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SPECIAL SALE

EXTRAORDINARY!

Every lady knows that the very best wearing Hose that can be bought for 15 cents is Henrich Schopper's 24 Superior Unbleached. When a merchant, wholesale or retail, wants to show a Hose for 25 cents, that he knows and you know can't be surpassed for real worth, it is always Henrich Schopper's 24 Super Unbleached. Henrich Schopper's 24 Super Unbleached. Henrich Schopper's 24 Super, but a very little shorter length of leg. It is as good value at 25 cents as the 24 Super at 25 cents. We have a lot of 65 dozen of these left Unbleached that we shall sell white they last at less than half price. We shall sell white they last at less than half price. We shall sell i pair for 15 cents.

2 pair for 45 cents.
2 pair for 35 cents.
5 pair for 35 cents.
There it is, 11 cents a pair for a Hose cheap at 35 cents, but to get at 14 cents you must take 5 pairs. We shall make no variation from the above schedule; we are as independent with this sale as though we were offering gold dealars in exchange for plagged half dollars, for the offer to you is fully as liberal.

We are just now selling as good a Endles' Hand-kerchief for 5 cents as others sell for 15 cents. Everybody buys from four to six at sight.

Great Bargains in Gent's Halt Hose. Hammork Spreaders 15cts a pair. Best 51 cent Shirt made. Brass Pins 1 cent a paper. Fast color Satines 6 cents a yard. 75 cent All wool Etamines 25 cents a yard.

We are sole agents for Welcher's Muslin Underwear, the best made, the best that can be made. The only Muslin Underwear on the market made with the same care and perfection that you would

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Business Directory. _____

SOCIETIES.

O.O. F. -Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening. \prod & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

D OF H. Bachanan Grange No 40 meets on L. the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 20 clock P. M. I. O. G. T.—Buchanan Longe No 856 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening. O.U. W - Buchanan Lodge No. 18 holdsits reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday even-

ach month. (1 A. R. Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular V. meeting on the first and third Wednesday vening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post W No. St. Meetings held regularly, in Good Templar's Hall, first and third Saturday even-

PHYSICIAN. DR. LEWIS W. BAKER, Physician and Surgeon. Night calls promptly attended to.

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DENTISTS.

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THERMS. Having recently erected an

Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln' I am now prepared to furnish the

Best Brick the marketaffords. Also

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ranging in size from two to eightinches. Calland see my brick and get prices. HENRY BLODGETT.

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FOR SALE. A house and three lots on south side of M. C. track in Hobart's addition,

will be sold at a bargain. Enquire of

JOHN ALLIGER.

WORKING CLANDED are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the the business. Boys and sirls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business. We make this offer many and test the business. this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine

Dr. Elsie F. Anderson, 116 North Michigan street. SOUTH BEND, INDIANA Treats all Chronic Diseases. Diseases of Women a Specialty. Will visit Buchanan each Wednesday 44y*

BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXI.

BUCHANAN. BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1887.

NOBODY. f nobody's noticed you, you must be small; If nobody's slighted you, you must be tall; If nobody's bowed to you, you must be low; If nobody's kissed you, you're ugly, we know if nobody's envied you, you're a poor clf;

> yourself; . If nobody's cheated you, you are a knave; t nobody's hated you, you are a slave; If nobody's called you a fool to your face, Somel ody's wished for your back in its place If nobody's called you a tyrant or scold, Somebody thinks you're of spiritless mould If nobody knows of your faults but a friend, Nobody will miss them at the world's end; If nobody clings to your purce like a fawn, Nobody'll run like a hound when its gone; If nobody's caten his bread from your store, Nobody'll call you a miserly bore; If nobody's slandered you-here is your pen; Sign yourself "nobody" quick as you can.

If nobody's flattered you, you've flattere

From the American Magazine A Sin Not to Be Forgiven.

"It is not far, and I am not afraid. but I'm glad I happened to meet you, for I have not an opportunity to tell you how much I enjoyed your sermon, When I think that you were a blacksmith's apprentice, and then consider what you have made of yourself, I cannot help admiring your genius. Yes, you must let me call it so. That description which you gave us last night of the Jericho road was nothing less. Uncle said so as we rode home. He said it was fully equal to some things of Mr. Beecher's, and I am sure that is a great compliment for a young man. Then what opportunities you have had! I was born in Smyrna, while my parents were spending a year abroad, but they brought me home a baby with only my name as a souvenir of my Old World birth. But I have always been wild to return to live in some one of those Eastern countries

you would spurn me, and I could not bear that." They had reached the church-door, Orient could not reply, but she gave him her hand with a look which said,

prospects. It was only a poor atonement, but it was something. He strode down the aisle after service, hardly recognizing those who pressed forward to speak to him. He informed the deacon mendaciously that there was a matter upon which it was necessary for him to speak with the doctor that night, and brushing by the elder Miss Pearce who was holding her lantern with a meek air of expectation, he waited among the young men who were grouped by the steps for the appearance of Orient. The lamplight was reflecting from her silken shawl, and it seemed to him with a radiance like that from an angel's wing. The young men made way for him to pass. and Halsey drew her arm within his from her lips," he thought, and braced himself mentally to endure it, with the assurance that whatever her blame it would be less than his desert. He was silent and she did not speak until they had left all companions and turned into the lane, leading to the parsonage, then she said: "I understand what you said to me before church now, and I honor the man who had the courage to stand by his own conviction, even in the face of certain rejection and the ruin of his worldly. prospects. It was grand to see you standing there and avowing views which could not agree with those of your congregation. You reminded me of the young professors before the Ro-

mire you and respect you with all my Halsey's heart gave a bound. This young girl loved him; he was sure of it, and everything else went for nothing. What was the part he had played? Nothing, And before he realized what he was doing he had told her that her good opinion was more to him than that of all the world beside; that with her love he could face contumely and scorn, let it come from whatever quarter, and it seemed to bim as he spoke that he was really a martyr for the truth, instead of the poltroon which he had called himself a few moments before. If she would only respond with a like assurance he could make a clean breast of everything. But Orient only replied reasuringly that there would be no contumely, and that even if Ramoth Gilead did not give him a call, her father's opinion of him would not be lessened. "He has a great deal of influence with the Board,' she added, "and he has some nice appointment in view for you. He wanted me to come up here on purpose to hear you preach, and he was very curious for me to give him my opinion of you. He seems to think that you were still an invalid, and he will be glad to know that you were so strong.

twenty-four hours and about the same number of minutes?"

"O, it cannot be possible," she exclaimed: "what an imprudently short acquaintance to become engaged upon But I know your whole life from the time you were a blacksmith's boy to the present, and all your wanderings in Palestine." Halsey winched, but did not interrupt her. "And father knows you so thoroughly and respects you so highly, and both he and mother have talked to me so much about you. When I came back to my room it was full of reminders of your presence. That explanation of the unpardonable sin which you made in my books were interesting to me, though I confess that I was indignant enough at first to think that you had read my silly jot tings. I was not so prim as I seemed to be when I declined corresponding with you, for I was secretly pleased that you had learned to care for me in such an odd way. Oh! indeed I assure you that I would never have fallen in love with you in this disgracefully precipitate way without that long men tal preparation."

Clearly it was no time now for Halsey to explain that he had no connection with the past she treasured. He accepted the situation recklessly, with all the advantages which it conferred upon him. "So the actual does not come up to your ideal?"

"You are very different," she replied, now. He laid his hand on his friend's inusingly, 'not a bit as I had imagined you. You are very worldly looking. pulse. He had no fever, and his hopes rose, but he was wildly delirious and I never would have thought you a incoherent, and the mother seriously minister if I had met you anywhere alarmed by this new turn in her son's else; but then you are handsomer than condition, which had been pronounced I expected, and so wonderfully talented. I am proud to think you should care for little me. And I, no doubt, as very encouraging when the physician last called. "I think we had better summon Dr. Corcoran," she said at am very different from what you imat length; "he understands Andrew's

agined. Are you greatly disappointed?" case and cured him once before." Of course Halsey protested that he Halsey telegraphed at once, and anxwas not, and he parted from her at the iously awaited the doctor's coming at the country station. The train paused parsonage gate with many assurances of his devotion; and, however false and two passengers alighted. That their relations to each other, these at portly gentleman with the gray whisleast were genuine. kers he knew must be Dr. Corcoran, and—Orient had come with him. He stepped up quickly, a great delight showing through the humiliation which crimsoned his face, but Orient Halsey sat thinking deeply far into the night. He reviewed every possible plan for avoiding confession and

forestalled any explanation. for keeping up his assumed character, "So, she exclaimed, a fine fire flashbut he saw that this was impossible. ed from her indignant eyes, "this was Orient has told him that she was to a piece of deception like the rest, and you are not ill with brain fever. I might return home upon the morrow, and he had agreed to accompany her. On the have suspected as much." She wheeled about and was walking rapidly journey the explanation must be made. Every moment of delay made it more from him when her father laid his difficult, and he bitterly regretted that hand upon her arm. he had not been more honest with her. "Orient," he said, "I thought it was However, to have firmly made up his Andrew Steele who was ill." mind to throw off the mask was some-

thing of a relief and he awoke the

his Philosophy of Despire," a discourse

of Dr. Newman's, and "The Parables of the Talmud," by the Rev. Charles

Eaton, but finally settled upon the first

as more complimentary to her intellect. He was a little disturbed to notice, on

taking his place in the pulpit, that Or-

ient was not in the choir, the eldest

Miss Pearce occupying her place at the organ. All through his sermon he

kept his eye fixed upon the door, hop

ing to see her enter, but only to be dis

appointed. He knew, too, from the

strong stare with which his hearers

confronted him, that his audience did

not care a penny for Buddha or the re-ligion of India. Only Miss Pearce

had just read "Mr. Itaacs," and had,

beside her reputation as a philosopher

at stake. The business meeting was

called immediately after the sermon,

and Halsey, leaving it to its delibera-tions as to his eligibility, hurried over

"I understood that she was going on

doctor. He had driven his niece over

to the station and had not yet returned;

he would come soon; would not the

gentleman wait? Halsey concluded

that he would do so, and was shown

into the doctor's study. A volume of

upon his desk, open to the very one he

talk. The doctor had evidently looked

it up from a haunting suspicion that

not entirely accidental. Orient's sud-

den leave-taking was explained: she

had found this, and it was enough

She did not wish to see him again. He

rose quickly and left the house, not

caring to face the doctor now. He

walked across the fields to the deacon's

house. It was deserted, for the discus-

sion over his case was very warm and

the meeting not yet over. He sat

to Orient, making a clean breast of

everything and begged her mercy. As

he sealed it he noticed that the con-

gregation were dispersing, and the dea-

You see your sermon yesterday evenin'

Halsey wrote the doctor an explana-

must help us keep his mind in a cheer-

ful, calm condition," the local doctor

he had explained the state of affairs to

the pastor and had simply read three

sermons; that of course under the cir

cumstances there could be no call to

the pastorate, nor did he see how his interests could be affected very much

even though Dr. Corcoran must under-

stand that his health was not in so fa-

"I made the best of everything,"

Halsey assured his friend; "it is only

his mother handed him a letter. "You

look as if you were able to read it,'

from her. He opened it with trem-

bling eagerness. But what did it mean? She had always imagined him

the soul of honor. She had loved him

for his goodness and unworldliness; it

was hard to give up her ideal of him,

but now everything was changed. No

explanation on either side was necessa-

ry, he must understand and she could

"Believe me," she wrote, "that my

own happiness is greater than any you

can suffer. To have cherished an ideal

vorable a state as he could wish.

be willing enough to do that."

friends, the Corcorans

not forgive.

wasn't considered quite authordox."

con soon after entering the room.
"I'm powerful sorry," he said,

struck with sudden apprehension.

the afternoon train."

next morning with a hopeful feeling, and his usual confidence that some way things would come out right. "Did you not receive my letter?" Halsey asked humbly. "It is true that you have been deceived, but not by Andrew Steele." And once more he made his miserable confession. As he was not to lay aside his role during the morning, he determined to deepen the good impression which he Orient regarded him with keen, merhad made upon Orient, and to select ciless eyes. "I do not see why you should tell me this if it is not true." the sermon which he was to preach before the fellowship meeting solely with reference to her tastes. He hesishe said; "it certainly is not complimentary to yourself." She did not tated some time between "Buddha and

asked, scornfully.

"Who then is this impostor?" she

house, and they all entered Andrew Steele's room together. He was reading from an open Bible, and looked up vacantly repeating: "Lest by any means when I have preached to others I myself should be a castaway,"

speak to him again on their way to the

Orient stepped firmly to his side, and taking Andrew Steele's hands in both of hers, she said simply: "I have made a great mistake. I have learned that I had no cause to write you the letter which pained you. I am Orient Corcoran. Can you forgive me?".

Andrew Steele regarded her with an uncomprehending, unexpressionless

seemed in the least interested, for she stare. Dr. Corcoran started violently, and eading Mrs. Steele aside, said to her; This is worse than I had imagined. It is not brain fever or nervous prostration; it is insanity." The poor woman uttered a sharp cry.

And he cannot be cured?"

to the parsonage. He was informed by the servant that Miss Corcoran had "I did not say so. We will talk it over." And he called his daughter inleft town on the noon train. He was to another room for a consultation. "They will stay all night," said Mrs.
Steele to Halsey. "May I ask you to
take your things to neighbor Brown's The servant believed that she did so that I can arrange your room for intend to do so, but had changed her

the young lady?" mind. Halsey next asked after the "Yes," he replied, "if I can be of no assistance. He felt that he was set aside as a useless thing, and crushed and indignant he removed his effects. "I will see her in the morning," he said to himself; "and make one more appeal for myself," for now Orient was sermons by Henry Ward Beecher lay busy with his friend talking with him, gently and patiently trying to lead him back to the actual. Sore of heart and had abridged for his prayer-meeting utterly miserable, he retired to his new room spending the greater part of the night in framing excuses and arguments which might recommend him to mercy. At last, completely worried out, he fell asleep, and, tired Nature asserted her right, it was late the following morning when he awoke and saw that a traveling wagon stood before the Steeles' door, and that "his friend" was being helped into it. He hurried across the fields and saw that Dr. Corcoran held the reins while down and wrote an impassioned letter Andrew Steele, propped with cushions, occupied the back seat. Orient was bidding farewell to Mrs. Steele at the door of the house. He joined her, and taking her bag walked with her to the gate. It was only a short space, but it was his last opportunity, for they there was a good deal of feelin', and were taking his friend to their own home, intending to drive all the way

the motion to give you a call was lost. by easy stages. 'Orient-Miss Corcoran," he said desparately, the words tumbling over each tion for the sake of his friend's good other in their eager utterance. name, but he did not feel obliged to of you not to walk so fast, and to listen confess to the deacon, who conveyed to one word. We have heard a great him to the station, and was profuse in deal lately about the unpardonable sin; his regret over the vote of the church. tell me in mercy has mine been that?" At the station he mailed his letter to She looked up at him with eyes that Orient, and returned to his friend were full of hope and happiness, "Fa-Steele, whom he found in a much more ther is sure that we will save him," hopeful state. The fever had been she said; he is confident that when we broken, but he was very weak. "You get him back to my little room, with everything arranged just as it was during his last visit, his mind will go back said to Halsey, before he went up to to that time; his mind will start fresh his room. When Andrew Steele infrom that point, and all this sad interim quired about his friend's experience at be as nothing. Ramoth Gilead, Halsey told him that

They were just behind the lilac bush now, which shielded them from the view of the occupants of the car-"Of course I am glad to hear that there is hopes for my friend," Halsev said. "but you cannot expect me to be indifferent to my own interests. Is there no space of repentance? Shall you always despise me, always think of me with detestation?"

"Oh, no," Orient replied, forcing herself to think of him for a moment, for a little longer waiting, and they will indeed all her thoughts were centered on her patient. "Do not imagine for a "Thank you," Andrew Steele murmoment that I shall cherish resentmured, and closing his eyes he slept as ment, or remember what has happened peacefully as a child. When he awoke long, for I shall probably never meet you again; and what do I know of you? Not even your name? You she said, "and I suspect it is from your were only connected with my life by this distressing experience of Mr. It was from Orient; the young man Steele's. You are nothing to me." recognized the graceful script at once, As Halsey saw the train start he though he had only received one letter was filled with bitter remorse. He

thought he should always consider himself a murderer if his friend Steele should not recover his reason. After a few days, however, he plucked up courage to call on Mrs. Steele. She received him kindly, and lifted a little off his heart by telling him that

her son had shown marked improve-

ment since he arrived at Dr. Corcoran's. Upon Halsey's return to the city he heard from his friend's mother from time to time, and at last, to his infinite relief, learned that Steele had entirely recovered his reason, and his health was otherwise much improved.

About a year afterward appeared the announcement of the marriage of Steele and Miss Corcoran, and shortly after this they sailed as missionaries to the East. No notice of the marriage, however, was sent to Halsey. He was simply ignored. But he felt that his punishment was far less than he deserved.

THE END.

