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Business Directory.

SCITI

C.O. F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on auch Tuesday evening. F. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on orbefore the full moon in each month. P. OF H.-Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 20 clock P. M.

O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No 836 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening. A , O.U. W —Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits A , reular meeting the 1st and 2d Friday evening of ach month.

T. meeting on the first and third Wednesday vening of each month. Visiting comrades al-

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. 81. Meetings held regularly, in Good Templar's Hall, first and third Saturday even-

PHYSI I AN. DR. LEWIS W. BAKER, Physician and Sur Degeon. Night calls promptly attended to.

THEODORE F. H. SPRENG, M. D., may be consulted at his office until P.A. M. and from t to 3 and after 7 P. M. Office on Main street, first DR. R. HENDERSON, Physician and Surgeon Office over J. K. Wood's store. Residence No. 90 Front Street.

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I am now prepared to furnish the

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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, DECEMBER 15, 1887.

CLOTHING,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

UNDERWEAR,

Special Prices for Dec. SOCKS, NECKWEAR,

TRUNKS

Traveling Bags,

VERY CHEAP, FOR CASH,



Wayne Junction 5 15 Detroit 6 00 Buffalo 4 33 a 12 30 a 10 00 a . 8 00 p 8 37 8 58

+Stop only on signal. O, W. RUGGLES, Gen. P. & T. Agt. A. F. PEACOCK, Agent, Buchanan

Estate of George G. Rough, Deceased

Estate of George G. Rough, Doceased.

(First publication Nov. 24, 1887.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.

Probate 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 Monday the twenty-first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Present, David E. Hinnan, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George G. Rough, an incompetent person. Peter Womer, Guardian of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Guardian.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the 21st day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said deceased, and all other persons interested in said deceased, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Guardian give notice to the persons interested in said cestate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said Gounty, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

DAVID E. HINMAN,

[L. S.]

Judge of Probate

Last publication Dec. 15, 1887.

NORMAL & COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

Benton Harbor, Mich. Beautiful New Buildings, New Furniture, Superb Collection of New Physical and Chemical Apparatus, including 4½ in. Equatorial Telescope, one of Crouch's best Binocular Microscopes, Auzous's Clastic Anatomical Models, &c., &c., &c. This INSTITUTE, with a corps of experienced and enthusiastic 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 gan and neighboring States whose graduates are admitted to ALL COURSES in the State Univer

ity without examination. Normal Department inder the immediate charge of the Principal, is one of the Special features of the institution. Expenses as low as the lowest. Send for a cat GEO. J. EDGCUMBE, A. M., Ph. D. 34tf Principal.

Commissioners' Notice. COMMISSIONETS' Notice.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.

Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Henry Blodgett, deceased.

The undersigued having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate of Henry Blodget, deceased, and six months from the 9th day of August, A. D. 1887, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment. Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Monday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1887, and on Thursday, the 9th day of February, A. D. 1888, at 9 o'clock A. M. of each day, at the office of L. P. Alexander, in the village of Buchanan, in said county, to receive and examine such

Commissioners THE FINEST LINE OF

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

AND A FULL LINE OF Groceries,

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Farmers, bring him your produce and grain and get the best prices.



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

Absolutely Pure.

if Bunkley, a leading physician or spring-thio says litters is a thoroughly good medi-table in my practice, and find its action ex-ther forms of iron. In weakness, or alow con-cile system, Brown's Iron Bitters is usually accessity. It is not that is claimed for it. W. N. WATERS, 120 Thirty-second Street, and D. C., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is and it the ego. Nothing better, it creates to give strength and improves digestion." Combine him above Trade Mark and crossed red lines of wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD. PARTIMENTS.

DYSPEPSIA

Up to a few weeks ago I consider myself the champion Dyspetite of America. During the years that I have been afflicted I have trick almost everything claimed to be specific for Dyspepsia in the hope a finding something that would afford permanent relief. I had about mudup my mind to abandon all medicines when I noticed an endorsement of Simmons Liver Regulator by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try itseffects 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 immediately. Unlike all other prepara-tions of a similar kind, no special instructions are required as to v one shall or shall not eat. This fact ought to commend it to all troubled with Dyspepsia. J. N. HOLMES.

