE uses his bicycle for visiting his patients, and Monday he took a header that shook him up so that he had to call a homeopath for some little pills.

The Methodist social will be held at the residence of Mrs. W. A. Palmer tomorrow (Friday) evening. Supper from 5:30 until 8 o'clock. Ice cream served during the evening.

WILLIAM NELSON, a colored pugilist of South Bend, Ind., and Frank Brown of Chicago, will fight with hard gloves on a finish, Sept. 2, at Niles, the stakes of \$200 a side being all up. Police!

LUCY W., widow of Henry Rounds, of Niles and Wm. Becker, of Coloma were granted pensions, and John W. Beistle, of this place, was granted an increase of pension, yesterday.

MISS MABEL SMITH has secured a position as teacher in the Primary department of the city schools of Kirwin, Kansas, and has gone to that place to commence her work.

FALLACIES of UNIVERSALISM will be my theme of discourse next Sunday evening. All are cordially invited. Hard arguments and soft words our motto. A. P. MOORE.

The Benton Harbor Paw Paw lake canal is getting along finely. Considerably after the fashion that our north and south railroad has the past few years. An awfully windy affair.

LIST of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Sept. 1: Mrs. H. M. Gribblet, Dewey Marsh, Miss Matilda Zerby.

MR. W. O. MILLER and wife, nee Nellie Black, of Rockford, Ill., are here for a visit. Mr. Miller will be remembered as one of N. O. Fansler's wide-awake clerks.

MR. J. H. ROE has his new building about completed, and will move into his new quarters soon, when he will be about as comfortably located as any of Berrien county jewelers.

BENTON HARBOR young men have caught the military fever, and the town is very liable to own a military company with uniforms, pop guns, brass bands and other accoutrements.

MR. C. BISHOP went to his old home in Union City, last week, to help the town celebrate its fiftieth birthday. The celebration is said to have been a grand affair.

J. L. RICHARDS has sold his farm of 17 acres, in the north part of town, to Mr. East, of Vandalia, father of Bainton Bros' miller, for \$2,500, which is certainly cheap enough.

AMONG the real estate transfers at Scott, Kansas, we find a lot to L. T. Eastman \$150, a part of quarter section L. T. Eastman to railroad company \$40. Eastman to A. L. Kingery to railroad \$10. Geo. W. Fox et al. parts of two lots \$166.66.

THE Detroit Journal is celebrating its fourth anniversary to-day and we have an invitation to attend. We have celebrations of our own every Thursday that claim our first attention. We stop long enough to give our enterprising friends a hearty congratulation on their success in making a first-class paper that is square up with the times if not a little ahead.

REV. S. L. HAMILTON preaches his closing sermons for the present conference year next Sunday and will leave on Monday to attend the Conference which meets this year at Bay View.

The bridge at Berrien Spring has been patched up so that it is passable, although confessedly unsafe. Life and property must be cheap in that section, that such a contrivance will be tolerated. An unsafe bridge is of all things an abomination.

In THE Witter case mentioned in these columns a number of times recently the examination was closed Friday and Mrs. Witter gave \$10,000 bonds to answer to the charge of murder before the grand jury.

The Salvation army now hold their meetings in Redden Bros' new building just east of their block. Since the change of landlords from the K. of L. to the S. O. V. in the Roe Hall they could not get that room for their meetings.

MRS. S. L. HAMILTON was called East Saturday by the announcement of the serious illness of her mother, in Binghamton, New York, and left for that state, Saturday afternoon. She died before Mrs. Hamilton left home. She was aged 83.

The Supervisors meet in October. Will the present prospect of a railroad being built through the county prevent that body from taking steps towards placing the county seat somewhere within the boundary limits of the world, where people can reach it?

MR. J. J. WELLS, on the Peers farm, one mile west of town, has been made the recipient of a full blooded Jersey calf, by a Chicago friend who announces that his calfship is bred finer than a finetooth comb.