NUMBER 33. The Pain From a Pugilist's Blow. It has been said that the hurts suffered in pugilism are particularly tevere, and that but few pains equal the pain resulting from a blow of the fist squarely and forcibly delivered upon the nose. An incident which goes to support this allegation is reported from Paris. A lion tamer in one of the Boulevard shows was set upon by a powerful and irritable old lion whose cage he had entered according to habit in the course of an entertainment. The beast made his attack without warning or particular cause, and in an instant the man was upon his back be tween the lion's paws. The spectators screamed, thinking it was the end of the lion tamer, but, like a flash, he was upon his feet, and, striking out with his right in accurate pugilistic style landed his fist upon the lion's nose with a spat that was heard all over the place. The lion wheezed and

sneezed and backed away, shaking his head and shutting his eves as if dazed while the man stepped quickly, but with dignity, out of the cage. The blow was a good one, and if it had fal len upon a man would undoubt-edly have "knocked him out," Evidently it made the lion tingle from the snot where it was delivered to the tip of the tail.-Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.

been killed by them in a single night,

while chickens, lizards and other ani-

mals in Western Africa, flee from

them in terror. To protect themselves from the heat, they erect arches under

which numerous armies of them pass

in safety. Sometimes the arch is

made of grass and earth gummed to-

gether by some secretion; and again it

is formed by the bodies of the larger

ants, which hold themselves together

by their strong nippers, while the

workers pass under them. At certain

times of the year, freshets overflow

the country inhabited by the drivers,

and it is then that they go to sea. The

rain comes suddenly, and the walls of their houses are broken in by the flood,

but instead of coming to the surface

in scattered hundreds, and being

swept off to destruction, out of the

ruins rises a black ball that rides safe-

ly on the water and drifts away. At

the first warning of danger, the little

creatures run together and form a solid

ball of ants, the weaker in the centre,

and in this way they float safely into

40-

High-Priced Violins.

A curious history has been told of

Stainer violin, for which, many years

ago, the father of Gen. Morgan Neville,

of Cincinnati, gave 1,500 acres of land,

at the time worth a dollar an acre,

of the flourishing city of Pittsburg has since been built. Stainer grew insane

in his later years and was confined to

his house at Absom, where the wood-

en bench to which he was chained may

still be seen. Tradition says that as

he walked through the forests he

would carry a sledge hammer in his

hand, with which he was wont to

strike the trunks of the trees so that

The extraordinary duration of the

life of Stradivari will account for the

great number of instruments (some

thousands or so are said to be still ex-

ered to be at the rate of \$200 per ounce.—Alithe Year Round.

What the Dude Said.

A pretty advanced specimen of this

class was paying court to the daughter

of a clergyman. He was invited to

dine at the house, and the young lady

assured him that he had better pre

pare himself to return thanks at the

linner table, as her father always ask-

"I really cawnt. I couldn't do it,

"But you must," said his sweetheart,

"Ah, well, I will twy, but I'll make

Dinner time came and the clergy

man politely called upon the young

man to return thanks as the young

lady had predicted. He gave a despar

ing glance at his sweetheart, folded

"Ah, there! Awfully jolly spread.

Consumption of Whisky Decreasing

1840 the use of whisky has fallen off one-half in the United States, while

the use of wines has increased about

Government statistics find that since

ed his guests to do so.

"or your chance is gone."

his hands and said:

There was no marriage.

Thanks, awfully!"

an awful mess of it, ye knaw."

you knaw.

he might test their resonance.

upon which, however, a large portion

the branches of a tree.

Driver Ants.

There are certain ants that show wonderful intelligence, and the driver ants not only build boats but launch them, too, only, these boats are formed of their own bodies. They are called divers because of their ferocity. Nothgenerally be gone. ing can resist the attacks of these little creatures. Large pythons have

and ague, A teaspoonful taken in water, and a teaspoonful deposited inside each stocking, next the foot, as the chill is coming on. This comprises the whole of the treatment.

flat without wrinkles. More can be pressed into a trunk flat than in bundles.

your silver when washing it if you would not have it look like pewter. Use clear hot water, or a few drops of ammonia in the water; and when it requires polishing use a piece of chamois and whiting and rub hard. If very much stained, clean with whiting and ammonia Weather Proverbs for September.

Fair on the first of September, fair the entire month. Is the autumn warm, bright and

We may expect a fertile year.

September rain is good for crops

When a cold spell occurs in September, and passes without a frost, a frost will not occur until the same time in

warm, all the storms of the following As September, so the comming

Thunder in September indicates a good crop of grain and fruit the next

A California proverb is: A wet September-next summer drouth, no crops and famine.

and their children from the bites of gnats and other insects, by sponging the skin and hair with a weak solution of carbolic acid. It will drive away the whole tribe. The solution need not be more than six or seven per cent acid, and it may be added to water till the latter smells strongly. It is per fectly safe. Horses and cattle could be protected from flies in the same

Fueilleton

the New Haven Register. First Tramp-I hear that some of

thim Chinee bastes in Mott street are wearing diamonds. Second Tramp— Yis, bad cess to 'em! Before they come here my wife was able to sunport me takin' in washin'. President Cleveland writes all his

own hand. He tried dictating to a stenographer some time ago, but found that he could do his work much better when he weilded the pen himself. The coins of the German Empire

gold piece weigh each four grams. Miss A .- I am surprised that you are so cold and distant toward your youngest brother.

Rock. Ark., returned to the former city, a distance of over 500 miles, in less than twelve hours. This made the rate of their travel nearly fifty

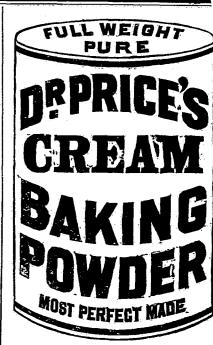
To remove paint and putty from window glass, put sufficient salaratus into hot water to make a strong solution, and with this saturate the paint or putty which adheres to the glass. Let it remain until nearly dry, then rub off with a woolen cloth.

when he came to the door.

"It's none of your business how our milk is made," was the indignant response, and the door slammed most emphatically.

twelve cents a message has now been years, and the gross revenue is now

lem, is going the rounds: A freight the caboose just opposite the depot. train to the next station, which was just five miles distant. He gave the question is, how far did he walk; or,



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

Useful Knowledge.

A damp broom is often an excellent thing with which to sweep a carpet after the first dirt has been removed, but a wet broom a very bad one. If dirt and water make mud, a wet broom will be the means to spread that compound wherever it travels.

To test nutmegs, pick them with a pin, and if they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture. Yellow soap and whiting if mixed together with a little water into a thick paste will stop a leak as effectually as will solder.

A morning hand bath in cold salt water is delightfully invigorating.

To remove wet grass stains on white goods with water, rub in some soft soap and as much soda as will adhere; let stand half an hour, wash out in the usual manner and the stain will

As the weather on the 8th so it will oe for the next four weeks

If the storms in September clear off

Carbolic Acid.

People can easily protect themselves

letters and addresses them with his

Miss B.—You see, he is only a dis-

A flock of "homing pigeons" from Cincinnati recently released at Little

A doctor who had been attending a dairyman's hired girl called at the house the other day. "How's your milkmaid?" he asked of the farmer

The uniform telegraph rate of

in operation in Great Britain two larger than it was at double the present rate. The number of messages has increased one-half and the average number of words in the messages has considerably increased. The following, called a railroad prob-

A magazine devoted to spelling re- The conductor got orders to move his iar words they wil more redily assent to more and more changes." Don't believ we'd ever lern to spellin such a rididculus manr. The old stile speln there just as the engine arrived at the is gud enuf fur us, and flologists had next station, where he got off. The late tu mak nu departurs of this car-actr.—Norristown Herald.

question is, non-as he was walking during the entire five miles did he ride at all?

Absolutely Pure.

A QUESTION ABOUT Brown's Iron Bitters

ANSWERED. The question has probably been asked thousands of times. "How can Brown's from Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would proscribe 1803. Physicians recognize from as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of HROWN'S IRON BITTIER'S no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had over near found. BROWN'S IRON BITTIER'S no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had over near found. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure headache, or produce constipation—all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Billousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malarin, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neural-gia-for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does unitue. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of beneatt is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In comer the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes legin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disapparan; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters in the GNIX from medicine that is not injurious. Physicians and Druggists recommend it.



DYSPEPSIA mediately. Unlike all other prepara-tions of a similar kind, no special instructions are required as to what one shall or shall not eat. This fact

J. N. HOLMES,

without changing the Diet or Disorganizing the System, take



has hever failed to cure.

SWELLINGS, and REURALGIA of the Try this remedy and you will use no other. The rpenso is unusually small and value is unequalled by any other known preparation.

**RESTRICT Troubles and monthly pains are at

US once reliaved by its use. LADIES READ THIS! After Fourteen Months."

hake your own bitters.

A four ounce package of STERETE'S DRY BITTERS will make one gallon of the best Bitters known, which will cure Indigestion, Pains in the Stomach. Fever and Ague, and acts upon the Kidneys and Bladder, and is the best Tonic known. Can be used with or without spirits. Full directions on each package. By mail, Price only 25 cents. U. S. Stamps taken in payment. Address CEO. G. STEKETEE,

ALESME WANTED. Permanent position guaranteed with SALARY AND

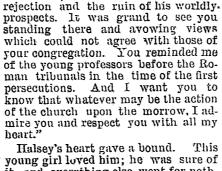
EXPENSES PAID. Any determinded man can succeed with us. Poculiar advantages to beginners. Stock complete, including many fast-selling specialties. Outfit free.

Address at once. (Name this paper.)

BROWN BROTHERS,

NURSERYMEN, (13-30) CHICAGO, 111.





as I have done, and allowing to chester about, it all that was holiest and tenderest in my thought is not a slight thing. The discovery that I have been utterly mistaken has given me a shock from which I shall never recover. I have been in a dream, and the awakening has been cruel. I only hope that I shall never hear from you again as occupying the sacred desk. For me committed the unpardonable sin." Andrew Steele lay dazed. His mind ime, but when Halsey came in he had

Georgia, is 100 years old, but his brother is 116 and unable to be about. Harrison saw Gen. Washington, who came then state capital soon after the war for independence. He was a

Harrison Clarke of Muskogee county,

isting), reputed to have been made by him. The highest price ever given for a violin, unless we take the present value of the land handed over as above mentioned for the Stainer instrument, was for a Strad. The violin referred to was sold in 1856 for literal-

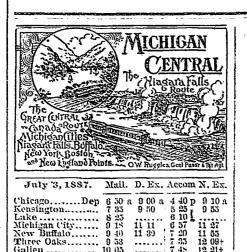
ly more than its weight in gold, as on weighing it the price paid was discov-

Yan Phou Lee, Yale '87, who recently married an American lady of New Haven, has joined the editorial staff of

may be used also as weights. A pfennig piece weighs exactly two grams; so does a gold five-mark piece. A nickel ter-pfennig and a ten-mark

tant relative of mine. Just think, there are no less than five brothers and sisters between us.

miles an hour.



Kal Ac

(Stop only on signal.

O. W. Regales, Gen. P. & T. Agt. A. F. Peacouk, Agent, Buchaman

INSTITUTE.

Benton Harbor, Mich. B autiful New Buildings, New Furniture, Superb Collection of New Physical and Chemical Apparatus, including P. in. Equatorial Telescope, one of Crouch's best Bincoular Microscopes, Anzoux's Clastic Anatomical Models, &c., &c., &c. This INSTITUTE, with a corps of experienced and entlusiastic teachers, offers in its courses facilities unsurpassed in the West in preparing for Teaching, for all University courses, and for business. The ONLY SCHOOL in South-western Michigan and neighboring States whose graduates are admitted to ALL COURSES in the State University without examination. Normal Department, under the immediate charge of the Principal, is one of the Special leatures of the institution.

GEO. J. BDGCUMBE, A. M., Ph. D 3itt Principal.

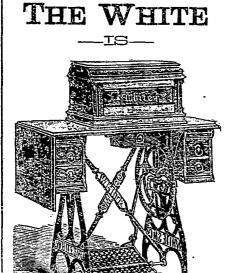
BUCHANAN

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. An efficient corps of teachers. Good buildings and beautiful grounds. Plenty of apparatus and books. Particular attention given to each pupil. School prepares for the best University in the west without examination. A reading room of high rank. Teachers' course. Athletic Association, including first-class gymnasium. A

school paper. Good government. Instruction given in use of type-For further information in regard to rooms, board, tuition, &c., call on or address the Director or Superin-

tendent.



THE EASIEST SELLING: THE BEST SATISFYING

ON THE MARKET. Its Range of Work is Unequalled. It Sells on its Merits. Its Workmanship is Unsurpassed.

Do not Buy any Othor Before Trying THE WHITE, Prices and Terms Made Satis factory Dealers Wanted. WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO.,

J. W. BEISTLE, Agent, Buchanan, Mich.

Estate of Margaret Souders.

First publication July 2!, 1887.

Cleveland, Ohio.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
Drobate Court for said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on Tuesday, the nineteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.
Present, David: E. Hinman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Margaret Souders, deceased. deceased.

Edwin H. Vincent, Administrator, with the Will annexed of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowed the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowed the seventeenth of the seven the forenoon be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrier Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is farther ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchannan Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[Seal]

DAVID E. HINMAN,
Last publication Aug. 11, 1867.



Thispowder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in case. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.



Up to a few weeks ago I considered myself the champion Dyspeptic of America. During the years that I have been afflicted I have tried almost everything claimed to be a specific for Dyspepsia in the hope of finding something that would afford permanent relief. I had about made cines when I noticed an endorsement of Simmons Liver Regulator by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try its effects in my case. I have used but two bottles, and am satisfied that I have struck the right thing at last. I felt its beneficial effects almost im-

alone ought to commend it to all troubled with Dyspepsia. Vineland, N. J.

CONSTIPATION To Secure a Regular Habit of Body SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ONLY GENUINE MANUFACTURED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia.

A New Discovery. Price Only 50c. Per Bottle. This valuable remedy is not only a sure cur? for Neuralgia, but has no equal when used as an in-LOCAL DISCHARGES, or WHITES, ULCERS,

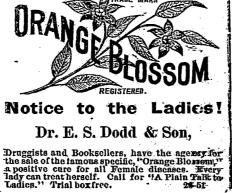
IIr. Steketee—Sir. After laying for 14 months and de toring with seven different physicians without a benefit to me. I was induced to use Stoketee's Neuro Jia Drops. The use of your medicine was the only religion. I am able to do all my work. I can cheerful recommend its use. At Doctors Could Not Help Her."

Middleville, Mieh., June 21, 1885.

Mir. G. G. Stoketee, proprietor Stekeree's Neurolgia
Drops: My wife was affilicted with inflammation and
neuralgia of the womb for sometime Doctor could not
help her, but half a dozen doses of your leadene's Neuralgia Brops cared her.

WILLS J. MILLS. Ask your druggist for Steketee's Neuralgia Drops. if not for sale by your druggist I vii. send it express said, to any address in the U.S., three bottles for ne dollar and fifty cents. For Sale by all Druggists.

89 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich-



BY LIZZIE W. CHAMPNEY.

which you have visited. I hope you will tell us more about them to-night." "Orient," said Halsey in his desperation, for the first time venturing to use her name. "I am a wretch, unworthy to speak to you, and too cowardly to confess the whole truth, for if I did

'I believe in you, in spite of yourself.' Halsey hardly knew what he real; he spoke vehemently, crushing his own heart, and taking a savage delight in the idea that he was destroying his

its resemblance to Beecher's style was "I shall hear my condemnation

I suppose it was your sea voyage and foreign travel that benefited you." A deadly certainly grew upon Halsey's mind. He had never heard Orient's family nume mentioned, but he was sure now that this was Dr. Corcoran's daughter, and that he had supplanted his friend. He was not pre pared for this, and he tried to put the conviction from him-to believe that t was not so. "Orient," he said, as the clock struck, "can you believe that we have actually been acquainted only

on the head. He lay stunned a long on the sin that hath never forgiveness. Halsey led him to his bed and com-pelled him to lie down. Then he noticed the letter, read and concealed it. He saw that it was mailed from a way station and had been written on the train, and therefore before Orient had

at least and against love you have was in too weak a condition for him to connect his friend's readings at Ramoth Gilead with this letter. It was as if he had received a heavy blow uprisen from his bed and was preaching wildly to an imaginary congregation

received his letter of confession. Why or a bath. He has had seven wives had he delayed making it when he and thirty-three children, including had he delayed making it when he and thirt-three was with her? All regret was useless six lots of twins.

drummer-boy during the Florida Indian war. He can pick 150 pounds of cotton a day on an average, old as he is, and is a champion wrestler, his favorite trick being the "flying sallie." Although an anti-prohibitionist in principle, he never took a drink; neither did he ever take a chew of tobacco.

betr let our orthografy alone. It is tu

40 per cent. The consumption of beer has increased from 1.36 gallons per capita in 1840 to 11.01 in 1886. This may be considered a favorable showing as there is choice even of evils. Were those addicted to drinking habit to abstain entirely from the use of whisky and confine their libations to the wine cup or the beer mug, drunkenness would be less frequent than it now is. It is asserted that the police records of large cities show that the number of arrests for drunkenness has decreased quite steadly since 1840.—New York Commercial Business. A Georgia newspaper illustrates the

average Southern negro's poor busi-

ness ability, by telling of one who ask-

ed the price of coats in a store, The storekeeper offered him various gar-

ments cheap for cash, but the darkey

would not buy, and finally the merchant picked out a coat that cost him one dollar and sixty-five cents and of-

does not get the money. Good Spellin. form says: "When peopl becum accustomd to the new attire of sum famil-

in his ability to owe eight dollars.