Vineland, N. J. COMSTIPATION To Secure a Regular Habit of Rody

without changing the Diet or Dis-

organizing the System, take SIMMONSLIVER REGULATOR ONLY GENUINE THE STATE OF SELECTION J. H. ZEILIH & G 1 . 1 6 1 16 1 hra.



A New Discovery. Price Only 50c. Per Boitle. HAS HEVER FAILED TO CURE. LOCAL DISCHARGES, or WHITES, ULCERS,

SWELLINGS, and NEURALGIA of the WOMB or BOWELS. Try this remedy and you will use no other. The xpense is unusually small and value is unequalled by any other known preparation.

Troubles and monthly pains are at the control of LADIES READ THIS!

"After Fourtoon Months." Lir. Steketee—Sir: After laying for 11 morehs and doctoring with seven different physicians without any benefit to me. I was induced to use Steketee's Neural-gla Drops. The use of your medicine was the only relief I got. I am able to do all my work. I can cheerfully recommend its use.

MRS. VESTA PREWITT. " Doctors Could Not Help Her."

"DOCTO'S COUID NOT Help Her." 1851. Middlevillo, Mich., June 21, 1851. Middlevillo, Mich., June 21, 1851. Drops: My wife vas afflicted with inflammation and neuralgia of the womb for sometime. Doctors could not help, her, but half a dozon doze of your Stoketee's Nou raigia Drops cared her. Very truly yours, Wills J. Mills. Ask your druggist for Steketee's Neuralgia Drops. It not for sale by your druggist I will send it express paid, to any address in the U.S., three bottles for one dollar and fifty cents. For Sale by uli Druggists.

MAKE YOUR OWN BITTERS. A four ounce package of STERTIEE'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 \$5 cents. U. S. Stamps taken in payment. Address CEO. C. STEKETEE. 89 Monroe St., Grand Rapids, Mich

AUCTION!

I would respectfully inform the nub lic that I am prepared to cry auction sales on short notice. Terms very JOHN A. BABCOCK,

GALIEN, MICH.



Notice to the Ladies! Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son, Druggists and Booksellers, have the agency for the sale of the famous specific, "Orange Blossom," a positive cure for all Female diseases. Every lady can treat herself. Call for "A Plain Talk to Ladies." Trial box free.

It was while she was stealthily reading one of these papers one morning, that the following advertisement caught her eye:—

THE BOY IN BLUE AND THE BOY IN GRAY. CHARLES KEILY SHETTERLY.

In the twilight soft of one sad day, A soldier of the gallant gray, Was kneeling o'er a mound of dew Where sleeps the boy who wore the blue. From his sweet eyes love's dimpled tears Were falling o'er those bloody years, When face to face each dauntless stood Contending for the masterhood.

I was a rebel in the fight, Because I thought it just and right; The South I lov'd; her flag was mine; Her rocks and rills and homes divine-I loved her as no other could, Was not her cause born in my blood? What cared I for cannon ball .. Could I a villainous traitor fall But he who in the blue was kill'd!

Was braver far and greater s till; He sealed forever freedom's name And broke the curse of slavery's chain; Now o'er his mound love flow'rs I strew, I ask forgiveness of the blue; I love the flag; I clasp the hand Of a liberty-loving hand. From mansions in the far above Came a voice in tend'rest love.

God bless the boy who wore the gray; In answer to the angel's voice, As if to make the world rejoice. Up through the heaven these words flow, God bless the boy who wore the Blue.

A voice which sweetly seem'd to say,

LENA DALE. BY MERLEY MIST.