THE A. M. E. Conference, held in Battle Creek last week, returned Bishop Drown to this district, which includes South Bend and Laporte, Ind., and St. Joseph, Niles, Galien, Calvin, Cassopolis, Three Rivers and Kalamazoo.

REV. KNIGHTS will preach his last sermon, for this year, next Sunday morning. Will also preach at Mt. Zion at 3:30 p. m., and in the evening will discourse at Olive Branch, upon the theme "Eternal Punishment."

SOME of the publishers in the north end of the county are anxious for a county publishers' association. First rate thing to have, but we can inform them beforehand that they will find some of Berrien county publishers are not built that way. We've tried it.

SOME of the ladies of this place think it might not be a bad idea to have the nails driven down in some of the wooden sidewalks about town, where they are sticking up from one to three inches.

It has been discovered that one of the suspension rods of iron, 1x1 1/2 inches, pulled in two when the river bridge d d d. Probably because the other was too loose to bear its portion of the weight.

RUMOR has it that George Fox has disposed of his Kansas interests and would return to Buchanan to live. We notice that he is after a re-election as Clerk of Scott county just as hard as if he intended to stay in Kansas two or three centuries.

WONDER how we would look to have a railroad running from St. Joseph to South Bend by way of Galien. It is probably a fact that a road can be built over that route cheaper than this way, as the entire distance is over a level country, while there is once in while a hill this way.

The legislature at its last winter's session passed a special act permitting St. Joseph to vote on the question of building a new bridge across the river. They have now voted three times, the bridge bonds being defeated each time. If St. Joseph perseverance holds out they will probably be voting on the question when the next legislature meets to stop them.

MRS. McELWAIN spoke for the Good Templars in the M. E. church Sunday evening. She is engaged in organizing Good Templars Lodges. The lodge in this place has eighteen active members. There were considerably over 100 a few years ago, yet the temperance sentiment of the community has not greatly decreased in the meantime.

THE organizations of business men in various towns are going to make poor picking for dead beads. They are also going to injure some honest men who will pay their debts and perhaps make some trouble for the members. In the main the effect is likely to be good if a few can be made to pay who will not otherwise do so.

PROF. ALESHERE has taken a Mis(s) Stepp that will most likely prove the most important of his life. The cards read as follows:

MR. and Mrs. Frank Stepp announce the marriage of their daughter Mary Margaret to Oscar E. Aleshere, Wednesday, August 31, 1887, Carthage Illinois.

MRS. ED. EGBERT, nee Hattie Hahn, has sent her parents in this place a basket of nice fruit grown on their farm near Fremont, Nebraska, consisting of apples, plums and grapes. The orchard that grew the premium apples of the Centennial, at Philadelphia, is located in that neighborhood.

THE RECORD learns of a manufacturing firm that would like to operate 100 or more hands, and wants to come to Buchanan. They are now asking what we can do for them. Shall they receive the same inducements that were offered to the Burlington furnace? Other towns are building themselves up by locating just such institutions as this within their limits, and the town that does not make the inducements, either stand still or go to decay. One hundred hands means at least four hundred persons. A very comfortable addition to our population.

Now comes a new phase in the bridge question. The farmers who use that highway propose to bring suit against the two townships for damages, in leaving the bridge down and impassable, while the township officers parley over repairs. A new span will be put in by the same means that the foot span was built last week.

The water is being let out of Weaver's lake, lowering the surface about four feet. This will decrease the size of the pond nearly one-half, as the margin of the lake is quite shallow a considerable distance from the shore. This spoils it for a fishing resort, and it is good for nothing else. Several acres of marsh will be dried by the process, however.

The work of boring for gas was commenced in Niles, Monday, on a contract for 2,500 feet or to gas. Niles has one hole that was several hundred feet deep, and the most valuable thing it contained was the drill. They were looking for oil. The oil and gas will most likely be found together, when found at all.