The storekeeper will not worry if he

fered it to the negro for ten dollars, agreeing to take two dollars in cash and trust him for the balance. The customer jumped at the offer, and, without even trying on the coat, paid the two dollars and went away happy

The very simple remedy of common salt has cured many cases of fever To pack a trunk fold each article Never use a particle of soap about

OTTAWA, Ill., Sept. 14.—The Supreme Court this morning delivered an opinion in the Anarchist case, affirming the judgment of the court below. The execution is to take place November 11. between 9 and 4.

The Inter Ocean of Thursday contained a sketch and portrait of Jesse Merwin, a former Decatur lad who has been arrested in Henderson, N. C., for the robbery of the National Express Co. at Glens Falls of \$6,000. He was sent to penitentiary for three years

from Peoria, Ill., in 1875, for forgery. Base Ball.

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

THURSDAY, SEPT. 8. Pittsburgh at Detroit-Detroit 4; Pittsburgh 0. Indianapolis at Chicago -Indianapolis 10; Chicago 5. New York at Boston—Boston 5; New York 0. Philadelphia at Washington-Philadelphia 7; Washington 6. FRIDAY, SEPT. 9.

Philadelphia at Washington—Philadelphia 10; Washington 3. The other games were postponed.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 10. Pittsburgh at Detroit - Forencon, Detroit 14; Pittsburgh 6. Afternoon, Detroit 17; Pittsburg 3. Indianapolis at Chicago-Forenoon, Chicago S; Indianapolis 2. Afternoon, Chicago 13; Indianapolis 5. New York at Boston -Boston 5; New York 2. Philadelphia at Washington-Philadelphia 7; Washington 3. MONDAY, SEPT. 12.

Boston at Detroit-Detroit 6; Boston 0. Philadelphia at Chicago-Chicago 7; Philadelphia 3. New York at

Indianapolis-New York 5; Indianapolis 0. Washington at Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh 3: Washington 0. TUESDAY, SEPT. 13. Boston at Detroit-Boston 2; Detroit 0. Philadelphia at Chicago-Chicago

16; Philadelphia 13. New York at Indianapolis-Indianapolis 11; New York 4. Washington at Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh 9; Washington 7. WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 7. Roston at Detroit—Detroit 15; Boston 6. Philadelphia at Chicago-Chi-

cago 17: Philadelphia 12. New York at Indianapolis-New York 5: Indianapolis 3. Washington at Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh 9; Washington 2. The following is the standing of the

clubs, in games won and lost, this

	WON.	T
Detroit	68	3
Chicago	60	4
New York	59	4
Philadelphia	59	4
Boston	56	4
Pittsburgh	46	5′
Washington	39	G
Indianapolis		7
	Selli	

GALIEN ITEMS.

Rev. B. McDermond is about to leave for Volinia, Mich.

The M. E. Conference in session last week sends Rev. E. Tench to Pokagon and Rev. W. J. Wilson to Galien and

Miss Witte, from Illinois, is visiting relatives in Galien. Rusco & Swift's company played

Uncle Tom's Cabin to a full house on Tuesday evening. The Camp fire given by the Sons of

Veterans, on the evening of Sept. S. was well patronized. Some talk of the boys disbanding.

G. A. Blakeslee, with his wife and daughter Belle, are making a trip to the Lake Superior country. Normie Smith starts this week for

another year's school at the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Flint. C. A. Witte is ahead on large toma

toes. He raised one weighing 1 5-16 pounds. Four in one cluster weighed 314 pounds and 12, 11 pounds. Who can beat it?

FROM NEW TROY.

On the 10 inst. we received news by telegram of the death of Charley Smith. only son of Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Smith. Mr. C. J. Smith is in Kansas, in Wallace county. Ashort time ago Charley bid his mother and sister in our village farewell for the new home the father had prepared for them, expecting his mother and sister to follow in a few weeks. His death has caused much sorrow in our village, where he was much loved.

Mr. M. W. Boyce and wife are sick. Dr. King is about to leave for Nebraska. Mr. Jean Hill will succeed him in preparation and sale of his

The \$1,000 license in Minnesota has stopped all new business. Not license has been taken out in St. Paul since March, and it is predicted that by January next the number of saloons will be whittled down from 700 to 300.

In the two and a half column inter view in Toledo, Robert T. Lincoln re peated and re-repeated that he is not a candidate for the Presidential nomination next year, doesn't want the office, and would like to suppress all mention of his name for it. He is the only man in the country thought of for President who tries to suppress his own boom but he cannot stop its growing. The more he doesn't want the honor, the more people wish to thrust it upon him: and this all the stronger because the people know him to be really sincere in his declaration that he is not a candidate. Very much stranger things have happened in politics than that Robert T. Lincoln may be nominated and elected the next President of the United States, in spite of his own opposition.—Lansing Republican.

Edward Scott and Marion Crawford were shooting at a mark near Eaton Rapids, on Wednesday. Crawford pointed his gun at Scott with the remark: "Now I've got you!" and pulled the trigger, the ball striking Scott over the heart and killing him instart. ly. Crawford now says he didn't know it was leaded. There is an institution at Jackson that makes a speciality of teaching such fellows bet- trayed into the hands of Edward by Sir ter than to be so careless.

State Items.

Twenty-two car-loads of peaches were shipped from Fennville, Allegan county, Wednesday of last week. A new system of signal flags has been adopted by the lake Marine sig-

The Cushman telephone company is coming into Michigan.

Three Rivers will try to put up a

Soldiers' Monument. Ishpening had a stroke of chicken thieves and lightning rod men at the The Rev. Mr. Bruske of Roscommon,

shot and killed a badger while on his

way home from his trial for shooting a deer out of season. A little girl in Lenawee county named Ignes Putman dropped a pair of shears on her foot. Blood poisoning resulted and she died in a short

James Naughton, of Detroit, is under arrest on a charge of bargaining with a woman to place his fifteen year old daughter in a house of ill-

Shooting 72 shot into the anatomy of a man is called "an assault with intent to do great bodily harm" up in Arenac county. Names have been frequently known to vary with localities. The swamp gardens in this county are becoming quite famed. Crops are just splendid there this season. Mr. Wixom, who began farming there seven years ago with fifty cents in cash, but an unlimited supply of energy, will sell 2,500 bushels of potatoes

Lansing Republican. According to the entries just closed there will be exhibited at the state fair this fall 550 cattle, 502 horses, 555 sheep and 305 swine. The show will, of course, be much finer than it was last year, for it always is. The entries in the other departments are coming faster than ever before.

and carrots this fall, and has 10 acres

of onious and 4,000 heads of cabbage.-

The Chicago Inter-State Exposition.

The great inland City of America now comes to the front with its Fifteenth Consecutive Annual Inter-State Exhibition of the products of Science, Industry and Art, opening Wednesday, Sept. 7, and closing Saturday, Oct. 22.

The Mammoth Building is now crowded with exhibits from almost every part of the civilized world, illustrating every department of human activity, with its latest and best products. It is impossible to do this great collection justice by noticing it in detail. In some important respects it has never been equaled at any temporary exhibition, and in scarcely any respect has it ever been excelled. All railway and transportation lines give reduced rates to visitors, and there is every indication that the usual attendance of about 500,000 will be well nigh doubled. It certainly will be if the intelligent, enterprising, well-to-do people of the Northwest properly appreciate the opportunity it affords.

LIFE IN VENEZUELA.

The Climate - Luxurious Homes and Princely Entertainments.

There was something almost uncanny in the air. We were only 3,000 feet up, and still the pulse grew quicker, breathing was more rapid, a little giddiness came occasionally, and there was a curi-ous sense of sound in the noontide stillness of the scene.

Walking soon caused fatigue, and we might have been not a little uneasy about, our apparent weakness, if our good friend, Mai, Scott, had not assured us that it was due to the change of elevation; that the same thing happened to him, and that it took only a few days to grow accustomed. Beside that change, we speedily found another. At La Guaira it had been uncomfortably warm, not to say hot, but at Caracas a double blanket was always needed on one's bed, and the mercury was rarely up to 55 degs, before 7 a. m. More than once a little fire would have been thankfully welcomed. Native ladies wear white largely, but foreigners rarely find the air warm enough to justify a change from their

tropics, and well paved, though with narrow sidewalks. As a rule, houses are built of only one story, for fear of earthquakes, such as have devastated the city more than once in days gone by. Outer walls are plain and somber, bearing no relation to the Juxuriant interiors. Around a spacious patio or court, filled with trees, flowers, ornamental fruits and a fountain or two, the house spreads its colonnades and opens wide its doors. Forbidding enough to strangers, the portal is no sooner passed than the scene one of true home like comfort, of every accessory that taste and money can provide. They live like princes, these Caraquenos of the uppermost grade, and their hospitality is as free as a Persian's. They have carried the study of entertaining very far, and their dinner parties would be difficult to excel in New York or Paris. Such floral decorations as

be obtained in New York at a first class florist's, and at great cost. It would be difficult to find in any land more charming women than the Caraquenas. Spanish descent has given them a grace of figure and of motion that is all their own. Their pure mountain air and sans souci mode of life furnish a complexion that would be veritable velours de rose, if they would only keep detestable powder away from it. Their constant association with distinguished natives and diplomatic foreigners who largely give tone to a capital, has promoted a quickness of mind as well as a courtly bearing that accords with their fine figures. And they have, beside, a politeness that is wholly native. We found our acquaintances of a month fast growing into friends before the goodbys

adorn every table in Caracas could only

came, and we are resolved to greet them again some day not too far away. Among the leaders we were glad to see wo of our own countrywomen, who, although adopted Venezuelans now, with charming families growing up around them, are still and always Americans, with hearts and hands open to their wan-

dering countrymen. Amusements are many and varied. Two theaters were in operation, one with a wretched opera company from New York—why people will go so far to sell so little is hard to say; the other with a Japanese acrobatic troupe, who were doing very well. Of late years President Guzman has exercised good taste in pro-hibiting those bloody scenes of the bull ring that have so long disgraced Madrid and Havana; and the national entertainment, deprived of its cruelty, seems to have lost attraction. Cock fighting remains, however, and the excitable, nervous crowds who go at every chance of witnessing it, seem to enjoy it very much.—Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in Ameri-

An Old Scotch Tradition,

The following appears in Bayard Taylor's "Views Afoot": "The Scot was speaking with great bitterness of the be-trayal of Wallace, when I asked him if it was still considered an insult to turn a loaf of bread bottom upwards in the presence of a Monteith. This reference is thus ex-Mushrooms Indigestible, plained: Sir William Wallace was begestion.—Frank Leslie's. John Monteith. It is generally said, and

the tradition of the country avers, that the signal made for rushing upon him nnawares was when one of his p friends, who betrayed him, should turn a loaf, which was placed on a table with its bottom or flat side uppermost, and in after times it was reckoned ill breeding to turn a loof in that manner if there was a person named Monteith in the company, since it was as much as to remind him that his namesake had betrayed Sir William Wallace. The Argonaut.

A Cause of Milk Infection. The recent papers on the subject of the milk alkaloid tyrotoxicon show one cause for milk infection. It now seems certain that, as this alkaloid or ptomaine, tyrotoxicon by name, has come to be recognized as a cause of illness, it will be sur plemented by such bacteria as those al luded to. Certain inexplicable cases of milk or cheese poisoning, when analysis shows no tyrotoxicon, may thus be accounted for. Cream cannot well be heated, and may be the vehicle for contamination. Ice cream thus may produce illness. It has been definitely proved that cold has so little effect on bacteria that the freezing of ice cream is but a slight safeguard, if any.-Scientific

An Undulatory Theory of Odor. That odor is, like light and sound. phenomenon of undulation is the belief of M. P. Leclerc. He urges that it is more reasonable to suppose that the odors produced by rubbing certain substanceslike sulphur and camphor—are due to the waves set up than that the rubbing causes matter to be emitted which cannot be detected except as a smell. The garlic odor of heated arsenious acid is a smell accompanying chemical action the same as in many other cases we have light or heat in connection with it. With somewhat imperfect apparatus, M. Leclerc claims to have produced interference of odors analogous with the interference phenomena of light. - Arkansaw

Among the Ghilzais Before a good many of the tents there stood a rude tripod, consisting of three poles tied together near the top. pended to these were goatskin churns, which were operated by two women jerking them smartly back and forth The art of making such butter as we are accustomed to seems to be unknown among these people; but they obtain from their goat milk a tasteless substitute, called mus-cal, which represents the fatty properties of the milk. Another production obtained from it is mast, a thick, tartish preparation, which with bread, forms the staple food of the Ghilzais: in taste and consistency this nast somewhat resembles clabbered milk. A very palatable and sustaining article of food for using on the march is prepared by making mast up into dumpling calls and drying them in the sun. Bush els of these portable articles of food were spread out to dry on the drooping roofs of the tents and on cloths on the ground.

By another process is made a very vholesome and refreshing drink called doke. In taste and appearance doke is closely allied to buttermilk, but by some peculiar process is endowed with properties that keep it fresh and wholesome for an indefinite period of time. A Ghilzais starting for a long journey across the desert takes on his camel a goat skin full of this doke and a liberal quantity of the sun dried mast balls. Half a bushel of the latter and a skinful of the former provide him with wholesome and appefizing food and drink for a week's journev.-Thomas Stevens in New York

Work Among the Indians. Grace Howard, the well known journalist's oldest daughter, writes where she has comfortably established herself, that her plans for the betterment of the industrial condition of the Indian women are already under way. She has not gone west as a teacher, as the papers have reported, but her scheme, which is an original one, is to open on a small scale an establishment for the cutting, fitting and manufacture of clothing and other household articles which the Indians now beg from the missionaries or buy when, as does not often happen, the agents have any for sale. Her work is for her own sex. "Indian girls," she said to me just before her departure, "are like white American girls in one respect at least; they will not go out to service. They do not make good servants, and, aside from housework in the families of the officers on the frontier posts, there has been absolutely nothing for them to do. No wonder they sometimes drop back into barbarism. I want to rive them a chance industrially." Miss Howard is in her early twenties, a fine looking girl, very much in earnest,— New York Mail and Express.

On entering a Coptic place of worship ne would hardly imagine himself in other than a Greek church. In the vestibule there is a large basin for washing the feet, where, ever Jan. 18, to commemorate the baptism of our Lord, the water receives an especial priestly blessing, and then occurs excessive bathing therein by the men and boys. But they observe the day with more gusto in the river. After the Nile itself has been baptised by pouring in some consecrated water, the entire Coptic male population may be seen swimming about. As each dives, another, standing by, says; "Plunge, as thy father and grandfather plunged before thee, and remove El-Islam from thy heart." return to the vestibule trough, it is also there where, on the eye of this day, on Holy Thursday, and at the Feast of the Apostles, the priest washes the feet of the whole congregation! The Coptic clergy must be made of sterner stuff than most -Egyptian Cor. Cleveland Leader.

The Practice of Interviewing. The practice of interviewing has been carried to a great length, and has been much abused. Cases have arisen where published interviews have been declared genuine when, as a matter of fact, the article was the offspring of the brain of some clever but unscrupulous reporter. But in a great many instances, even the ordinary interviewer is a blessing to the public, giving, as he does, correct and timely notice of catastrophies and casualties which but for him might remain unknown for hours or days. In the case of a great accident, say on the railroad, the eporter is the first on the spot ascertaining the details, placing the blame where it belongs, and enabling the public to judge of the cause. The risk of fraudu-lent or incorrect interviews is greatly lessened, indeed removed altogether, if the person interviewed is allowed to revise what he has said.—Martha J. Lamb

in The Epoch,

Seats Should be Lower. Why are the seats in all public places and vehicles graded to the measure of the average man, so that three-fourths of the women must sit on the edge, or with their feet dangling, or barely reaching the floor with their toes? It seems to be one of the survivals of the masculine pretension that never suspected, until lately, but that all things, women included, were made solely for the male greature's convenience. It is not because seats an inch or two lower would be any less com-fortable to his lordship, but simply be-cause it never came into his lordship's head to think of anybody else's comfort in the matter. Every row of feminine feet swinging from the bench of a street car suggests the sensation of congested blood vessels and uneasy muscles.—The

Rainfall of India. From records covering more than twenty years, it appears that the average mual rainfall of the whole of India cluding Burmah and the Himalaya, is about forty-two inches. The range—one of the most wonderful in the world—is from about 500 to 600 inches in Cherra Punji to from 1 to 5 inches in Sindh.