Lena Dale, sixteen years old, and small for her age, assisted the "young ideas" in Madame Painchaud's school over the rough shoals of the alphabet. When she sat quite still, with her great blue eyes staring vacantly ahead of her, as she often did, she looked not unlike a large French doll; for she had the combined requisites of yellow hair and wax-like complexion. Her attempts, when at her post of duty, to aid madame's austere manner, were half comical, half sai; and the tone

that had been wrongfully answered, or admonished a delinquent, sounded strangely enough, coming from such a sweet little mouth. There were times, though, when numan nature got the better of this nigh and mighty air, and she would so far forget herself, or become herself, as to sit curled up in her high backed-chair like a kitten, with one foot twisted under her, and her frowsy little head just visible above the desk. All of madame's approach, and with electrical rapidity the little form straightened again, and the childish face would

freeze into a sternness that had the ef-

fect of righting the scholars and get-

ting them into positions suggestive of

with which she reiterated a question

studiousness ere madame's rheumatism allowed her to enter the room. Madame had fished her up from no one knew where, when she was a little thing not yet out of pinafores; and she had not only attended school, but performed the duties of a waitress, from the time of her initiation. It was twenty-five years since madame had started her select boarding-school for young ladies, and in all that time she had never been without a protege. These little waifs were captured when young, and in return for her tender care, madame took whatever compensation she could get in the way of work; and as she understood the train-

ing process, the result was-to her, at least—satisfactory. There was one thing to be said to her credit: she tried to give them all some kind of an education. The dull ones were trained for servants: those who possessed certain ability were accorded special advantage, and trained for teachers.

Madame had decided ten years ago that Lena Dale was to become a teach er; and she had forced her into long dresses at fourteen, regretting only that it required more goods to make them than formerly. She would not allow her to wear her hair in curls, because it looked too childish. She must twist it in a coil, very tight, so as to get all the "kinks" out. Lena said that her head felt though it were in a vice, and the long

dresses made her feel like kicking; but madame soon but an end to all complaints by threatening to make her wear spectacles. That was two years ago; and although Lena had commenced to feel nore at home in her "old woman's traps," as she called them, there were times when she felt that she would

almost give her eyes for a chance to have a ran with the children. She had never had either playmates or play hours. Life had been all busiless to her, and a dull business at that. Her life had been spent in studying and teaching the past few years Would it always be so? she asked herself, and must she go on studying until she became as learned and grizzled as madame? Never! she would drown herself in the bath-tub, take poison, anything-and the cogitation ended

with "Yes, madame, I was just coming." Situated as she was at the time when she so much needed a mother's loving care, was it to be wondered at that her feet wandered from the path of prudence into one more dangerous and dventuresome? There was madame, of course; but with seventy-five young girls under her care, how was she to know what was going on in their busy little heads?

Among the scholars was a girl-May Dalten, by name—whose counterpart may be found in every school; for here is always one scholar who is a little more daring and a little more reckless than the others. May's health was far from good; and how was madame to know that the many walks which Miss Dalten found it necessary to take on account of headache, all led in one direction, and that direction led to the postoffice? Such was the case, though, and May, who was corresponding with several gay young men, found little trouble in sending or receiving her letters. In the same way she receceived numerous books and sensational papers, and as selfishness was not one of her characteristics, said books and papers enjoyed a lively circulation among the larger scholars. Lena Dale had come as near being intimate with May Dalten as she ever had with anyone; and May had, very cautiously at first, offered the forlorn little teacher some of the papers to read. Never were stories more eagerly devoured, read, and believed in, than those wildly improbable ones which Lena now read. They had the effect of making everything commonplace seem undesirable. She wanted to do something wonder-

ful, or have something wonderful hap-The heroine of these famous stories Dalten said she was handsome; and she was as much orphaned as one need be, for she never remembered having seen or heard anything of her parents. Was it not probable that she, too, should have a romance?

It was while she was stealthily read-

"A refined and cultured young gentleman of wealth, desires a young lady correspondent. Object, matrimony. Address
"J. F. Stores, Calden."

Lena's eyes glistened as she read, and her breath came quick and hard. Here then was a chance to escape from her bondage. With May Dalten's help, she could, in spite of madame's vigilance, carry on a correspondence with this unknown paragon, and who could tell what might come of it?