ONCE more it is announced that W. W. Graves' new county atlas is about ready for publication, the proofs being all corrected. There is danger that a majority of the subscribers will be dead when the delivery is made. The book will be a valuable one when completed, and will fill a long-felt want. Another might be filled by some enterprising fellow who will get up a good directory of the county.

THE WEATHER.—Following is our record of the temperature, as shown by our self-registering thermometer, for the week ending at 6:30 this morning:

Friday..... 70 48 53  
Saturday..... 73 44 48  
Sunday..... 72 50 58  
Monday..... 70 47 53  
Tuesday..... 81 40 52  
Wednesday..... 82 53 61  
Thursday..... 87 61 64

Paw Paw river at Paw Paw, has five dams in one mile, each furnishing excellent water power the year round. The fact that the power is mostly wasted is a source of grief to the residents.—Detroit Journal.

AND the McCoy creek has six dams at this place and fifty-five feet fall in one-half mile.

GROUND UP.—A man named Fowers living in Niles and owning a small farm this side of that place started to walk up the track to his place Thursday afternoon and when a short distance this side of the city the New York Express which makes about 60 miles per hour at that point, struck him and strung his remains along the track a number of rods. He has been a resident of Niles nearly thirty years, was 62 years old and leaves a wife and nine children.

HAS it occurred to you that next Monday will be the first Monday in September, the time for holding the annual school meeting? One of the things to be provided for is a cistern for fire protection to the Union school building. The question may arise as to whether it is the business of the school district to protect its own property or the village to build the cistern to protect the school property and the surrounding property at the same time.

THE Grange Lectures. The full list of Mrs. Mayo's appointments is as follows: Berrien Centre, Sept. 12; Pipestone, Sept. 13; Sodus, Sept. 14; Pearl Grange Hall, Sept. 15; Bainton bridge, Sept. 16; Coloma, Sept. 17; Benton Harbor, Sept. 18; Stevensville, Sept. 20; Fruit Grange Hall, Sept. 21; Mount Hope, Sept. 22; Mount Tabor, Sept. 23; Buchanan, Sept. 24.

At the regular meeting of the Common Council, last Friday evening, three of the trustees, Morgan, Emmons and Hanover tendered their resignations, leaving three Trustees, President and the Recorder to run the village—just a quorum. They are now looking about for victims whom they may appoint to fill the vacancies. As there is important business to be transacted before the expiration of the year, the action of the quorum is important.

THERE was an exciting runaway in town Saturday afternoon. Mr. Wegel had his horses and lumber wagon near Bainton Bros' grist mill, when they started suddenly, one of them kicking him on the arm and badly bruising him, and ran up Third street to E. M. Pennell's barn, on Ammerman street, ran twice around Mr. Pennell's house, through Jacob Dairyery's lot and into a field where they were caught. The wagon was strung along the route in pieces, and the team and its owner quite badly bruised.

BUSINESS CHANGE.—The personal property belonging to the firm of Black & Willard has been bought by Smith & Willard, the members of the new firm being N. E. Smith and E. A. Willard, both well-known business men, who will work the business for all there is in it. They are now overhauling the machinery and putting in stock preparatory to commencing work Monday, Sept. 12, and it is their intention to keep the factory running steadily. All citizens of Buchanan will wish the firm a hearty God speed.

REDDEN Bros' suit against the village of Buchanan for the recovery of their taxes paid under protest, has a peculiar appearance. They claim the levy to be illegal, which charges may be true, but if true the same follows with all other corporation tax payers, and perhaps it may be as well to determine just now whether the Village of Buchanan can levy and collect taxes or not. No property has been sold by the village for taxes, and those not willingly paid have been left to the village, and there is no more good reason that this should be so than that township, county or state taxes should not be collected. If this state of affairs be owing to a weakness in our corporation laws, they cannot be remedied any too soon.

DR. J. LEWIS is passing away. He is 94 years of age, and he still hangs on, but gradually, he is dying of old age. He has his senses, but one side and his throat is paralyzed, and he can take no nourishment.—Niles Mirror.