Dr. J. Uffelmann asserts, in The Archiv fur Hygiene, that the proportion of nutri-tive materials in the edible mushrooms has been over estimated, and that those plants are comparatively difficult of di-

WHEN SUNSTROKE IS IMMINENT.

and What to Do When It Occurs-Symptoms and Treatment. When, during the heated term, one who has been exposed to the sun's heated rays begins to suffer from headache, giddiness, nausea and disturbance of sight, accompanied with sudden and great prostration of the physical forces, sunstroke is probably imminent.

If such a one will take time by the forelock and immediately retire to a cool place, making use of some simple restoratives, such as aromatic ammonia. etc. he may be spared further trouble: but if he persists with his business he will doubtless soon become very ill, which illness usually takes the form of heat exhaustion, heat apoplexy or genuine sunstroke, the thermic fever of some writers. Those who are exhausted by the heat have a cool, moist skin, a rapid, weak pulse and respiration movement and the pupil is dilated. In fact these symptoms are those of collapse. These patients will probably recover gromptly, an event which may be hastened by the use of a tonic and restorative treatment.

Those who suffer from heat apoplexy frequently become unconscious at the outset. The heart and breathing appaparatus is not markedly disturbed and the pupil may be normal, but the unness deepens and the case runs on to a fatal termination. An artery has been broken in the brain and the poured out blood pressing on the nerve centers brings about the fatal event. A treatment calculated to draw the blood from the brain to the extremities-hot foot baths, bleeding, etc., promises to be the most useful in such cases.

The thermic fever patient is unconscious and convulsed and his body temperature may be 108 or 110 degs. Fahreneit-that is, 10 degs. above normal. The skin of this patient feels as though it would burn your hand when laid thereon. In this case the thorongh and prompt application of cold is needed. Ice to the head and cold water to the body generally will be in order. Medical ad vice should be promptly had in either of the two cases last referred to. Complete recovery from sunstroke is rare, the brain being permanently crippled in many cases. Residence in a cold climate affords some hope for such patients. -Philadelphia Times.

The Many Uses of Paper. This is the age of paper, and an exhibition of paper objects and manufactures would fittingly commemorate the bicentenary of the first paper mill in this country next year, to be held at Philadelphia, the birthplace of the trade. Paper is the receptacle and disseminator of science, the products of art and literature, the great means of keeping industries and commerce thriving. It barrels our flour, wraps our goods, enters into articles of personal wear and household use, and when we die sometimes forms our coffins. It rolls beneath our railway cars and forms our buggy tops. We eat off it, drink from it, wear it on our heads, necks, bosoms and feet, carry it in our pockets in lieu of handkerchiefs, and tile our houses, line our carpets with it. pack up our goods in paper boxes and divert our leisure moments with paper cards. We make 500,000 tons yearly, import largely, and yet, like Oliver Twist, ask for more. Rags, wood pulp, straw, old rope, the bark of the cotton plant, and even the membranes in the interior of silkworm cocoons, yield it.--Western Manufacturer.

True Manners and Their Imitations. Manners may be either a revealer or a concealer of the true mental or moral condition of a man. When adopted as a veil to hide what is there, however ingenious the artifice, the beauty and grace of truly fine manners cannot be reached There will always be an indescribable something to dim their luster and cast suspicion on their verity. The bland courtesy which covers up dislike or indifference cannot command absolute trust; the gracious condescension which is often adopted to hide a mild contempt generally betrays it in the end. The finest manners are those which express, frankly and unconsciously, the actual presence of fine qualities, in their most delicate shades. All mere imitations of them, where they do not exist; all artificial airs and graces for the sake of anpearances are mere mannerisms, which soon become transparent and disclose what they are intended to hide.—Philadelphia Ledger.

Dividing the Ocean. The suggestion of Capt. Bartlett, chief of the United States hydrographic office, that an international convention be called for the purpose of assigning different portions of the ocean to each maritime nation, will probably be favorably considered by congress. It is believed that this would prevent casualties at sea by ships running into floating derelicts. Capt. Bartlett says in his report: "Each nation would patrol its own portion of the ocean for the purpose of towing in or destroying all obstacles. Frequent re ports are received of ships running into these derelicts, and the number lost from this cause may be considerable. If shipmasters felt that every attempt was being made by civilized governments to clear the ocean of these dangers, their anxieties, which are sufficiently great from purely natural causes, would be mate-rially relieved.''—Boston Budget,

A New Disinfectant. Experiments are believed to show that aseptol, or orthopenot-sulphate, is des-tined to take the place of carbolic acid as a disinfectant and antiseptic. It is a syrupy, brown fluid of aromatic odor, and soluble in alcohol, glycerine and water, and is not irritating in as strong as 10 per cent. solutions. As an anti-septic it is said to equal carbolic acid, while possessing also the advantage of pleasanter odor, more solubility, etc

A Flat Lens. A lens which magnifies, and yet is perfectly flat on both sides, is a scientific novelty. It is made at Jena, by the manufacturer of Professor Abbe's new optical glass. The lens consists of a single disk, whose density varies so that its refractory power decreases regularly from

Necessity may render a doubtful act innocent, but it cannot make it praiseworthy.—Joubert. HOW TO LEARN TO SWIM,

Boys and Girls who Want to Woo the Waves Should Carefully Read This. Books are full of elaborate directions for learning to swim, and in the large cities there are schools where the art can be acquired at all seasons of the year, but it is safe to say that any child having ordinary courage can safely be taught or can teach himself to swim by the following simple method:

Find a place where the water deepens gradually, as an ordinary beach. Often in a small stream there are pools nowhere too deep for safety. Procure a band or belt to go around the bust under the arms, with small bands over the shoulders to keep it from slipping down. To this belt attach a safety line of such length that the learner cannot go into the water deeper than the waist.

The first thing to be done is to learn to duck without minding it. Hold your breath and put your head under water

several times whenever you bathe. You may probably strangle a bit at first, but the ducking will become less and less disagreeable until the disinclination to go under water nearly or quite disappears Of course the bather need not make martyr of himself by spending his whole time in the practice of ducking. He may splash about as much as he likes. Some acquire the necessary indifference to being under water almost at once, When it is acquired let the bather select a place where the water is just deep enough for him to sit upon the bottom with head and shoulders out of water. Then let him take a full breath, distend ing the lungs, and, placing his arms by his sides, lie down on his back on the bottom. If unsuccessful, partially expel the air from the lungs and try again. After having found out by actual experiment how easy it is to lie down on your back under water, go out to the full

length of your rope and, holding your breath, pull yourself in toward the shore. over hand, not letting your feet touch bottom on any account until your breath gives out or you run aground. No matter whether you go under water or not, no matter whether you keep yourelf right side up or not, go right on hauling yourself toward the shore, hand over hand, till you reach shoal water.

When you can run yourself ashore with ease and certainty you will probably have discovered that most of the passage is made at or near the surface of the water, and possibly you will have learned after a fashion to keep your balance and pull yourself ashore with your nose above water. When you can do this, you can breathe through your nose during the passage, and as soon as you can breathe comfortably while hauling yourself ashore you are ready for the next step, namely, try to pull yourself ashore using one hand for the rope and paddling with the other hand. This is not a very easy thing to do, and in all probability before you can accomplish it you will find yourself paddling with both hands and kicking with both feet—that is to say, swimming. As soon as you find that you can keep yourself right side up, and your eyes and nose above water, you have learned the great secret, and swimming with the most approved and scientific stroke will follow, according to your opportunities and ambition.

These hints are intended to meet the most difficult case possible, namely, that of a boy who is obliged to depend altogether upon his own resources. If he has some one to help and advise, so much the better. He will probably learn to swim the quicker, but he must haul himself ashore or the object of the lesson will

These directions are based upon the well established fact that no one can be a confident swimmer who is disconcerted at finding himself unexpectedly under water. Therefore the first thing to be learned is to catch the breath instinctively under any and all circumstances the in stant you find yourself going under water. Strangulation occurs in consequence of drawing water with the breath into the air passages, and even partial strangulation is unpleasant. The first thing, then, for the would be swimmer to learn is to instinctively keep water out of the windpipe. This can best be done by frequent voluntary duckings.

In the rough swimming school of boyhood forcible duckings, often to the verge of cruelty and danger, are frequent incilents, and any preliminary practice will be an excellent breaking in for what most boys are likely to encounter. The succeeding steps are intended to

each the beginner by experiencing that his body is really lighter than water and will float with a trilling amount of aid from air in the lungs and from mechanical assistance with the hands and feet. Once learned this lesson is never forgotten, and after a little practice in diving and swimming under water the novice will find himself gaining a degree of confidence that is indispensible for satisfactory swimming.

The foregoing is intended for girls and women as well as for Joys and men. Women are usually, for obvious reasons, a little reluctant to wet their hair. They often learn to swim easily and gracefully without knowing how to hold the breath. t follows, of course, that when they find themselves doused suddenly into the water from an overturned boat, or otherwise plunged unexpectedly beneath the surface, they become partly strangled, lose all presence of mind and are not better off than if they could not swim a stroke. Let it then be borne in mind by all swimmers that the best way to learn how to swim is first to learn how to sink. -Charles Ledger Norton in New York Mail and Express.

The Republic of Venezuela. The United States of Venezuela is a republic, modeled after the Swiss confederation, with occasional hints from our There are seven states, with a federal congress composed of two houses, a federal council chosen by the senate from their own number, and a president, who holds office for two years. State legislatures have only one chamber, from which a state council is chosen by the members. Voting is supposed to be compulsory, males becoming voters at 18 years, and eligible to office at 21. State governors are selected by the council from their own number, but residence is not required to qualify for candidacy. Each senator and representative has a "suplante" or substitute elected with him, who acts for his principal when absent, thus avoiding waste of time.—Dr. W. F. Hutchinson in American Magazino.

African Arrow Poison. An African arrow poison, Strophanthus, proves to be a powerful tonic in diseases of the heart, and the prediction is made that it will supersede digitalis. Its properties were first brought to notice by Professor Fraser, of Edinburgh uni-versity.—Arkansaw Traveler.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

A heavy stone-cart, with two horses weighing 1,400 pounds each, fell 100 feet into a quarry at Aurora. The horses scrambled to their feet with only a few scratches. Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in the hands of an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis, catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who desire it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by ad iressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOVSE, 140 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y. 17-39

Pat-Phwat is it ye are at, Biddy? Biddy-Sure, it's a bottle of hair restorer Oi'm putting on me old muff.

A Sound Legal Opinion.-6 E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty. Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malaria fever and jaundice, but was cared by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Ritters saved my life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave.

Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all malaria diseases, and for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c and \$1, at W. H. Keeler's.

R. W. Thomas, a hostler of Oshkosh, has been left a fortune of \$100,000 by an uncle who recently died in Wales.

A disordered condition of the stomach, or malaria in the system will preduce sick headache, you can remove this trouble by taking Dr. J. H. Mc-Lean's Little Liver and Kidney Pellets. 25 cents per vial. A new republic, called the Republic of Counani, between Brazil and French

Guiana, has been declared. Undue exposure to the cold winds, rain, bright light or malaria, may bring on inflammation and soreness of the eyes. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strength-ening Eye Salve will subdue the in-flammation, cool and soothe the perves, and strengthen weak and failing eve-

sight, 25 cents a box. The Chinese government has ordered 1,500 gross of bottled beer for the Chinese navy.

and save money, and perhaps your life. Send three two-cents stamps to pay postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, postage to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, pay required. It is guaranteed to Mass., and receive a copy of Dr. Kaufmann's Great Medical Work, 100 pages, funded. Price 25 cents per box. For elegant colored plates,

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, was in hirteen battles before he was 19 years of age.

A Much Married Woman Mrs. Fowler, of this city, was mar ried last January to her sixth husband. and strange as it may seem, five of them died exactly two years from their marriage day. Her present husband has been sick for the last four months with chronic jaundice, and was given up by four of our best phy icians: as a last resort he began using Sulphur Bitters, and yesterday told our reporter that they had saved his ife, smilingly saying that he guessed Mrs. Fowler would be unable to take a seventh better half for some time to come.—Exchange.

The head of the sultan's harem is now a Christian woman-beautiful.

cultivated, and a Spaniard. Drunkenness or Liquor Habit, can be thred by administering Dr. Unines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coff. e or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it; is absolutely harmless and will effect permanent and speedy cure, whether the ostient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been nade temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. IT NEVER The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter im possibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For full particulars, address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. $42 \sqrt{1}$

The £70,000 given to Queen Victoria on her jubilee will be devoted to the training of nurses.

The wonderful Healing properties of Darby's Prophylactic Fluid in case of Accidents, for Burns. Scalds, Cuts Wounds, etc.

Its prompt use will invariably relieve and prevent Erysipelas, Gangreneor Proud Flesh. Owing to the cleansing and purifying qualities of the Fluid he most obstinate Ulcers, Boils, Car buncles, and Running Sores are rendered pure and healthy and speedily cured, no other application being necessarv

Platinum has been discovered near Clinton, Mo.

2-One bottle Cured IIIm. A. II. Thompson, Rockford, Ill. writes: "I have been troubled with Catarrh for years, nothing helped me until I tried Papillon Catarrh Cure. 1 followed directions, and with less than one bottle, I am cured." Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure will positively and permanently cure Bronchial Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Catarrh, also Rose Cold and Hay Fever. Large bottles \$1.00, for sale by W. F.

Damage suits growing out of the Chatsworth disaster will aggregate \$140,000.

People Demand Protecton-Patent Medi-

What are they? As a general thing they are prescriptions having been used with great success by old and well-read Thousands of invalids physicians. have been unexpectedly cured by their use, and they are the wonder and dread of Physicians and Medical Colleges in the U.S., so much so, that physicians graduating at medical colleges are required to discountenance Proprietary Medicines, as through them the country doctors loses his most profitable practice. As a manufacturer of Proprietary Medicines, Dr. G. G. Green, of Woodbury, N. J. advocates most cordially-in order to prevent the risk that the sick and afflicted are linble to, almost daily by the use of pated persons for aggrandizement only and the employing of inexperienced and incompetent doctors by which almost every village and town is cursed; and men claiming to be doctors who had better be undertakers, experimenting with their patients and robbing them of their money and health-for the good of the afflicted that our government protect its people by making laws to regulate the practice of medicine by better experienced and more thorough ly educated physicians, and thereby keep up the honor and credit of the profession, also form laws for the recording of receipts of Proprietary Medicines, under examination and decision of experienced chemists and physicians appointed for that purpose by the Government, before they are licensed for general use. He would most freely place the receipe of Boschee's Ger man Syrup and Green's August Flower under such laws, had he the proper protection, thereby save the

prejudice of the people, and avoid the competition and imitation medicines. -Copied from the Chicago Mail, Aug. Wet the hands in vinegar and cam-

phor after having them in soapy water. It kills alkali and keeps them soft. Sudden change of temperature and humidity of the atmosphere often produce disorders of the kidneys and bladder. Use Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver

and Kidney Balm to check these troub les in their incipiency. When cleaning a stove, if a small quantity of sugar is put into the stove blacking it will not burn off so quick-

Firs.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931, Arch St., Phila., Pa.

A good remedy for burns and one that is generally at hand is a paste made of flour and cold water. The danger of a malaria atmosphere may be averted if you will occasionally take a dose of Dr. J. H. McLean's Chills and Fover Cure.

At Santa Moneca, Cal., water is so scarce that the men take their whisky straight. Appetite and sleep may be improved, every part of the system strengthened and the animal spirits regain their

buoyance by the use of Dr. J. H. Mc-Lean's strengthening Cordial and Blood The skeleton of a mastodon has been found on James Grant's farm, near Bay City, Mich.

Don't Experiment.-6 You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose on you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, but he sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more

Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, lung and chest affections. Trial bottles free, at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store. Wood steeped in a solution of copperas becomes harder and more indestructible.

profit he may tell you he has something

just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting

Curses piles, salt rheum, tetter, burns, scalds, sores, wounds, infant's sores and chassing, 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.

The "melograph" has been invented, by which a person can improvise on a piano and have the music recorded. Bucklen's Arnaca Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all skin Eruption, and positively cures Piles, or no Sale by W. H. Keeler.

A tree planted to the memory of Charles Darwin in Cambridge was recently stolen.

2-The Greatest Discovery Of the nineteenth century, can truly be said of Papillon (extract of flax) Skin Cure. Thousands testify to its wonderful curative powers in seemingly hopeless cases of Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and every kind of skin disease. Mr. O. P. Algier, of Hartford, Ohio, tried everything he heard of or saw recommended, and suffered five years with Eczema until he found Papillon Skin Cure, \$1 00, at W F. Runner's Drug Store.

which cured him. Large bottles only There are now 6,033 Grand Army

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

A four-hundred-barrel flour mill is to be built at once in Omaha. Give Thema Chance!