John Stores proved to be an agreeable letter writer, and he was evidently well educated. It is needless to say that Lena, whose life had hitherto been so uneventful, was insanely happy in having an "affair" on hand. A month later, on a still October evening, a little figure slipped from Madame Painchaud's back door and made its way to the street. It was Lena; and she was going to marry

John Stores.
The train left at seven, and it would be nearly ten o'clock before she reached Calden. John was to meet her at the depot, and they were to go at once to the minister, whose services were already engaged, to be married. Of course John would have his own carriage, and she wondered if there would be a coachman. She would probably feel a little shy at first among so many fine things, and then there would be John's folks. She wondered if his parents were living; she hoped so, for it would be so nice to have a father and mother like other girls. Then, too, there might be some brothers and sisters. She was thinking of these things when the train arrived at Cal-

It was densely dark as she stepped from the car, and there was but a single dim light about the place. A man stepped out of the darkness and called her name. She screamed nerv-

ously.
"Who are you?" she asked. "John Stores," was the low reply;
"the carriage is around at the back of

He started off and motioned her to follow. As he passed nearer the light, Lena saw that he was a coarse-looking, roughly clad man, possibly twenty-five years of age. Some trick was being played on her. Surely this man was not John Stores! She trembled so that she could scarcely stand, and her voice was weak with fear as she said,— "I do not believe that you are John Stores, and I will not go with you." "Idon't see how you are going to help yourself, my pretty one. Don't

fer we want to hurry and git the wed-"I tell you I'll never, never marry you! You never wrote those letters to me, I know." "Suppose I didn't? I paid fer havin' 'em writ, and I paid fer the advertisin',

go to puttin' on airs at the last minit,

and my name is John Stores. So what are you goin' to do about it?" said the man, insolently. "There are some men over there; I will scream, and they will help me." all my old chums; and they are only

there waitin' for the weddin'." "Oh, Heaven, what have I done?" wailed poor Lena. Just then one of the "chums," came up to her and said,— "What the duce is the use of your takin' on so? You come here expect-

ing to marry Stores, and he ready to marry you, all fair and square. What more do you expect?" "I expect to die! That's what I expect, for I will die before I will marry that creature!" cried Lena. "Easy, easy, gal, or you might git us riled. If you don't see fit to come

along with us, why we will hev to carry you-eh, Stores?" "That's about it," chuckling. Seeing that she was not to be persuaded into doing as they wished, the two men seized her, and placing a hand over her mouth, started across the street to where a wagon stood. Crazed with fright, she managed to

tear the hand away for a moment, and shrick after shrick rent the air. The sound of an approaching tean was heard, and John Stores muttered horrible oath. In a moment a carriage had stopped in the road near them, and a man's voice called out,-"What is the trouble here?"

"Oh, nothin' sir," said John Stores. 'I am tryin' to git my crazy sister "If you need assistance, I will send my coachman." "Oh, no, sir! Don't trouble your-

self— "Help-help-I am being killed!" The gentleman sprang from the carriage and hastened forward. The two men dropped their burden and ran. "Oh, sir, I am not crazy. Will you save me from those men ?" cried Lena, hysterically.

"Clement," called a lady's voice from the carriage, "bring her here. I don't think that the girl is crazy." At the sound of a woman's voice, Lena uttered a joyful cry, and hastening to the carriage, begged the lady's protection. "I think we had better take her

nome with us, Clement." "As you think best, mother. I suppose we could hardly leave her here." Mrs. Hurley and her son Clement lived about two miles from Calden, and it was not long before their home was reached. Mrs. Hurley listened attentively to Lena's story, and was womanly enough to pity her. Sheknew that at heart the girl was pure, but had been led away by wild fancies and romance worship.

Lena declared that come what might, she would never go back to Madame Pinchaud's again. She could never endure the disgrace, she said, even if madame so far forgave her as to take her back. The Hurley's were wealthy, and Mrs.