SEVERAL remedies are recommended for keeping worms off the cabbage: Some use dry pulverized dirt; some tansy tea; some tobacco, and some other methods, but we find the greatest success in turning the chickens into the patch and cutting down their regular allowance of feed in the park. There will be no worms on the cabbage in a very short time.

BERNARD TERRELL, a colored student of Hillsdale college, is lecturing through this section on "The New South," as a means of raising money to complete his education in that worthy institution. Saturday evening he spoke in Niles and stayed over Sunday in a private family and a correspondent to the South Bend Tribune says was charged \$5 for his accommodation, as a mark of liberality to a colored man who is working hard to get for himself that which makes one man better than another, an education.

THERE is something aggravating in riding in the cars. Conductors can't help it. When you sit back of a couple that snuggle down to sleep, in each other's arms, and fondle like turtle doves, and daylight comes, and, by their conversation, you find he is not his wife, but that of another man who is far away, there is something aggravating.—Mirror.

Are you not getting pretty old to have such things bother you, Mr. Cook?

GAS at Howell! Tuesday morning when the second well had reached a depth of 22 feet, the pipe, tools, etc., were blown out with a rush and a roar. A light was applied, which resulted in a terrific blaze many feet high and required the combined efforts of several workmen to shut it off before it destroyed the buildings near by. The Pentecost band evidently meant Howell when they spoke, last winter, of Berrien Springs being within half a mile of Hell.

MAR. F. SHAFER, the six-year-old son and only child of Mr. and Mrs. Z. Shaffer, was drowned in the canal slip near the new bridge at 12:30 today. He was playing with a companion of his own age on the floating logs there when he slipped down into the water and the logs closing over the place held him from coming to the surface. His playmate, a son of Mr. Joseph Write, immediately gave the alarm at the Wabash depot and at the Graves Lumber Co's mill, where Mr. Shaffer is employed, and from whence the boy was rescued, however, when he turned to play on the treacherous logs. Help was immediately summoned, but although the logs were pushed away from the spot with as little delay as possible it was twenty minutes before Capt. Stines, of the Puritan, who was promptly on hand with a set of grappling irons brought the body to the surface.—Benton Harbor Palladium.

[Berrien Springs Journal.] A Coloma lad named McKindly, aged 14, weighs 235 pounds. The county officers are bound to have been it easy so a dozen new arm chairs have been placed in their respective offices.

Berrien Springs Era. Geo. Ingelright and Eric Tuttle attempted to pass each other at Taylor's corner last night when some dogs got mixed up with their horses. The horses shied and two beautiful runaways resulted in a pair of badly devalued buggies. One was seriously hurt. (Geo. Ingelright says that so many hogs have died in this vicinity within the past few weeks that it will be lean picking for hog buyers this fall and winter. The disease that has carried them off has been the thin, and about spent its force but not entirely.)

Next Tuesday the officers of the South Bend and St. Joseph R. R. will meet at Buchanan and decide on a route from that place to the north of the river. The route where they should be represented at that meeting, and by men who can present our claim. They should also be backed by the public opinion of the village, and be able to speak by authority.

WHAT may yet prove a fatal accident by shooting, occurred yesterday at Brown's eddy, one mile and a half down the river. Young McCormick, aged fourteen years, was in company with his striking. They were in a boat, and prepared for fishing and hunting. McCormick shot at a mud hen and thought he killed it. "At any rate the feathers flew," said John to a Star reporter, who visited him this morning. He started to reload his musket, put the cap on first, put in some powder, and while his companion was rowing towards the supposed dead mud hen, the gun slipped from McCormick's hands, fell against the side of the boat and was discharged. It was a close call for John. The powder burned the right side of his neck in a fearful manner, and either a bullet, or two or three shot that must have been through the neck, passed through his neck, nearly severing the jugular vein. The shore was then quickly reached, and John ran home as fast as his legs would carry him. The blood was streaming down his neck, and he presented a pitiable appearance. The doctor states that the bullet, or shot, passed against the jugular vein, but if inflammation does not set in, the patient will get along all right.—Niles Star, Wednesday.