That is to say, your lungs. Also your breathing machinery. Very wonderful machinery it is. Not only the large air passages, but the thousands of little tubes and cavities leading from them. When these are clogged and choked [Last] with matter which ought not to be there, your lungs cannot half do their

work. And what they do, they cannot Call it cold, cough, croup, pneumonia, catarrh, consumption, or any of the family of throat and nose and head one sure way to get rid of them. That is to take Boschee's German Syrup, which any draggist will call a syrup. and lung obstructions, all are bad. All which any druggist will sell you at 75 cents a bottle. Even if everything else has failed you, you may depend

THOS. MILLER & SONS, Fall&Winter Catalogue OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

puon this for certain.

FURNISHING GOODS. THOS. MILLER & SONS.



THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

W mas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particu-hars free. No canvassing. Address at once CRES-CENT ART CO., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

Is a complete newspaper in all that constitutes the best type of American fournalism. It s a member of the Associated Press, and is the only 2cent morning paper in Ch cago that possesses this first essent al to a complete news serv ce. In add t on thas its own private leased wires connecting its office with Washington and New York. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS Is an independent paper, It recognizes theutility of political part es as means for the accompl shment of

moper ends but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It is unbiased in its presentation of political news. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Is a "short-and-to-the-po'nt" paper. It leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the monopoly of tiresome and worthtess amplification. It says all that is to be sa'd in the shortest possible man-

ner. It is a paper for busy people. THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Now prints and sells over 175,000 sopies per day-a larger circulation than that of all the other Chicago dailies comb ned. Sold by all news dealers at two cents per copy. Mailed to any address. postage prepaid, for six dol ars per year, or for a shorter term at rate of fifty cents per month. Address Victor F. Lawson, Publisher The DAILY NEWS, 123 Fifth Ave., Chicago, 111.

The Chicago Weekly News Eight pages, 64 columns, is the largest dollar weekly in America.

POULTRY.



POULTRY Butchers' Stock. Hides. Pelts and Tallow

OUR BUGGY FOR ONE DOLLAR HOUSEPAINT

At ENTERPRISE MEAT MARKET.

Paint that never dried beyond the sticky aste a week, spoil the job, and then Next time call for COIT & COS FLAORI 4 popular and suitable shades, warranted bland as a rock over night. No trouble Estate of Constantine Wolkins.

First publication, Sept. 2, 1887. First publication, Sept. 2, 1887.

CITATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the thirtieth day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Present, David E. Hinnan, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Constantine Wolkins, an insane person.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John T. Beckwith, guardian of said Constantine Wolkins, praying that he may be authorized, empowered, and licensed to sell the real estate of said Constantine Wolkins, as in the said petition described.

described.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested notice to the persons interested n said estate, of the pendency of said petitions, said the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, hree successive weeks previous to said day of

[L. S.] DAVID E. HINMAN,

(A truecopy.) Judge of Probate

Last publication, Sept. 29, 1887. Notice for Hearing Claims.

O'TATE OF MICHIGA'S, County of Berrien.—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, made on the 29th day of June, A. D. 1887, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Zimri Moon, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, for examination and allowance, on or before the twenty-ninth day of December next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court, on Wednesday, the 19th day of October, and on Thursday, the 29th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated August 20, A. D. 1887.

DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate.

Last publication Sept. 22. Notice for Hearing Claims.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. First publication Aug. 18, 1887. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien-ss In the matter of the estate of Oliver Dalryn

plc, deceased
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Executor of the estate of said Oliver Dalrymple, by the Hon. Andrew J. Smith, Circuit Judge, acting as Judge of Probate in this matter for the County of Berrien, on the 25th day of July, A. D. 1887, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the corners in front of the Farmers and Manufacturers Bank, in Buchanan village, in the county of Berrien, in said State, on Saturday, the First day of October Saturday, the First day of October
A. D 1887, at two o'clock in the afternoon of tha
day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or
otherwise existing at the time of the death of said
deceased): Lot five (5) in Block "A," Central addition to the village of Bachanan. Lot two (2) of
Moses Davis' subdivision of part of the southcast quarter of section twenty-three (13), town
seven (7) south, range seventeen west. The northcast fractional quarter of section thirty (30), in
town seven (7) south, range eighteen (18) west; all
in Borrien County, Michigan.

Terms made known on day of sale.
Dated August 13, 1857.

Terms made known on any of Terms made known on a

Notice of Sale of Real Estate First publication Sept. 15, 1887.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.

On the matter of the estate of Zimri Moon, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Zimri Moon by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Berrien, on the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1887, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the corner of Main and Front streets, in Buchanan, in the County of Berrien, in said State, on Friday, the 28th day of October,

Friday, the 28th day of October,
A. D. 1887, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that
day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or
otherwise existing at the time of the death of said
deceased,) the following described real estate
to-wit: The north-east fractional quarter of section twenty-six, in town seven south, range eighteen west, containing thirty-five neres of land.
Also a piece of land commencing at the northwest
corner of the southeast quarter of the northeast
quarter of section twenty-six, in town seven south,
range eighteen west, thence running east one rod,
thence runnings south forty rods, thence west one
rod, thence north forty rods to the place of land:
The north-east quarter of the south-east quarter
of section twenty-two in town seven south, range
eighteen west. All of said land being in Berrien
County, State of Michigan.

Terms made known at time and place of sale.
Dated Sept. 12, 1887.

EDSON B. WEAVER, Administrator.
Last publication Oct. 27, 1887.

MICHIGAN SEMALE SEMINARY. KALAMAZOO, MICH. On Mt. Holyoke Plan. Board and tuition \$200 per school year. Good advantages for Music and Languages. Send for circular to Principal.

THE FINEST LINE OF CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE, AND A FULL LINE OF

Groceries,

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

grain and get the best prices.

The largest and best assortment of

GROCERIES BAKERS GOODS,

Will be found at

C. B. TREAT'S, Who leads in low prices.

BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN.

Farmers, bring him your produce and

W. TRENBETH

THE TAILOR.

Has just received the finest stock of

Foreign and Domestic

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-16c. Eggs-10c. Lard—se. Potatoes new-60c. Onions - 80c. Salt, retail-S1.10 Flour-\$3.60 @ \$5.60 per bbl. Honev-16. Live poultry—4 @ 6c. Wheat-70c. Corn-firm, 45c. Beans-\$1.75.

Buckwheat-40 @ 45c. Buckwheat flour-\$2.25. Dressed pork-\$6,00 per cwt. Wool, washed, 28@34. Wool, unwashed, 17@26.

Clover seed—\$4.00

CHAS. BROWNELL, of Berrien Centre. was granted a pension Friday.

SEVERAL heating furnaces are being put into houses in this place.

BENTON HARBOR COLLEGE opened last week with 60 pupils.

A NUMBER went this morning to the South Bend fair.

AUTUMN gales have commenced to make lake travel unsafe. Mrs. B. S. Crawford has gone to

Iswa for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. O'Nell.

WE are getting pretty well used to dark streets, it is so long since the street lamps have been lighted.

THE new letter and envelope sheets stamped are now on sale at the Bu-

chanan post-office. H. H. MAXLETT, of Greenville, is to

be examined in Niles for forging a rostal money order. Dr. AND MRS. M. M. KNIGHT left

this morning for their home in Sagi-

Mrs. Perry Mayo, of Battle Creek, is engaged to speak for the Grangers in this place, Sept. 24.

BENTON HARBOR has a new 800pound fire bell, but is not at all anxious to use it.

Hox. J. C. Burrows was in this place, Tuesday, to inquire after his

THE Misses May and Emma Bainton started for the State Normal School at Ypsilanti, Monday noon.

REV. R. K. WHARTON, who has been pastor of the Presbyterian church in Niles the past five years, has resigned.

E. L. HARPER, having secured a permanent situation in the stoo ref Mr. Walter, in Edwardsburg, moved his family to that place to-day.

ATTENTION is called to the advertisement of G. W. Noble's boot and shoe and clothing store, in the south-eastern part of this page.

ST. JOSEPH HERALD tells of a basket of peaches that twenty-six peaches fill the basket. How they do keep cutting down the size of baskets.

J. RUSSELL WEBB, author of the Webb series of school readers, died at his home in Benton Harbor, Saturday,

MRS. WM. CASSELL and two children, of Chicago, are visiting here, the guests of Mrs. Geo. Hanley. Mrs. Cassell was formerly a Three Oaks girl.

No sea serpent has been seen at Benton Harbor, but a muskmelon has been raised there weighing ten and a half pounds.—Detroit News.

JOHN FISHER, of Berrien Springs, Wm. M. Parrish, of Stevensville, and Francis Cooper, of Benton Harbor

have been granted pensions. KALAMAZOO celery costs in this place ten cents for three stalks, while

fruit stand men in Chicago sell fourteen of them for twenty-five cents. H. M. DEAN has secured from one quart of water taken from the gas well

IRA Long comes to town, from his father's home on Portage Prairie, with Board of Supervisors no action can be his bicycle, a distance of nearly five

miles, in fourteen to fifteen minutes.

BENTON HARBOR quit the gas business at 1,205 feet, Saturday, and no gas. You can probably get a supply of post holes in that place cheap just worthless for any other purpose.

Among the pensioners of Tuesday were Wm. Redmond, of St. Joseph, Henry Snowwhite, of Bridgman, and Albert B. Lumbard, of Benton Harbor.

grapes. Great hands for good fruit, printers are. F. M. GRAY, for many years president of Citizens National in Niles, has sold his interest in that institution to Lan-

MR. E. M. GRIFFIN has the thanks of

ALFRED MEAD is superintendent of a fruit evaporator just put up on Roe street and has gone into the fruit evaporating business on a large scale.

sing parties and will withdraw.

It is rumored that a grocery and bakery is to be opened in Imhoff's building, formerly occupied by Scott

Falland Winter Goods E. M. PLIMPTON has been granted a Captain's pension of \$20 per month and three years, back pay, at the same rate, dating from the time of his peti-

> THE Niles Herald was discontinued Saturday, on account of the absence of profit in the enterprise. Mr. Adams will locate in Indianapolis and Mr. Landon will give his attention to the Niles Democrat.

> RUSCO & SWIFT'S Standard Company murdered Uncle Tom, in Rough's Opera House, Monday evening. If Harriet Beecher Stowe could have seen the performance she would have wondered why she had lived.

MARRIED. - Wednesday, Sept. 14, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Graham. by Rev. H. V. Warren, Miss Belle Graham and Mr. H. H. Daw, of Chicago. Relatives of the family only were present.

JOHN MORRIS is in Chicago this weeks buying goods. In addition to the lines he has been carrying, he will bring on a stock of gents' furnishing goods, which will be opened out next

THE Paw Paw & South Haven narrow gauge railroad, just completed to South Haven, is to be built at once to Allegan. County Surveyor W. W. Graves expects to go next week to locate the line.

A BERRIEN SPRINGS girl is the authority that gum chewing will stop sea sickness. It has heretofore been supposed that the swing of the Berrien Springs girls jaw would make those about her seasick. Perhaps this is amistake, however.

GILBERT VAN GORDEN, one of the oldest settlers of Portage Prairie, father of Mrs. Geo. Bush, of this township, and Mrs. S. Bennett, formerly of this place, died Sunday. He was 90 years old. The remains were brought to Niles for burial.

THE Michigan Central will, on Sept. 19 to 23, sell tickets to Jackson and return, at the rate of one fare for round trip, good going on Sept. 19 to 23 and returning on Sept. 24, on account of Michigan State Fair.

A. F. Peacock, Ticket Agent.

SPORTSMEN who want to fill gamebags with the least possible expendiiture of powder, will be interested in Charles Ledyard Norton's illustrated description of "A Pot-Hunter's Paradise", to appear in The American Magazine for October.

THE Indiana and Lake Michigan railroad appears to be quietly flourishing. A mortgage for \$800,000 has been registered in South Bend and is now said to be in Berrien Springs, to secure the bonds of the new road as fast as built, given to the Farmers' Loan and Trust company of New York. The indications are in the right direction.

SUPERVISOR ALEXANDER finished his work of straightening and bracing the remnant of a bridge at the river. Saturday afternoon, and now reports it stronger and in better condition than when first built, as he has braced each of the trusses so that there is no possibility of careening and allowing any more tumbles.

THE stone abutment put in at the east end of the river bridge by the Niles Township commissioner, last year, is cracking and gives evidence of having nearly served its time. There are two ways of doing all kinds of work, a right way and a wrong way. The latter seems to have prevailed throughout the construction of that

THE sale of the real estate belonging to the Zimri Moon estate, Saturday, will have to be repeated. The farm north of town was bid off by Wm. Pears at \$40 per acre, and the forty acres at about \$360 for the lot. These two bids the Judge of Probate refused to confirm. A house and two lots, on Fulton's addition, on which the estate held tax titles, were bought by Mr.

Straser, at \$63. THE WEATHER:-Following is our record of the temperature, as shown by our self-registering thermometer, for the week ending at 6:30 this morn-

ıg:	Max.	Min.	6:30
'riday		-	
aturday			
unday			
Ionday	. 63	57	60
uesday	. 76	60	73
Vednesday	. 85	50	56
hursday	. 73	48	52

LETHE law providing for the change of township boundaries requires a petition signed by twelve free holders in each of the townships affected, to be published once each week for four successive weeks next preceeding the meeting of the Board of Supervisors at which the question is to be acted upon. As but three weeks are now to elapse before the next meeting of the had on the Niles and Buchanan division line before January meeting.

MRS. S. B. FENTON stepped on board the Kalamazoo accommodation yesterday to bid a friend good-bye, and the train started before she was aware of it, and in jumping off she fell and now, as the hole they have dug is broke her collar bone.—Niles Star, Sat-

JUD. OSBONE, a former Niles music dealer, now of Benton Harbor, will go to Los Angeles, California, to take charge of a large musical business. Mr. Harry Plimpton, formerly of this place, is now located there in the same the RECORD office corps for a basket of

> TENT MEETING.-Rev. Perrott, the evangelist who was here three years ago, will return and commence a series of meetings in Buchanan, to last from ten days to two weeks, on Saturday evening. Mr. P. is a fluent speaker and will interest all who will hear

THE temperance address of Rev. Bartmess, of Buchanan, at the Baptist church last Sunday evening was listened to by a large and appreciative audience. It was acknowledged by all. to be the best temperance address delivered in Schoolcraft in some time.-Schoolcraft Express.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Sept. 15: Mr. Fred Abeal, Mr. Sylvester Bahney, Uhiah Gress, Mr. G. Lueser, Mr. Francis M. Nichols, Mrs. J. N. Smith, Mr. John Smith, Mrs. H. C. Tiffany-3. Postal Cards-J. P. Hall, Miss Mollie

J. L. RICHARDS, P. M.

as Mr. White's little boy, in the west part of town, about twelve years of age, was taking a cow to pasture, having a long rope to her horns. She became frightened and ran. The boy tangled in it, and was dragged about the lot until the cow became tired of the sport. One of John Wilber's girls ran to his rescue, and found him with the rope around his arm, neck, body and legs, and he in an insensible condition, badly bruised and no bones broken. His eyes were full of sand, and it was at first thought that one of them was destroyed, but he is recovering, and will be all right again in a few

by which he utilizes a double use of build up a business in the manufacture of these engines as rapidly as his lishment, and it should be made to

The following is a list of petit jurors drawn for the October term of Circuit Court, and summoned to appear at Berrien Springs Oct. 18: John M. Miller-Royalton.

Joel Benson-Oronoko. Gabriel Star-Lake. J. B. Eckis-Buchanan. A. J. Easton—Berrien. Carlton Tabor—Sodus. Clyde Hawks-Watervliet. Frank Norris-Weesaw. Frank Kneibes-Bainbridge. C. H. Babcock-Benton. Chas. Matthews-Bertrand. Albert Hinchman-Chickaming. Frank Simpson-Galien, Philo Russell-Hagar. Conrad Schearer-Lincoln.

John Clark-Pipestone. Fred Collins-St. Joseph. J. M. Brown-Royalton.

was held in the high school room Monday evening. The director's report was read and approved. B. D. Harper and John E. Barnes were elected as trustees three years to succeed B. D. Harper and Seth Smith. \$2,600 was voted to pay bonds and interest, \$200 for repairs and \$75 to buy apparatus. The question of fire protection for the school building was discussed, as to the ability of the fire department to reach the school building with the apparatus on hand, from the creek south of the building, and the necessity of building a cistern that will hold 1,000 barrels, or two of that combined capacity. As no one appeared to be posted on the question the trustees were instructed to make an investigation and report to the meeting which adjourned to the same room Monday evening Sept. 26. In the mean time a trial will likely be had by the fire company to reach the building with the steamer from the race, and it might not be a bad idea for the board to extend its deliberations to fire escapes. There is one stairway for children to come down in that building and any fire started under that and in the cellar: might shut a good many children into the upper story with no means of es-

Following are the appointments of the M. E. Conference for this district for the ensuing year:

Bangor end Breedsville-W. H. Par-

Lawton-U. Mason. Marcellus-W. H. Prouty. Mattawan—G. C. Elliott.