Hurley decided to keep Lena as long as she chose to stay, in the capacity of companion. Although her duties were nominal, Lena found many ways of making herself useful and endearing herself to her indulgent benefactress. She was contented and happy until she fell in love with Clement, as were they all. But about the time Lena discovered the true state of affairs on her part, Clement became aware of a little weakness on his. Mrs. Hurley, although having different views in regard to her son's mar-

riage, would have welcomed Lena as a daughter had she been convinced that the young people loved each other. Clement was in some respects, a model young man. He had never sown any wild oats, and had never been, as far as was known, in the least imprudent. In a word, he was discreet. And in another word, Lena had been most indiscreet. "Suppose," argued he, "I should allow myself to go on thinking and caring-Jove! I do care for this little yellow-

had entirely gotton over her romantic tendencies; but her escapade had had a dark look in Clement's eyes, and

drew a line between himself and Lena Dale, and never crossed it. He decided that love was not one of the necessities with him, and he married a woman as cool and calculating as himself. She was not attractive enough to cause him any uneasiness about her ever

running away.
And Lena? She bore her heartache bravely; and instead of souring and embittering he: na ure, it seemed to have been the one thing lacking to make her one of the most amiable, loving little women in the world. It was not until five years later that Clement, meeting her for the first time after his long sojourn abroad, and seeing her sought after and raved over in the society in which Mrs. Hurley had seen fit to introduce her, compared her with his unattractive wife, and questioned the wisdom of his choice. But, after all, it cannot be denied that Lena's conduct was indiscreet. and that by it she barely escaped moral shipwreck. And that's the real moral of this true story .- Waverly Mayazine.

Burning of Rare Animals

The winter quarters of Barnum's menagerie, at Bridgeport. Conn, were destroyed by fire on the night of November 20. It was the work of an in-

cendiary. The building containing the bears, monkeys, and some smaller animals was sayed. The list of the dead includes four elephants, namely, Alice, Samson, the sacred white elephant, and a smaller one, four lions, seven leopards, five panthers, two sea lions, two zebras, the hippopotamus, besides kangaroos, ibexes, wart hogs, etc.

The lions first gave the alarm, in which the others joined, their roarings and howls of pain being heard above the noise of the flames. The rhinoc-eros broke his chain and came rushing through a side wall badly scorched. It is thought that he will recover.

The prompt action of Otto Mabis, the elephant trainer, was remarkable. He entered the burning building and unchained most of the elephants. Twenty-seven of these huge beasts were thus liberated. When he came to the savage Samson, by whom one keeper had formerly been killed and many a one injured, the creature knocked his benefactor down, and acted in such an ugly manner that it was impracticable to release him, and he perished. The lion tamer, Tim Buckley, also entered the building and freed a favorite old lion that followed him with the greatest docility out through a window. The appearance of these monsters created a panic among the vast crowd that had assembled to witness the fire. One man was knocked down by an elephant, though the occurrence seemed accidental. He had three ribs and one of his legs broken. After the first rush the elephants clustered together in an adjoining field and stood looking at the fire, until they were cared for by the keepers. Some of them subsequently wandered away, and were found in various door yards You're mistaken there, fer they're in the morning. One unlucky beast tried to swim across Long Island Sound. Failing in the attempt, he landed on a small island, whence, in the morning, some men dislodged him. He then made for the shore, but

being chilled through, he sank in the muddy flats and perished. The enormous hide of Jumbo was stored in a carriage house, and was but slightly damaged, while the vones were safe in the Philadelphia Museum. Many ludicrous anecdotes are told concerning the rambles of the elephants and other liberated animals.