In Gov. Lucie's regular speech which he is making nowadays at farmers' picnics, he says: "I once heard two Bohemian out on talk once. One was complaining to the other that he could not sell. The other reported good sales. No. 1 said: 'How do you do it?' 'By talk,' said No. 2. 'Talk all the time; don't let the farmer get a word in edgewise, and for God's sake don't let the man's wife say a word.'"—Detroit Journal.

Another murder is charged to Iosco county. A lumberman who stopped with a private family in East Tawas is missing but his clothes have been found covered with blood and the bed in which he slept is spattered with blood. He was supposed to have had considerable money.

Locals. DR. MRS. ANDERSON can be consulted at her office, in Buchanan, every Wednesday, No. 18, Portage St. 10c. You can save money by buying your underwear early, at BOYLE & BAKERS.

Closing out a fine line of Bedroom Sets. Call and see, at MEACH & HUNT'S.

Twenty acres in the bend of the river, will be sold or exchanged for house and lot in Buchanan.

Mrs. W. HALLECK. See our line of School Books, Slates, Tablets, Pencils, Inks, Sponges and school supplies. A cover with each school book.

W. H. KEELER. Peaches at BISHOP'S.

C. A. Simonds & Co.

Niles, Mich.

A busy scene is presented at this

Popular Shoe House.

Once a customer, always a customer is true of this firm.

Best Quality of Goods,

And Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

New Dress Goods in all styles. Call and see. GRAHAM.

Look! Look! Come and see them. Lots of New Dress Goods at BOYLE & BAKERS.

Nobby all wool 40 inch Dress Goods at C. C. HIGHS.

Come and see us in our new home after Sept. 5. New room, new goods, and new facilities for accommodating our friends.

J. HARVEY ROE School books, new, special, and second hand at the P. O. NEWS DEPOT.

Peaches at BISHOP'S.

Talk about Silk, Plush, and Velvets. Why, I am selling them by the dress patterns. Look at C. C. HIGHS.

Yes we have Red yarn, Black yarn, White yarn, Blue yarn, Germantown yarn, German knitting yarn, Saxon yarn, Oh! we have all kinds of yarn at BOYLE & BAKERS.

The largest, best, and cheapest stock of Clocks, Watches, Silverware, Spectacles, etc., ever brought to Buchanan, in The New Store.

J. HARVEY ROE Each and every school book neatly covered at the P. O. NEWS DEPOT.

The best assortment of Tablets, Pencils, and School Supplies in general at the P. O. NEWS AND STATIONERY STORE.

Sweet potatoes and vegetables of the season always at BISHOP'S.

Everything in Wool Underwear will now be found at C. C. HIGHS.

Ladies, to know what we have in nice Black Dress Goods you must call and see, at BOYLE & BAKERS.

MEACH & HUNT are selling Furniture cheaper than ever.

New goods arriving every day. GRAHAM!

MR. E. K. WARREN, of Three Oaks, has several draft and driving horses for sale.

FOR RENT.—We have for rent 25 Merino Sheep. Call at this office.

Ladies, don't forget that we now sell all of our 25 cent cotton gloves for 15 cents a pair.

HIGH & DUNCAN.

ALWAYS AT THE FRONT.

E. MORGAN & Co. offer Luster, Band and Plain White Queen's Ware, all first class, as cheap as they can be bought in the state. Call and see for yourselves.

Handsomest new shades of Blue Wool dress goods found at CHARLIE HIGHS.

TRENBETH has the finest and largest stock of Fall and Winter Goods he has ever brought to Buchanan.

Always at your command. Every thing usually kept in a first-class grocery. Cheap for Cash.

E. MORGAN & CO. TRE

BRAGG AND BUELL.