Lawrence—W. N. Younglove.

Following is the report of the receipts and expenditures of this school district for the past year, as read by

Sept., 1886, Balance on hand..........\$1,440 46

From Primary School money...... 686 80

" Niles Township..... EXPENDITURES. Paid Teachers..... Janitors...... 381 75 " Exchange...... 8 00 Balance in Treasurer's hands...........1,000 00 \$9,912 42 The balances in the several funds are

Fuel...... 34 31 Bonds and Interest..... 6 97 \$1,019 01 Balance on hand......\$1,000 14

NARROW ESCAPE.—Friday evening held to the rope and soon became

NEW ENTERPRISE. - Mr. Benjamin Field, of Elkhart, Ind., has moved his family and tools, including engine, two lathes, planer, drill, etc., and has bought the Imhoff lot, on Portage street, opposite the Kingery & Marble mill property, and will put up a machine shop as the work can be done and arrangements completed. Mr. Field is the inventor and patentee of a double engine using but one cylinder, steam, and it is the expectation to means will admit. He has a good start for a large manufacturing estab-

List of Petit Jurors.

William H. Valentine-Three Oaks.

Wm. A. Daufen-New Buffalo. Mitchell Alexander—Niles. L. H. Beason-Niles, 1 and 4 wards. Authory Casgrove-Niles, 2 and 3

Ira R. Stemm-Oronoko. THE adjourned annual school meeting

W. I. COGSHALL, P. E.

Benton Harbor-G. B. Patterson. Berrien Springs-W. J. Hathaway. Buchanan-S. L. Hamilton. Cassopolis-I. Wilson. Coloma and Watervliet-G. A. Buel. Dayton and Galien-W. J. Wilson. Decatur-J. White. Dowagiac-C. G. Thomas.

Eau Claire and Pipestone-L. J. Griffin. Edwardsburg-H. C. Chamberlain. Hartford-W. Lamport. Keeler and Silver Creek - G. W. Gosling.

New Buffalo-J. R. Oden. Niles-A. A. Knappen. Paw Paw-J. H. Tanner. Pokagon—E. Tench. St. Joseph-M. D. Carrell. Stevensville-J. E. Arnev. Vandalia-U. C. Fox.

Monday evening:

" Mill Tax....

THE St. Joseph Conference of the U. B. Church convened in its fortythird annual session, in the chapel of Roanoke Classical Seminary, Roanoke, Ind, Sept. 7, 1887, Bishop Dickson, D. D. as Chairman. Roanoke is a classical village in Huntington county, and here they have a flourishing school managed by Prof. Howe. Conference was pleasant throughout. Between \$600 and \$700 were raised during the Conference for various purposes. Reports show that good work has been done.

throughout the Conference. There were elected for Presiding Elders, J. F. Bartmess, A. M. Cummins, J. W. Eby and R. P. Burton. J. F. Bartmess comes to the Berrien Dis-

Rev. J. N. Martin succeeds Rev. J. G. Knotts, at Buchanan. Rev. Knotts goes to Roanoke, where the Conference

The following are the ministers of Berrien District:

Berrien-G. W. Sickafoose. Buchanan-J. N. Martin. Sodus-J. N. Myers. Bangor—S. Snyder. Marcellus-R. W. Hutchinson. Goshen-C. W. Pattee. Burr Oak-G. L. Mattox. Nappanee-J. Good. Bremen-D. Showly. St. Joseph-C, H. Bell.

Elkhart—J. S. Clever.

The coming October Harper's will be enriched with a beautiful series of drawings from E. A. Abbey, C.S. Reinhart, A. B. Frost, Harry Fenn, W. H. Gibson, Howard Pyle, and DuMaurie; beside copies of paintings by John S. Sargent, in an article upon him. The authors represented form a brilliant group, including Henry James, Kate Field, E. C. Stedman, Constance Fenimore Woolson, Blanche Willis Howard, Rebecca Harding Davis, Amelie Rives, W. D. Howells, Kathleen O'Meara George William Curtis, Charles Dudley Warner, Bishop Hurst, and others.

FIVE years ago a company of Flint girls organized a cooking club. Last week it was disbanded because all the members had got married. Wonder if a cooking club wouldn't be a good golden for the word ledge of this scheme for the young ladies of this place.—Berrien Springs Journal. Not a bad hint, that, for a couple of

Mr. F. J. WHITEHEAD, County Sunday School Superintendent, has issued programs for three Sabbath school institutes to be held under the auspices of the St. John Baptist Association; at Weesaw next Wednesday, Sept. 14; at Three Oaks next Thursday, the 15th, and at New Buffalo on Friday, the 16th, Rev. S. C. Davis, of Niles, E. L. Millis, of Three Oaks. B. McDermand, of Galien, E. D. Rundess, of New Buffalo and J. B. Banker, of Benton Harbor, also Miss Alta Miller, of Hill's Corners and Mr. C. C. Sherrill, of Niles,

will assist in the exercises.—Benton Harbor Palladium. YESTERDAY afternoon as John Webber was digging in the gravel bank in the rear of the M. C. depot, the bank caved in, nearly burying him. He was extricated and it was found that, although no bones were broken, he was severely injured. He was taken home and received medical attendance. He is an old man, and it will take some time for him to recover.-Niles Star,

ONE of the most interesting establishments on the St. Clair river is the River View poultry Farm which is situated upon the old Larned place The establishment is owned by A. C. Merrill, of Detroit, and is conducted by his son C. E. Merrill who resides upon the premises. The business is in its infancy and the buildings as yet somewhat incomplete. A cursory description of the place will undoubtedly be interesting to many of our readers. The main building, 16x20 feet and two stories high, is used for hatching and brooding purposes and the attic for pigeons. There is a wing on either side 20x80 feet, making the length of the entire building 176 feet facing the south with innumerable windows and sky-lights to admit light and warmth. Extending south from the wings there are eight runways, 20x100 feet each enclosed with galvanized wire netling, giving ample accommodations for 2,000 fowls. There are at present upwards of 800 fowls on the premises. With the rapid process of steam hatching, the buildings will soon be filled to their utmost capacity. The establishment covers about ten acres of ground which will be exclusively for the poul try. In addition to this industry Mr. M. carries on the fishing business, employing several men and horses during the fishing season of the year. Our reporter, in company with F. W. Zimmermann, visited the farm one day last week and were handsomely entertained by the proprietor.—Marine City Re-

[St. Joseph Herald.] It is reported that a company has been organized in Chicago with a capital stock of \$100,000 for the purpose of building, the coming winter, an \$80,000 excursion steamer to run from Michigan City and St. Joseph to Chicago and Milwaukee... Berrien county enjoys the distinction this year which no other county has yet enjoyed at any one time. Two from among its own prominent citizens are Presidents of the two largest Agricultural Societies of Three Oaks, President of the Mich igan State Fair, and Hon. Harvey Concerns of Watervliet, President of the Western Michigan Agricultural

David Foster, after spending 23 years in Jackson prison for murdering his wife, was pardoned. He returned to the prison Friday and wanted to be taken in again as he had no friends and no place to go. He is 70 years old. Suitings.

and Industrial Society.

Our people are anxiously awaiting the reappearance of "The Sun". "When Director Rogers at the school meeting, | the mariner has been tossed, for many days, in thick weather, and on an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the earliest glance of the sun, to take his latitude, and ascertain how far the ele ments have driven him from his true course." The Three Oaks Sun has not been seen for about five weeks, and we desire to imitate the mariner's pru-

> dence. Mrs. C. II, Clark and sons, of Chica go, are guests at E. K. Warren's. A number of our citizens are taking advantage of cheap rates to visit the Chicago Exposition.

Miss Mary McKie, one of the most promising students our schools ever produced, went on Monday to the State Normal, at Ypsilanti.

Mr. Burkhart's mule, which was injured in the recent runaway, has died from the effects. The parties who were responsible for the accident have shown their manhood by promptly paying the damages.

Judge D. E. Hinman gave our village a call, on Saturday last. Lots of New Dress Goods at 27 Hon. J. C. Burrows was seen on our streets one day this week.

We are informed that Messrs. Boardman & Wherle have taken steps to open a grocery store in Chas. Closes' building, formerly occupied by C. C. Paine & Son.

our friends. The Featherbone Co. are preparing to build an addition to the factory. The addition will be 60 feet long, and will be completed in a short time. now be found at C. C. HIGH'S.

A number of very substantial residences are going up now, and more will soon follow. Three Oaks is unquestionably enjoying a healthy boom.

THE M. C. R. R. Co., will sell excursion tickets from Buchanan to Chicago, on account of the Interstate Exposition on the following dates: Tuesday. Sept. 13, good for return until Monday, Sept. 19; Tuesday, Sept. 20, good for return until, Monday, Sept. 26; Tuesday, Sept. 27, good for return until Monday, Oct. 3; Tuesday, Oct. 4, good for return until Monday Oct. 10; Tuesday, Oct. 11, good for return until Monday, Oct. 17; Tuesday, Oct. 18, good for return until Monday, Oct. 24, for \$2,50, including admission to the exposition. Good going only on trains No. 11 and 13 (mail and Kalamazoo accommodation) and returning only on trains No. 4 and 10 (mail and Kalamazoo accommodation). To avoid the rush passengers had better purchase their tickets on the day before the ex-

William Walter Phelps, the New Jersey Congressman, has brought suit against the Michigan Central railway, in the Wayne circuit court, for cutting \$1,000 worth of timber from his lands in this State.

Locals.

Dr. Mrs. Anderson can be consult ed at her office, in Buchanan, every Wednesday, No. 18, Portage St.

Seek and ye shall find the little Drug Store around the corner, where you will find a full line of Drugs, Patent Medicines. Fancy and Toilet Articles. all fresh and new. BARMORE. 5

Wanted-10,000 bushels of apples at the Buchanan Fruit Evaporator. A. E. MEAD, Sup't, Look at BOYLE & BAKER'S new

BISHOP & KENT'S. Ladies come and see what a nice ine of Dress Goods we have at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. FOR SALE.-One seven-year-old

Sweet Potatoes at

mare, bay color, weight 1,000 pounds. Good single driver. Enquire at the Zinc Collar Pad Manufactory of H. C. STORM. See our new style Papeteries. v style Papeteries. P. O. NEWS DEPOT. chasing, the read a good Cabinet Organ.

J. G. HOLMES.

BOYLE & BAKER'S 3 Fine line of Cigars and Cigarettes, at the little Drug Store around the MRS. DUNNING & Co. will be in Chi-

cago this week selecting goods, and will open a full line of fall styles Saturday.

Goods are cheap at BOYLE & BAKER'S. CIDER-S. T. BAKER has been making improvements and repairs at his cider-mill, at Bakertown, and expects to open the season's work next Mon-

Inquire at BOYLE & BAKER'S. Celery at BISHOP & KENT'S. 3 All of our 25 cent Cotton Gloves closing out at 15 cents a pair at HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

Call and see our full line of Goods.) BARMORE! MRS. S. E. JOHNSON is at home and

For Bargains go to BOYLE & BAKER'S. To LET.-A small flock of Sheep. Enquire of

prepared for business, as dressmaker.

DANIEL ROBINSON, Buchanan. Look at the new Ties at BOYLE & BAKER'S. (C If you want to save money buy

GRAHAM. your fall and winter goods of Look out for BOYLE & BAKER. Come in and look at Handsome Wool Dress Goods, they are daisies, at popu-

CHARLEY HIGH. Ladies, we have all colors of Silk Plush and we make the lowest prices BOYLE & BAKER'S. Flannels for Skirting now for sale. New Styles found at

CHARLEY HIGH'S Carpet Warp, all colors, at rp, all colors, at / (L BOYLE & BAKER'S. See our line of School Books, Slates, Tablets, Pencils, Inks, Sponges and

W. H. KEELER.
For new Dress Goods go to
of these goods ever shown in Buchan-BOYLE & BAKER'S. Now is your time to buy your underwear. We have plenty of them. Q HIGH & DUNCAN. Sold Cheap for Cash,

You can save money by buying your at the store of underwear early, at BOYLE & BAKER'S. G. W. NOBLE. See TRENBETH'S Fall and Winter

school supplies. A cover with each The Finest Variety

C. A. Simonds & Co.

Niles, Mich.

A buisy scene is presented at this

Once a customer, always a customer is true of

Best Quality of Goods.

And Entire Satisfaction Guaranteed.

25 cents per yard, at

things in Dress Goods, at

and prices are low, at

THE RECORD Office.

and see, at

25 pieces new Dress Goods to sell at

Come and see some of the new

You will save a Doctor's bill by buy-

ing Underwear and putting them on

yourself and children. Mine is all in

I HAVE 26 sheep to rent. Call at

Look! Look! Come and see them.

Nobby all wool 40 inch Dress Goods

Come and see us in our new home

after Sept. S. New room, new goods,

and new facilities for accommodating

Everything in Wool Underwear will

Ladies, to know what we have in

nice Black Dress Goods you must call

MR. E. K. WARREN, of Three Oaks.

has several draft and driving horses

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

Handsomest new shades of Blue

TRENBETH has the finest and largest

stock of Fall and Winter Goods, he

has ever brought to Buchanan. 4~

thing usually kept in a first-class gro-

Always at your command, Every

TRENBETH invites you to call and

examine his stock of new Goods for

the fall and winter trade. He has

Baking Powder for 20 cents per

Received this the 10th day of Aug.,

a very fine lot of suits and latest

styles in pants for men and youths. WEAVER & CO.

A good organ for \$35. In good re-

Just see the crowd rushing to

FOR SALE .- A good Reed Organ, in

The W. C. C. Corset only 75 cents, at

FOR SALE. - A six octave piano

Price \$25. Nearly that value of Rose-

Hammers, Saws, Brushes, Wrenches,

Twenty acres in the bend of the riv-

er, will be sold or exchanged for house

Ask E. Morgan & Co. for S. A.

RUSS' STARCH COMPOUND and

FOR RENT, with privilege of Pur

chasing, the rent to apply on purchase,

FRESH BREAD will be kept at

FOR RENT OR SALE.-A good reed

Call at E. Morgan & Co's for every-

thing in the Grocery line, CHEAP FOR

You will save money by buying your

Mason & Hamlin organ, the best in

the market, sold on quarterly payments

CLOTHING

Furnishing Goods,

HATS & GAPS,

BOOTS, BOOTS,

SHOES, SHOES.

YOU CAN FIND

an, which will be

HOLMES & DAVID.

per quarter, and no interest.

goods at the FAIR. Dealers in nearly

JOHN G. HOLMES.

E. MORGAN & CO.

Rules, Wood Bowls, at

and lot in Buchanan.

BLEACHING BLUE.

good order, for \$35 cash. A bargain.

BLAKE'S for Prize Baking Powder.

HOLMES & DAVID.

HOLMES & DAVID.

HIGH & DUNCAN'S./

HOLMES & DAVID.

pair. First class make. Second hand.

never had anything better.

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M'CLELLAN'S LAST BATTLE.

Lee's Invasion of Maryland Twenty-five Years Ago. How Stonewall Jackson's Men Sang

"My Maryland" on the Potomac. "The Lord Bless Your Ragged, Dirty Souls!"-Lee's Lost Dispatch-Battle of the Three Mountain Passes-Capture of Harper's Ferry by the Confederates—The Sunken Road at Sharps-

burg-Dunker Church. In the consternation that reigned at Washington after the second battle of Bull Run, Aug. 30, 1862, Halleck wrote a hasty note to McClellan, as follows: "You will retain the command of everything in this vicinity not temporarily to be Fope's army in the field. I beg of you to assist me in this crusis with

your ability and experience." McClellan, at the time of receiving this note, was not in command of anything to speak of. His army had been mostly sent to Pope in Virginia. Halleck's order meant

that McClellan was to take command of the defenses of the city of Washington, and that After the bloody fight of Chantilly, Sept. 1, Gen. Pope's Union army—what was left of it-straggled into Washington, ragged, footsore, and half starved. They were allowed to rest and pull themselves together again for a few days within the intrenchments of the city. Meantime, Pope once more requested to be relieved of his command and sent back west. His request was allowed Sept. 7 he turned his face westward, and his back on that eastern army which he believed had never supported him sincerely. Many of his countrymen shared the same opinion It was declared that had McClellan burried Franklin's and Summer's corps forward to the support of Pope, as he had been ordered to do, the Union defeat at the second Bull Run would not have happened. Horare Greeley, in his "American Conflict," says so in so many words. He writes: "Had they been there two days earlier, and had Porter

now and then condescended to obey an order, that defeat might have been transformed into a victory."

At any rate, whosesoever the fault, Pope's bloody and unsatisfactory campaign was over. His star in the east had gone down. The eyes of the country once more turned to McClellan. Those first years of the war were, on the Union side, a desperate hunting

were, on the Union side, a desperate hunting after great generals.

Sept. 2, President Lincoln and Gen. Halleck placed McClellan again at the head of all the eastern army. They personally called at his house and asked him to take command again. The Army of Virginia was no more, and the reorganized Army of the Potomac rose mon its rules.

rose upon its ruins.