which may be true or otherwise. But the pitiful fate of the great lion set free by his keeper is worth telling. No sooner did he appear outside the burning building, than a couple of police officers began firing at him with revolvers. The keeper begged him to desist, as he was confident that he could control the animal and secure him in some place of safety. The wounded lion took refuge behind a freight car, where his keeper captured him again and presently put him into pen, The enclosure was not sufficiently strong, however, and after a while the animal started on his travels. In jumping over a fence he alighted on a reporter for the London Times, who never was more surprised in his life. The man escaped with a few scrathes, and the lion went his way. During the night a Mr. Gilligan heard a disturbance in his barn, and supposing two of the cows to be fighting, undertook to part them by pounding them with a hoe handle. The cow she was pounding proved to be the lion, and answered with a frightful howl. Giving the alarm, a neighbor brought a rifle and shot the lion dead. It was found he had torn the side of a cow,

and had begun to make a repast of her calf. The boys who visited the spot in the morning cut off the tail and paws as trophies, against the remonstrance of the owner of the cows, who felt herself entitled to damages. The building that was burned occupied a ground space of 100 to 400 feet, and was two stories high. It contained much valuable property besides the

animals, and the total loss must exceed

\$200,000. It is thought that Mr. Barnum will rebuild at some point near New York City. The remains of most of the animals were subsequently disposed of by burning. The bones of a lion and the hippopotamus were secured for the Yale Museum. They were found in good preservation, the latter especially being protected by his enormously thick hide. The skin was found to be fully two inches thick when the animal was disarticulated for transportation. Reprentatives of various medical schools were on the ground, looking after ach specimens as could be obtained for

Artesian Wells in Dakota.

anatomical study.-Scientific Ameri-

A correspondent who is traveling in Dakota writes as follows from the town of Artesian, Sanborn County: This town, as its name indicates, i the center of an artesian well district that extends about ten miles in every direction. It seems to be a sort of a natural artesian well section, where by drilling from 60 to 139 feet in depth they get a moderate flow of water, with pressure sufficient to carry it up in a three inch pipe about fifteen to twenty feet above the surface of the ground, costing the farmer (and nearly every farmer has one) about \$100 for well, pipe, etc., included—an invaluable adjunct to a farm, The water just here, in the village, is very hard and impregnated with iron, but some of the wells yield fairly soft water. The water varies from extremely hard to nearly soft.

The district was first discovered when the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. haired nobody; and then suppose, still | Paul Railway, at this point, three some time if the notion struck her?
She did it once, and she might do it again. I believe such things are in the blood."

Lena was sweet and ladylike, and

Lena was sweet and ladylike, and ately flowed 10,000 gallons per hour. The surplus water of all the various wells gives no trouble, finding its way through it she not only found but lost to slough and lake bottoms. Some him. Clement was a man who could farmers, as well as the railway compadraw a line and walk inside of it. He ny, now run rams with the surplus

water that pumps it up thirly feet high, as the pressure is not as great as when first discovered. I am told that at Aberdeen, 100 miles north of this place, where they have an artesian well 1,100 feet deep,

it throws up live fish. It would seem feasible to arrange a system of sprinklers over a section of land, whereby water might be turned on to the wheat or other crops in case

of drought. Good beef steers sell here now for two cents per pound, live weight, and farmers kick at the low price. Hogs are worth four cents, which is thought to be an excellent price. Corn sells at twenty cents per bushel, or say \$5.75 per ton, allowing seventy pounds to the bushel-very cheap. burning it for fuel, as it is considered fully as cheap as Pennsylvania hard coal, present price of which is \$11.50 per ton. Corn on the ear is said to make first class fuel by those who have used it.—Scientific American.

Progress of the Natural Gas Indus-

"Few people outside of the natural gas region," said a large owner of gas wells in Washington County, Pa., have any idea what enormous proportions the gas business has grown to. It may be said to be only about two years old in Western Pennsylvania. and more than 200,000 acres of land in Washington and adjoining counties have been drilled with gas wells. Nearly 150,000 tons of iron have been used in manufacturing the pipes through which the 500,000,000 cubic feet of gas that flow from the region daily are conveyed to the places using it. Over \$25,000,000 is invested in the business by the fourteen organized companies that produce the bulk of the gas. The land and wells represent an outlay of \$17,000,000. The wells now producing are capable of doubling the quantity now demanded for light and heat. Nearly 2,000 miles of mains are required for conducting the supply to consumers. It is estimated that the use of natural gas has displaced 25,000 tons of coal daily in Western Pennsylvania and Eastern Ohio alone. Besides the wells controlled by the great gas-producing companies, individual owners have wells for the supply of the smaller towns, and every village and hamlet in the region has enough natural gas running to waste every day to abundantly supply the same number of towns of 10,000 inhabitants each with light and fuel."