The Invasion of Kentucky Twenty-five Years Ago.

The Battles at Richmond and Perryville, Ky.

A race for Chattanooga—Halls of the Confederates Gen. Morgan and Kirby Smith in Kentucky—Confederate at Cincinnati—Its Defense by Gen. Lee Wallace—Death of Gen. William Nelson—Brave Defense of Col. Wilder at Munfordsville—Race and Chase.

The attempt to destroy the Union of these states we believe to be a crime, not only against Kentucky but against all mankind.

So declared the loyal legislature of Kentucky in the autumn of 1861. At the same time a bill was passed calling out 40,000 Union volunteers.

In the southern part of the state, however, there was a different sentiment, and early in September, 1861, Bishop Leonidas Polk had occupied Columbus, Ky., with a considerable Confederate force.

Finally it was resolved by the Confederate states to make a bold dash for the fertile and famous Blue Grass region of Kentucky.

His horses and fast horses, his wheel, own and curved horns, was a suggestion of a land flowing with milk and honey to the appetite of the southern army boys.

Confederate soldiers were not only attracted to the rich soil, but were one reason why they were such good fighters.

On the 20th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Columbus, Ky., toward Paducah, Mo.

On the 21st of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Paducah, Mo., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 22nd of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 23rd of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 24th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 25th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 26th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 27th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 28th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 29th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 30th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 1st of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 2nd of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 3rd of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 4th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 5th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 6th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 7th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 8th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 9th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 10th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 11th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 12th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 13th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 14th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 15th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 16th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 17th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 18th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 19th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 20th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

On the 21st of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Richmond, Ky., toward Lexington, Ky.

On the 22nd of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky.

Drags, in arranging the plan of campaign, ordered Kirby Smith to move through eastern Kentucky to Lexington, and then push on straight to the Ohio River and take possession of Cincinnati. Bragg himself was to lead an army through central Kentucky and come out on the Ohio River at Louisville.

While in the interior the two generals were to make a junction. Bragg was to lead the main force, and Kirby Smith was to lead a smaller force, and to be ready to meet Kirby Smith's army at any point in the state, if practicable, and proclaim a Confederate government.

Gen. William Nelson had been ordered by Buell to take charge of the Union defenses at Lexington. He had a force of 10,000 men, and was in command of the Confederate forces at Lexington. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

During this time Kirby Smith's main army was moving toward Richmond, Ky. He had a force of 15,000 men, and was in command of the Confederate forces at Richmond. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Kirby Smith's men had little to eat but green corn on their raid into Kentucky. It is believed that the Confederate soldiers never carried quantities of food along, and were never encumbered with baggage. They were a light and active force, and were able to move rapidly through the country.

The appearance of Kirby Smith before Richmond carried consternation into the hearts of the Union soldiers. His force was only fifty miles distant. With the legislature in session, that body hastily adjourned to Louisville. The state government fled to that city, and the Union soldiers followed with a flock of cattle. It was a saying of Stouevall Jackson's.

On the 21st of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Richmond was fought on the 21st of September, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

After heavy fighting one mile south of Lexington, the Union troops were routed with heavy loss. The Confederate army then moved on to Lexington, Ky. The battle of Lexington was fought on the 20th of September, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 22nd of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 23rd of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 24th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 25th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 26th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 27th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 28th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 29th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 30th of September, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 1st of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Bragg, Bragg's opponent, was a West Virginian. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

the number of slaves each will furnish, and they will deliver them into the custody of Col. Dent. He is ordered to impress a sufficient number of laborers to erect the works of defense.