The army in Washington having rested, still formed as line a body of fighting men as need be. Rest brought back their old spirits, recruits poured in from all quarters, and soon filled out the skeletonized regiments. Sept. 7 McClellan led out of Washington an army \$5.000 strong. A new campaign was to re-

83,000 strong. A new campaign was to restore the confidence of the country in her Young Napoleon.

Banks was left in command of the defenses Hanks was left in command of the defenses at Washington. McClellan led out from the city the First, Second, Sixth, Ninth and Twelfth army corps, commanded respectively by Hooker, Sumner, Franklin, Reno and Mansfield. Gen. Couch's division of the Fourth corps was attached to the Sixth. Fitz John Porter, with his Fifth army corps, joined McClellan Sept. 11. The total strength of his army is put at this date at 104,246. Of this splendid army, Burnsido commanded this splendid army, Burnside commanded the right, Sumner the center and Franklin the left. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton had charge of the cavalry. In this order the army of the Potomac advanced once more to try con-

clusions with Lee and his men. They did not exactly know where Lee was yet, but it was not long till they found out.

MARYLAND, MY MARYLANDI The despot's heel is on thy shore,
Maryland! my Maryland!
His touch is on thy temple door,
Maryland, my Maryland!
Avenge the patriotic gore,
That flecked the streets of Baltimore,
And be the battle queen of yore,
Maryland, my Maryland!

I hear the distant thunder hum.

Maryland, my Maryland!
The Old Line's bugle, fife and drum,
Maryland, my Maryland!
She is not dead, nor dead, nor dumb; Hurrah! she sparns the northern scum; She breathes, she burns, she'll come, she'll come, Maryland, my Maryland!

So the devoted southern poet, James R. Randall, had sung some months before, and the song was on every Confederate tongue September, 1862. Meantime, where was Lee? . . The war had up to that time been chiefly

waged in what was regarded as Confederate territory. Stonewall Jackson had long been eager to change this tactics and carry the war into Union territory. Both he and Lee had been casting an eye over Maryland. Why not cross the Potomac into Maryland by one of Jackson's famous foot cavalry marches, subsist on the country and threaten Washington from the north? There was a feeling in the south that Mary-

land, geographically, politically and socially, belonged to the Confederacy. The state contained many secession sympathizers. It was believed that the sight of Lee and Jackson and the stars and bars once within their borders would rouse all the Confederate enthusiasm that slumbered in the breasts of the Marylanders. Gens. Lee and Jackson resolved to invade

Maryland. Lee issued a proclamation to the people of that state, telling them that he was coming among them to aid them in throwing off that foreign yoke which had inflicted such wrongs and outrages upon the citizens of a commonwealth allied to the states of the south by the strongest ties. Col. Bradley Johnson, a Confederate Marylander, was authorized to get recruits for the

southern army in his native state. He invited his feliow citizens to join the Confederate ranks. "We have arms for you," he said. "Let each man provide himself with a stout pair of shoes, a good blanket and a tin cup. Jackson's men have no baggage."

Lee only waited for D. H. Hill's brigades from Richmond to join him, thus increasing his battle worn and storm beaten army somewhat; then, September 2, he pushed on to-

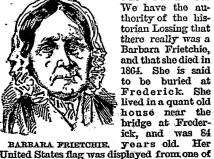
wards the Potomac and the north. Jackson went first, sweeping swiftly forward. He forded the river at Point of Rocks, thirty miles below Harper's Ferry, and raised the confederate flag in Maryland. When Jackson reached midstream crossing the Potomac, it roused all the suppressed en-thusiasm of his nature. He paused a mo-

ment, gazed across to the northern shore and waved his hat. His soldiers caught the movement; cheer on cheer rent the air, the bands struck up "Maryland, My Maryland," and ten thousand voices caught the refrain. So the Confederate army entered Maryland. Lee followed immediately behind Jackson. The Confederate army amounted to about 70,000 men in all. They advanced swiftly on the town of Frederick, Md., reaching and taking possession of it September 6.
"The Lord bless your ragged, dirty souls," said a zealous southern woman to the ad-

The march had been so rapid that thou sands dropped by the way and only 60,000 entered Frederick. If there had been anything triumphant or spectacular in their appearance, had they come with waving banners and snow white plumes and shining new uniforms, they would have obtained far more recruits for the southern army. The instinct for the dramatic, the poetic and the picturesque, ever alive in the southern breast.

would not have been appealed to in vain. But Lee's men, brave and tried soldiers though they were, were dirty and ragged and hungry. Many of them had no shoes, and marched with bleeding feet and travel stained garments. It was not very poetic, neither inviting. The recruits Lee and Jackson had fondly hoped for were not obtained in any great numbers. When it came to the scratch, Maryland seemed more Federal than Confederate, yet it was at Frederick that the incident which gave

rise to Whittier's poem of "Barbara Frietchie" occurred. We have the authority of the historian Lossing that there really was a Barbara Frietchie, and that she died in



Frederick. She lived in a quant old house near the bridge at Frederick and was 84 BARBARA FRIETCHIE. years old. Her United States flag was displayed from one of the little windows in the roof when Stonewall

Jackson came to town, where She leaned far out on the window sill, And shook it forth with a right good will. had crossed into Maryland. He followed, but was uncertain which routo Lee would take from Frederick. He advanced on that town, but slowly and cautiously, overestimating, as he had done before at Richmond, the strength of Lee's army. He reached Frederick Sept. 13 and occupied it after a skirmish with Lee's rear guard. The Confederates had evacuated the place, but where had they gone now? guard. The Confederates had evacuated the place, but where had they gone now! He found out in a singular way. A copy of Gen. Lee's orders to his commanding generals had been left in D. H. Hill's hendquarters at Frederick, when the Confederate army quitted there September 10. The order was issued Sentembers of and yes those days old when the September 9, and was three days old when it was handed to McClellan. It told him all he wanted to know.

If Pope's dispatch book had been captured

half an hour afterwards by that of Gen. Geo. B. Anderson. It in turn was repulsed by Cox, who then fell back from his advanced position to

await re-enforce- GEN. JOSEPH HOOKER. ments. At 2 o'clock they came pouring in. Willcox's and Sturgis' divisions and Harlan's, Fairchild's and Gibbon's brigades. Gen. Hooker's division was sent to sweep

round towards the north and do up the fighting at Turner's Gap.
"Fighting Joo Hooker" distinguished himself at South Mountain as elsewhere. He was already a major general of volunteers, and commanded the First division of the First army corps (Burnside's). His name belongs to the whole country, but he was a mative of Massachusetts, born in 1815. He was graduated at West Point in 1837, and entered the artillery. He served in the Mexican war, but resigned at length from the army and settled in California. He entered the United

States volunteer service from that state in 1861, and was commissioned a brigadier general. He was severely wounded at the battle of Antietam or Sharpsburg, which immediately followed that of South Mountain. Early in 1863 the command of the whole Army of the Potomac was given to him. He held it about six months, then was transferred to the west and served at Chattanooga and through the Atlanta campaign. Gen. Hooker died on Long Island in 1879.

Meantime, while the Federal army was re-

ceiving re-enforcements at South Mountain, the Confederates had not been left without them, At 3 o'clock Longstreet's division came up, after a hurried march from Hagerstown. During the forenoon the Confederate general, Hill, had had only five brigades with which to confront nearly all of McClellan's slowly arriving army. When Longstreet's command arrived in the afternoon there were

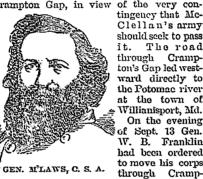
fourteen brigades in all, against eighteen Federal brigades, with all the rest of Mc-Clellan's army in the rear. The first advance toward Turner's Gap had been made on Saturday, Sept. 13, by Pleas-onton's cavalry. This apprised the Confed-erates that McClellan was close after them. Gen. Pleas mton, however, on that day merely

made a forward movement and retired, perceiving Colquitt's and Garland's Confederate brigades at the Gap. The Confederate brigades of Drayton, Law. G. T. Anderson and Hood, of Longstreet's division, after their arrival fronted Cox at Fox's Gap. On the north, at Turner's Gap, opposed to Hooker were the brigades of

obes, Colquitt, Garnett and several others. At Fox's Gap the fight raged all day. At Turner's Gap it raged only during the latter part of the afternoon. At both points the Confederates were beaten. That 14th of September was the day of mountain gap battles. Down at Crampton's

Gap there was yet a third fight. The Confederate general, Lafayette McLaws, occupied Maryland Heights, opposite Harper's Ferry. It was the day before the surrender of the Ferry.

But Gen. McLaws kept strict watch over Crampton Gap, in view of the very contingency that Mc-Clellan's army



GEN. M'LAWS, C. S. A. to move ms corps through Cramp-ton's Gap "at daybreak next morning." He was twelve miles away. If the march had been made that night the fate of battle might have been changed. Franklin would have passed Crampton's Gap without opposition, and thus been safe between the two Lee's army on the north and south. As it was, he reached the Gap about noon of the 14th. The Confederates were fully apprised of his movements by that time, and McLaws had sent Gen Cobb with three brigades to meet him. There was bloody fighting for three hours. Franklin and his men defeated Cobb, gained the crest of the Gap and passed beyond and westward down into Pleasant valley, between South mountain and Elk ountain. Gen. Lafavette McLaws rendered efficient

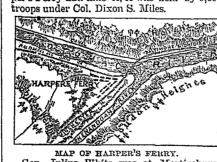
Gen. Lafayette McLaws rendered efficient aid to the Confederates throughout the whole Maryland campaign, beginning at the siege of Harper's Ferry. He also distinguished himself at Fredericksburg and afterwards at Gettysburg. Gen. McLaws was a Georgian and a graduate of West Point in 1842. He served in the Mexican rate Wis extinct Safety. served in the Mexican war. His active fighting life continued through the whole of the civil war, and he surrendered finally with Lec in 1805.

Lee in 1805.

In what may be called the three Gap fights on South Mountain that Sunday, September 14, 1862, the Ecderals were in every case actually victorious. But the strategic victory was all on the side of the Confederates. That day gave time for Lee's scattered forces are the confederates. That day gave time for Lee's scattered forces to begin to get together again. D. H. Hill says that he was "fighting for time" all that bloody day. He gained it. If McClellan's army had crossed the passes even one day carlier Harper's Ferry might have been saved to the Federals, and Lee's army would have found it impossible to reunite.

South Mountain itself is not a single peak, but one long, unbroken ridge continuing but one long, unbroken ridge, continuing many miles. At its summit near Turner's Gap is a point called the Mountain House. From this clevated position the Confederate general Hill gazed on the approach of McClellan's army in the valley below. Far as the eye could see in the distance, the marching user game or column area to the service of the confederate of the column area of the column area. ing neu came on, column upon column. "It was a grand and glorious spectacle," says Gen. Hill; "I had never seen so tremendous an army before. I did not see one like it afterwards."

HARPER'S FERRY. At the time Gen. Lee ordered Jackson Walker and McLaws to close in upon Harper's Ferry and take it, it was held by 9,000 troops under Col. Dixon S. Miles.



Gen, Julius White was at Martinsburg, Va., a Federal outpost some miles away,

with 2.500 men. Military critics from the safe distance both of time and space say now that when news came that Lee's whole army was in that vicinity, though on the Maryland side of the Potomac, the garrison at Harper's Ferry should have either been strengthened or the place evacuated and the troops sent to join the main Union army. Neither was done, although McCleilan had recommended that the Ferry should be abandoned, as it was of no great strategic importance. But Gen. Halleck thought Harper's Ferry must be held at all hazard, just as Lee thought it must be taken at all hazard.

Lee's "special order No. 191" informed McClellan that Jackson was to cross the Potomac and take possession of Martinsburg, Va., and the Baltimore and Ohio railroad at that point. McLaws was to take possession of Maryland heights, then of the town of Harper's Ferry, opposite. Walker was to cross the Potomac below Harper's Ferry, move up the Virginia side and possess him-self of Loudon heights and co-operate with McLaws. By referring to the map the reader will see where the points named are situated. The story may be told briefly. Harper's Ferry was surrendered to the Confederates

Sept. 15, with all the garrison, except the cavalry, which had escaped. There was sharp fighting. Col. Miles received a wound from which he died next day. At the approach of Jackson Gen. White, with his little command, had left Martinsburg and joined Miles at Harper's Ferry. Miles being wounded, it was White who surrendered the garrison by advice of a council of war. There have been few points of controversy during our civil war more hotly discussed than whether Miles should have surrendered Harper's Ferry. The surrounding heights com-manded the place completely, and these speedily fell into possession of the Confederates, because Miles had not men enough to

After Col. Miles' death his action in yielding up Harper's Ferry was consured by the governm number of The Century, asks those who still find fault with the surrender to explain how a garrison of raw recruits, under fire for the first time, could hold three square miles against veteran soldiers three times their number, and occupying positions which com-manded the whole field. Col. Miles had sent urgent messages both to Halleck and McClellan that he could not



Sharpsburg. Antietam, too, Tike Waterloo, hold the place had its terrible sunken road. This was a road to the southeast of Dunker church and between that and Antietam creek. When the fighting ceased that bloody day the sunken road was piled even full with the bodies of Confederate dead. Antietam was a drawn battle. The Federal forces were not pushed into action vigor-

Lee had about 40,000. The Union loss was 11,426, the Confederate loss 10,000. In the whole campaign in Maryland the Federal army lost 14,200, the Confederates 12,500. There was a fearful loss of officers on both sides at Antietam. There was no fighting on the 18th of September. McClellan was pre-paring to renew it on the 19th. But the night of the 18th the worn and exhausted Confedcrates folded their tents and stole away down

the Shepherdstown road and across the Potomac, five miles into Virginia. The invasion of Maryland was ended. Among officers killed at Antictam were some of the bravest and best on both sides. Maj. Gen. Israel B. Richardson was one

whose death was greatly lamented. He was a Vermonter by birth, strong, cool and courageous. He was born in 1819 and was graduated in 1841. It is notable that the generals in the civil war were almost without exception
West Point graduates. Many of them had resigned from

the service and were in civil life GEN. RICHARDSON. when the fighting began, but when the war note sounded the

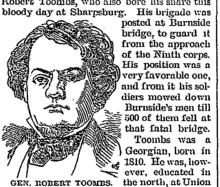
old military instinct stirred within them, the old military habit dominated them again, and they hastened to tender their services for the contest. Gen. Richardson was in both the Seminole and Mexican wars, and in all the hardest fighting of the Army of the Potomac up to his death. He had only been appointed a major general July 4, 1852. He was actively engaged at South Mountain three days before receiving the mortal wound at Anticcam.

He did not die at once, but lingered in a suffering state at Fry's house, McClellan's headquarters, whither he was carried from the field. He died Nov. 3. Brig. Gen. George B. Anderson's death caused profound regret on the Confederate side. He was yet a young man. He was on the Confederate center, and was mortally

wounded shortly after the fatal shot struck Gen. Richardson on the Union side. The brigade of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who took his division commander's place after the latter was wounded, participated in the terrible fighting at the sunken road. The career of Gen. Roger A. Pryor is a notable instance of the changes time has brought about. A native of Dinwiddie county, Va., he was one of the most zealous of Confederates. He went in person to South Carolina to urge on the secession cause to the

point of war. He fought for the Confederacy both in its armies and in its congress. Once during the war he was captured by the Federals and imprisoned in Fort Lalayette. And now, twenty-five years after he fought the North in the bloody battle of Antietam he finds himself engaged in a peaceful and lu crative law practice in New York city When sometimes he sails down the bay for a pleasure trip in summer, or steams out of New York harbor in an iron ship for a longer journey across the Atlantic, as he glides past the Narrows, his eyes rest upon the green earthworks of old Fort Lafayette, where he

was a prisoner nearly a quarter of a century Very different was that utter preconcilable, Robert Toombs, who also bore his share this bloody day at Sharpsburg. His brigade was posted at Burnside bridge, to guard it



1810. He was, how-ever, educated in GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS. GEN. ROBERT TOOMBS. the north, at Union college, New York. In 1861 he was in the United States senate from Georgia. On the United States senate from Georgia. On the 7th of January he made his last speech in the senate. It was so remarkable that old members remember it and talk of it to this day. He demanded the right to take slaves into all the territories of the Union and hold them as property. He demanded, likewise, that slave property should be protected in the free states. "You answer No!" he shouted. "It is the price of my allegiance. I would rather, see

price of my allegiance. I would rather see the population of my own, my native land, beneath the sod than that they should support for one hour such a government."

Gen. Toombs died not long since in Georgia, boasting to the last that he had never been 'reconstructed."

"reconstructed."