About Peppermint. The association of peppermint growers,organized under a special act of the last legislature of Michigan, has completed the returns on the yield of 1887. Nearly the entire product of the world comes from three countres in Michigan and one in New York. The acreage this year was extraordinarily large in Michigan, but the crop was largely destroyed by the terrible drought, except on wet lands. The complete acturns for 1887 show the yield of Kalamazoo and St. Joseph counties to be 65,000 pounds, that of Wayne county, Mich., 35,000 pounds, and that of Wayne, county, N. Y., 45, 000 pounds, making a total of 145,000 pounds, which is 5.000 pounds below the aggregate yield of last year. The foreign markets report light stocks. The export demand has increased near-

ly 30,000 pounds in two years. A large area of new plants was set out last spring. But for the dry weather, the amount of oil produced would have been great. Upland mint this season yielded all the way from three to twelve pounds, low or marsh mint from ten to over forty pounds It is almost impossible to get correct data of the amount of oil produced, as growers report, in many instances, a great deal less than is really produced. The dealers also put the amount at more than have been produced. The one wants to sell at a high price, the other seeks to buy at a low one. Oil is constantly finding new uses. Michigan oil is in rather bad repute on account of the action of certain unscrupulous dealers in extracting the menthol and adulterating the oil. The oil now sells here at about \$1.75, although two cans (forty pounds) have been sold at \$2.05 per pound, and sent to London. Growers are generally holding off for better prices, and seem determined to hold until a price can be obtained above the cost of production. It is probable that every pound of mint grown in St. Joseph county on upland

Agricultural Items. The Southdown and Blacktop Spanish Merino are favorites among sheep in this country. An open winter is predicted by those who trust in corn husks and the tints of the Golded Rod. Old sheep should be fattened and sold promptly now. They ought not

to be wintered

will be shipped this year. If small seeds are sometimes lost by being eaten after storing a bit of gum camphor may often prevent it. The Holstein-Friesian cattle-breeders in the United States number 3.000. and there are 6,000 registered animals. It is far better to water animals in their stalls in severe weather than to drive them into the storm to obtain

1,200,000 bushels of grain produced

in the vicinity of Hueneme, California,

drink. A disease which has recently broken out among the coffee shrubs, is greatly alarming the coffee planters in Brazil. Give the "hired man" spare time occasionally to go into the house of a rainy day and rest and read the papers. Save and use your wood ashes. They are valuable for fertilizing, and you cannot afford to sell them to soap men. Potatoes in large quantities are being shipped from the Provinces and Prince Edward Island to the United States.

From twenty-five to thirty bushels caster beans are produced in Texas this year selling from \$1.25 to \$2 per bushel. On every farm there should be a shop in which all the small jobs of repairing can easily be done, It will prove a great saving. 21,000,000 of the \$8,000,000 inhabi-

tants of France are engaged in agriculture. Agriculture is taught ln all the national schools. The wood pile should be supplied for the winter before this month ends. It will be a saving of time and the wood is of better quality

A Mill Engine Stands Fire. A very singular incident was noted in connection with a recent mill fire in

Carlton, Mich. The building was burning fiercely, but the big engine which drove the machinery continued to run all through the blaze, and by had been, with scarcely an exception, further, that I should marry her. | years ago, for railway purposes, com- that means was saved from destruction, sixteen years of age, handsome, and wouldn't she be liable to run away orphans. She was sixteen, and May some time if the notion struck her? diameter, fifty feet deep, without sucon any side of it when the fire had on any side of it when the fire had finished. The pumps were also running, and

kept the boiler supplied, so that there could be no explosion. It was a peculiar spectacle to see the engine driving away at a slashing speed in the midst of the flames, but the motion somehow saved it from fire. All the rest of the but the other has appealed from the saved it from fire. machinery was a total loss.—Scientific judgment of both the court and the American.