Wrecker negroes were found at large in the streets they were seized and set to work, and there was wild scurrying and fro of dusky forms, and hiding away as soon as the soldiers were near. At Covington were built voluntarily by citizens of Cincinnati and vicinity. Those of Louisville were made by the forced labor of negro slaves.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

Gen. Nelson was a brave and able soldier. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy. He was a native of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate army. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

commander, was born in 1810. He was a States consul to Liverpool in President Taylor's time. He entered the Union army in 1830, and in the fall of that year became brigadier general of volunteers. He served as many of the hardest fought battles of the war, such as Shiloh, Stone River and Chattanooga. He was a brave and able soldier, and was a great loss to the Confederacy.

McCook and Crittenden at once to advance and form in line of battle on the wings. Gilbert's corps was the center. During the night he was ordered to get water for his army. He obtained possession of the pools. This fighting was done on the Federal side by Col. Daniel McCook.

The battle of Perryville was begun on the morning of Oct. 8 by an attempt to drive back away from the precious water pools. It was repulsed, and in this preliminary fight a young Union division commander named Philip Sheridan distinguished himself handsomely.

There was no more fighting till the arrival of McCook between 10 and 11 o'clock. He immediately found his divisions, Jackson's and Crittenden's, and they were ordered to advance. The battle of Perryville began in a fight for water. McCook's position was near Doctor's Fork of Clinch river. Rousseau's division advanced to this creek to get water, when they were fired on by the Confederates at night. McCook's line formed on Clinch's hills.

McCook's forces, Rousseau held the right, and Gen. Terrell's brigade of Jackson's division the extreme left. Starke's brigade was behind Terrell's as a reserve. About 1 o'clock the Confederates Gen. Hardee came out to the attack with 10,000 men, the divisions of Cheatham, Backner and St. John. The Confederates were ordered to advance. Doctor's Fork immediately in front of the Federal line, and this was the point the Confederates aimed at.

The Confederates attacked first the extreme left under Terrell. There was a strong fire and Terrell's recruits wavered. Their division commander, Gen. James S. Jackson, was killed. The Confederates then moved on to the right. The battle of Perryville was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 20th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 21st of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 22nd of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 23rd of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 24th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 25th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 26th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 27th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 28th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 29th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 30th of October, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

On the 1st of November, 1861, the Confederate army of 15,000 men, under the command of Gen. Bragg, moved from Lexington, Ky., toward Richmond, Ky. The battle of Perryville was fought on the 20th of October, 1861. It was a tactical draw, but it showed that the Confederate army was capable of fighting a conventional battle.

Children's Own For PITCHER'S CASTOR OIL A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

The Greatest Blood Purifier KNOWN. This Great German Medicine is the most effective for the treatment of all chronic diseases.

DEVOTED TO THE TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES. This long experience with thousands of patients enables me to cure every curable case.

DRS. BREWER & SON, Residence and Laboratory, EVANSTON, ILLINOIS.

Niles, Bond House, Tuesday, the 15th of October.

Who is unacquainted with the Geography of this Country, will see by examining this map, that the only middle-line in that direction between the Atlantic and Pacific.

By reason of its central position, access to principal lines East of Chicago and West of St. Paul.

THE GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE. Guarantees Speed, Comfort and Safety to those who travel over it.

THE FAMOUS ALBERT LEA ROUTE. To the direct route between Chicago and St. Paul.

THE LIGHT RUNNING. The cream of all books of adventure. Condensed into one volume.

PIONEER AND DARING HEROES AND DEEDS. The thrilling adventures of all the hero explorers and frontier fighters with Indians, hunters and loggers.

CONSUMPTION. A positive cure for the most dangerous disease.

MONEY. To be made. Cut this out and return to us.

SAM JONES' SERMONS. In the Principal Cities, with History of His Life.

NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.

SALESMEN WANTED. We are in want of a few more good men to canvass for the sale of copies of our new book.

Job Printing. We have a fine press and a large stock of type.

Record Steam Printing House. We have a fine press and a large stock of type.

Job Printing. We have a fine press and a large stock of type.

Record Steam Printing House. We have a fine press and a large stock of type.

Job Printing. We have a fine press and a large stock of type.

Record Steam Printing House. We have a fine press and a large stock of type.