For six weeks after Antietam the Union army remained inactive in Maryland. Nov. 1 they crossed again into Virginia. McClellan was preparing for another campaign against Lee, whose army had by this time been increased by recruiting to nearly 70,000 men. Lee, when McClellan crossed the Potomac, retreated southward. He himself, with half his army, marched up the Shenandoah valley, thence to Culpepper, where he took position. Jackson, with the cavalry, was left three days' belind him, to watch McClellan, and if possible attack him. This division of Lee's force gave the Federals a favorable opand if possible attack him. This division of Lee's force gave the Federals a favorable opportunity for attack. McClellan was about to take advantage of it. He massed his army near Warrenton, six miles north of Lee. He had resolved on a battle speedily. He was even directing the disposition of his forces for the attack when, all unexpected to him, an order came Nov. 7, relieving him from command, and appointing Gen. Rurside in his place. and appointing Gen. Burnside in his place.

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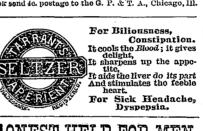
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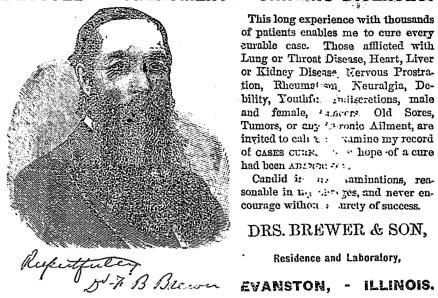
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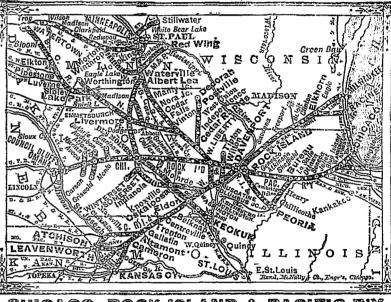
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Niles, Rond Rouse, Tuesday, the 11th of October.

who is unacquainted with the Geography of this country, will



Chicaco, rock Island & Pacific R'Y By reason of its central position, close relation to principal lines East of Chicago and continuous lines at terminal points West, Northwest and Southwest—is the only true middle-link in that transcontinental system which invites and facilitates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific. nates travel and traffic in either direction between the Atlantic and Pacific. The Rock Island main line and branches include Chicago, Joliet, Ottawa, I.a. Salle, Peoria, Geneseo, Moline and Rock Island, in Illinois; Davenport, Muscatine, Washington, Fairfield, Ottumwa, Oskaloosa, West Liberty, Iowa City, Des Moines, Indianole, Winterset, Atlantic, Kuoxville, Audubon, Harian, Guthrie Centre and Council Bluffs, in Iowa; Gallatin, Trenton, St. Joseph, Cameron and Kansas City, in Missouri; Leavenworth and Atchison, in Kansas; Albert Lea, Minneapolis and St. Paul, in Minnesots; Watertown in Dakota, and hundreds of intermediate cities, towns and villages. THE CREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

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Notice for Hearing Claims.

Notice for Hearing Glaims.

Other of Michigan, County of Berrien,—ss.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, made on the first day of July, A. D. 1887, six months from that date were allowed lor creditors to present their claims against the estate of George Kaiser, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, for examination and allowance, on or before the second day of January next, and that sale claims will be heard before said Court, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November, and on Monday, the second day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of January next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days. Dated August 20, A. D. 1887. DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate.

Last publication Sept. 22.

Mortgage Sale.

Mortgage Sale.

The sum of nine hundred and eighteen dollars and fourteen cents is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a mortgage made by Jermoin G. Gilson and Charlotte Gilson, his wife, to Truman Hinman, dated July first, 1875, and recorded July 18t, 1875, in Libersixteen of Mortgages, on page 371, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Berrien County, Michigan. Pursuant, therefore, to the power of sale in said mortgage contained the premises therein described, to-wit: The north half of the north-cast quarter of the north-cast quarter of the north-cast quarter of the south-cast quarter of section thirteen, all in town five south, range eighteen west, in Berrien County, aforesaid, will be sold at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, on Friday, the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1887, at one o'clock in the atternoon to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, to getter with the attorney fee mentioned therein and costs of foreclosure.

August 18, 1837.

DAVID E. HINMAN, Executor of the estate of Truman Hinma n, d ceased.

Roscoe D. Dix, Attorney for Executor.

Last publication Nov, 17,

Last publication Nov. 17.

to be buried at ick, and was 8

McClellan had been puzzled to know what Lee would do next after the battle of Chan-tilly. He knew by September 7 that they

If Pope's dispatch book had been captured by the Confederates a month before, and the Federal plans laid bare, the Union army was avenged now. The fatal "special order No. 101" revealed that Harper's Ferry, Va. was the great objective point of Lee. This special order became known through the south as the "Lost Dispatch." Gen. D. H. Hill, however, declares that it misled McClellan, and that the state of the second secon

it did not amount to anything anyway. SOUTH MOUNTAIN. Sept. 14 occurred the battle which is at the north called South Mountain, but in the south known as Boonsboro. When the Confederates marched out of Frederick, Gen. D. H. Hill had been left as a rear guard with the reserve artillery and supply trains at the

Gen. David Harvey Hill is one of the soldiers of that stirring time who has lived to fight his battles o'er again in remembrance

and to write his memoirs of them. He was born in South Carolina in 1824, graduated at 同學 West Point in 1842, and served in the Mexican war. After that he resigned and became a professor of mathematies. When the

civil war began be, was principal of the at Charlotte, N. C. military institute GEN. D. H. HILL. He immediately en-tered the Confederate service as colonel of a

North Carolina regiment. He was actively engaged throughout the whole war, having speedily become a major general and division ommander. He was a brother-in-law of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson. He displayed good generalship Sept. 14. 1862, at South Mountain. On the map of Maryland will be seen three short mountain ranges or spurs, running slightly east of north from the left bank of the Potomac river. The most southerly is the Catoctin, the next is the ridge called South

mountains, while west of that is the crooked, short Elk mountain range. They belong to the Blue Ridge system. It was all about this region, marching and counter marching, dodging through the mountain gaps, that the Federal and Confederate fought the Maryland campaign a quarter century ago. Pleasant Valley, often mentioned, is between the Elk nountain and South mountain range. Boonsboro is a village near the foot of South mountain on its west side. Boonsboro is thirteen miles from Hagerstown, which is on the northwest. The battle of South Mountain, Sept. 14,

vas a series of short yet sufficiently bloody fights around Turner's Gap, Fox's Gap and Crampton's Cap. These were passes through which the reads crossing South Mountain led. They were several miles apart, beginning with Turner's Gap on the north. Fox's was next, south of that, and south of Fox's Gap was Crampton's Gap, towards Harper's Ferry. The famous "special order No. 191" told McClellan Lee considered the possession of Harper's Ferry of so much importance that he had divided his army to get it.

Stonewall Jackson's command and Walker's division had crossed the Potomac, Jack-son above and Walker below Harper's Ferry. Thence they were to come together and take the Ferry. At the same time Gen. Lafayette McLaws was to approach the ferry from the Maryland shore and take possession of Maryland Heights, opposite the ferry, and thence aid in reducing the town. Lee himself, with Longstreet's division, D. H. Hill as rear guard, was to be at Boonsboro or Hagerstown, waiting till Harper's Ferry was reduced. J. E. B. Stuart, the cavalryman, was to send a detachment of his men with Gens. Longstreet, Jackson and McLaws, each, and then with the main body of his cavalry cover the route of the army and "bring up all stragglers."

After capturing Harper's Ferry Jackson, McLaws and Walker were to join the main body of the Confederate army at Boonsboro or Hagerstown. At the time of the battle of South Mountain Longstreet had already gone on to Hagerstown with his division, leaving only D. H. Hill's rear guard at Boonsbord He marched back, however, in time to finish the battle of Sept. 14. The first attack was made on Fox's Gap by Gen. J. D. Cox's divis ion at 0 a. m. Jacob D. Cox is a native of Montreal, Can

ada, born in 1828. He is, however, of New England May-flower stock. He the war, we mission as senator. He joint the Union army and shortly became a brigadier general. He did famous service in West V ginia. After 'llan's reorganized Anded what v

the Kanawha division in Reno's Ninth corps. At South Mountain Reno was killed and the full command of the corps devolved on Cox. Gen. Cox was made a major general after the Atlanta campaign. At the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he rode forward with a drawn sword in his hand and rallied his men. He was governor of Ohio in 1866 and United States secretary of the interior in 1869. He

is at present engaged in legal practice in Ohio and is president of the board of managers of the Cincinnati university. He is a man of commanding presence and distinguished legal and literary ability. He has written several bcoks and pamphlets on war history, one volume being devoted to the Atlanta campaign. Maj. Gen. Reno, the Ninth corps commander, came up to the scene of the fighting late in the afternoon, and had scarcely reached the battlefield when he was

killed. The Confederate Gen. Hill TO says a shot from the Twenty-third North Carolina did it. Of Gen. Reno little is. known, now twenty-five years after his death. He was a gallant soldier and fell on the

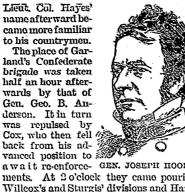
field. That, per GEN. JESSE L. RENO. haps, is enough to know. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1825 and appointed to West Point when only 17 years old. Both Gen. McClellan and Stonewall Jackson were his classmates at West Point. He served with distinguished bravery in the Mexican war and was wounded at Chapultepec. He was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point for a time. During his brief career in the civil war he came into honorable notice whenever fighting was to be done. He served with the army in the east. Before the battle of South Mountain Lee's

nearly 100,000 men at his command, Lee less than 60,000 all told. McClellan recognized the situation, and made known his intention to "cut the enemy in two and beat him in detail." Gen. Longstreet was at Hagerstown with his men, and between that and Harper's Ferry, in Virginia, Lee's lines were stretched out very thin. If McClellan's army could pass through Turner's Gap in South Mountain, he would have Lee's army really cut in two, the forces

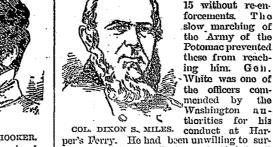
army was widely scattered. McClellan had

of Lorgstreet and D. H. Hill being on his right, the rest of them, fully half, around Harper's Ferry. Movement with all speed Sept. 13, Lee heard that the Union army was approaching Turner's Gap. Hill was faced about to meet them, and delay them until Lee's forces could put themselves to-gether again. Hill left Boonsboro with all haste, and marched up South Mountain to Turner's Gap. He reached the top in the early morning of the 14th. Another Sunday battle was that of South

Mountain. Fox's Gap was a pass through which what was called the old Sharpsburg road passed, and the next ttle after Souti Mountain was to be fought at Sharpsburg. Gen. Garland's Confederate brigade met Cox's advance at Fox's Gap. Garland himself was killed about 10 o'clock, gallantly fighting, and his brigade routed. He was yet a young man, and his death was greatly la mented at the south. In the fight at Fox's Gap the advance line of Cox's brigade was the Twenty-third Ohio regiment, led by Lieut. Col. R. B. Hayes.







forcements. slow marching of the Army of the Potomac prevented these from reaching him. Gen. White was one of the officers comthe officers commended by the Washington authorities for his

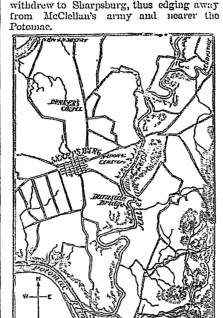
longer than Sept. 15 without re-en-McClellan had 87,164 men in the battle

render it till a council of war decided that it must be done. Henry Kyd Douglas, a Confederate officer who witnessed the surrender of Gen. Julius White to Stonewall Jackson, speaks of the contrast in appearance between the two. Ho "Gen. White, riding a handsome black horse, was carefully dressed, and had on untarnished gloves, boots and sword. On the other hand, Gen. Jackson was the dingiest,

other hand, Gen. Jackson was the dinglest, worst dressed and worst mounted general that a warrior who cared for good looks and style would wish to surrender to."

Gen. Lee's idea in possessing himself of Harper's Ferry was to gain a position commanding both north and south. From Harper's Ferry he could move north into Pennsylvania. This would draw McCleilan's appropriate for the could have the first property of the could have the could be considered to the could be could be considered. Pennsylvania. This would draw McClellan's army away from the capital, leaving it de-fended by only a small force. Lee's army could then march swiftly on Washington in

the rear, and perhaps even take the capital city of the Union. ANTIETAM, OR SHARPSBURG. During the night of Sept. 14, after the fights on South Mountain, the Confederate commands of Longstreet and D. H. Hill



THE ANTICTAM BATTLEFIELD. It will be seen from the map that the Antietam is a creek which flows nearly due south through Maryland to the westward of and nearly parallel with the South Mountain. Across Antietam creek, and on its west side, is the village of Sharpsburg. Along Antie-tam creek and in and around Sharpsburg the bloody battle of the 17th of September was fought between the forces of Leo and Mc-

The intervening days had given Lee's army time to collect itself. Harper's Ferry surrendered to Jackson on the 15th, and immediately he and Gen. Walker, with all their forces, set out by swift marches to join Lee nd relieve him of his peril. They crossed the Potomac to the Maryland side at the Shepherdstown ford, from which a road led directly to Sharpsburg.

The Confederates name the battle of the 17th for the town, Sharpsburg; the Federals name it Antietam, after the creek. Lee's

fighting force at Sharpsburg was only 37,000.

He had entered Maryland Sept. 4 with not

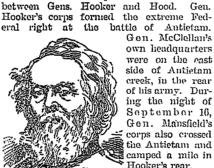
quite 57,000 infantry troops. He had lost

nearly 20,000 men by exhaustion and strag-

gling in those thirteen days. In the battle of Antietam McClellan had \$7,164 men, 60,000 eing engaged in the fight Concerning this fight Gen. Longstreet speaks his mind from the Confederate standpoint in his usual free manner. Speaking of the night of the 15th, after Lee heard of the fall of Harper's Ferry, he says: "Right then we should have retired from Sharpsburg and gone to the Virginia side of

the Potomac."

McClellan followed the retreat of Hill and Longstreet on the 15th. There was a slight skirmish on the borders of the Antietam on the 15th. During all the 16th both armies were busy preparing for the tramendous fight which they knew was impending. By the 17th the Confederate Gen. McLaws, too, had been able to join Lee at Sharpsburg. The morning of September 17 found most of McClellan's army across the Antictam, on the same side with the Confederates. Hooker had crossed first, the afternoon of the 16th. There was on that day an indecisive brush



of his army. During the night of September 16. Gen. Mansfield's corps also crossed the Antietam and camped a mile in Hooker's rear. There were four bridges across the GEN. JOS.K. F. MANSFIELD. Antietam in the vicinity of Sharpsburg, and over these Mc-Clellan's fighting men passed. Hooker began the battle gallantly at dawn on the 17th, attacking Jackson's command on the Confederate left. Gen. Lawton received the first shock. Hooker's men carried all before them at first, throwing the Confederate left into confusion. The Federals rent the air with cheers. Hook-

er sent to Mansfield for support, and pressed on. Gen. Mansfield responded immediately, and was bringing his corps into action when he fell, mortally wounded. At 9 o'clock Hooker thought the battle of Antietam was won. It was his understanding that the action was to be general, while he attacked the Confederate left, the Federal center and left were to be moved against the enemy at the same moment. He had driven back Lawton's division. As far as was visible Confederates were retreating. As he was preparing his patteries to sweep their turned ranks a shot struck him and he was severely wounded. They carried him off the field to McClellan's headquarters, and Summer took command. But the Confederates had not been defeated. No general action was being fought. Hill, Hood and Stuart hastened to the relief of Jackson, and in turn routed utterly Hooker's corps, now deprived of their commander. But Sumner's corps took its place quickly, and the Federal corps of French and Richardson moved on the Confederates. Gen. Richardson met his man that could be drawn from the Confeder ate right, leaving only 2,400, men there. These were commanded by D. R. Jones. Opposed to them was the Federal left, comprising 14,000 men, under Burnside. His command had been divided for some unknown reason, and he had been exchanged from the extreme right, where he belonged, to the left. His Ninth corps, under Cox, was the ex-

treme left; his First corps, under Hooker. was the extreme right. He himself remained with the left. Sedgwick's division of Sumuer's corps re placed Hooker on the extreme Federal right. The fight went on botly. McLaws and Walker, recently from Harper's Ferry, went into action on the Confederate left. Sedgwick was wounded, but continued in command. Presently he was wounded again and was forced to leave the field. Gen. O. O. Howard took command in his place. The Confederate general, R. H. Anderson, was also wounded in that fierce fight, and his place was taken by Gen. Roger A. Pryor. At noon that September 17 Gen. Franklin had come up from Crampton's Valley with 12,000 men. They were thrown into action in the center.

in woods and corn fields. The bloodiest por-

left Burnside had been ordered to cross a bridge over his Ninth corps. There was no delay in executing the order. The bridge was at length carried by assault with the loss of 500 Union soldiers. It has ever since been called "Burnside bridge. GEN. ROGER A. PRYOR. Not till 3 o'clock o. m. was the Ninth corps ready for action. By that time the fighting on the Federal left

On the Federal

was over. There was, however, more or less fighting till dark. The battle of Antietam was fought

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