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 Cams. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Insect Remedies. The report on entomology made by

W. B. Alwood to the Columbus Horticultural Society, last winter, states that many remedies were employed on the two described cabbage worms, consisting of alum water of different degrees of strength, tansy water, tomato water, beilgine, coal oil emulsions of different strengths, Hammond's slug shot, Cayenne pepper, half a dozen remedies from England, several preparations of tobacco soap and pyrethrum. None proved of any value except the tobacco soaps and pyrethrum. The tobacco soaps prepared with potash were quite efficient, the value of which was ascribed to the pctash. Pyrethrum is recommended as the best remedy, being perfectly safe, easy of application, and more deadly on the worms than any remedy used. Powder of good quality, mixed with three times its bulk of flour, was found perfectly effective, applied with a dusting bellows. One pound, costing fifty cents, was enough to cover an acre if properly handled.

Gambling on the Wane.

There has been a marked change in the last twenty years in public feeling as regards gambling. St. Louis was a great gambling town then, and at one of the big games the politicians and statesmen could be found in abundance. In Washington, between '64 and '66, I believe there was more gambling done than ever was at the old German resorts. Faro was the game, and one could see assembled, senators, congressmen, foreign ministers, members of the cabinet, and distinguished men from every part of the union. I saw there one night the collector of the part of a northern city lose \$100,000 inside of four hours, and a gentleman from St. Louis that night got up from the table winner by \$35,000. He went back and dropped that and \$3,000 more the next night. Nowadays no man of any prominence at all would dare encounter a gambling house, and if he did would not want any body to know it. They gambled then as they drink now, and were reckoned as gentlemen_not withstanding. — St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Keeping Fruit. The great secret of preventing decay in fruit through autumn and winter is to preserve a uniformly low temperature. If changing and fluctuating, they quickly rot. Currents of air are bad. because they make changes in temperature. We find that apples keep longer in winter by merely wrapping each specimen in tissue paper thus excluding air, hence the advantage of packing in any soft, powdered substance, as dry sawdust, bran, ground plaster, or bedding moss. On a large scale this cannot be done, and large fruit rooms must therefore be kept cool, without change of air. Such may be accomplished by ventilating windows, admiting cold air in the night, and excluding warm air in the daytime by closing them. These remarks apply more particularly to apples and pears, and also to grapes. They would also apply to small and perishable fruits if it were an object to keep them, but the com-

mon practice is to consume them while fresh.

The Keturn of the Waters. A recent phenomenon in Central Illinois puzzles scientific and other people. After weeks of drought, the streams and wells becoming exhausted, abundant water suddenly appeared. without rain or other visible source of supply. Water flowed freely in the streams, and even the shallowest wells were replenished. Where this water came from and the cause of its sudden appearance are mysteries which no man can find out. Some religious people believe it was an answer to prayer. It is probable that the effect was produced by a subterranean disturbance similar to that of an earth-

quake shock.—Chicago Journal.

Prohibition is Profitable. There lives in Des Moines a woman whose husband has an unquenchable thirst for tanglefoot. His wife is an industrious woman, eking out an existence as best she may by taking in washing, ironing, etc. A short time ago the prohibitionist inspectors paid her a visit. "Surely, good woman," said one of them, "prohibiton has been beneficial to you, as it must keep your husband away from those accursed rum shops." "Yes," said the good weman, "it has done me good. I can now sell the bottles which my husband

brings home."-Kansas City Star.

Sticking Things Together. A good cement that will mend almost anything may be made by mixing, together glycerine and litharge to the consistency of thick cream. It will mend stone jars or any heavy, coarse earthenware and stop leaks in tinware, or even iron, such as kettles, etc. It is also useful to fasten on lamp tops, and secure bolts when the nuts are lost. The cement requires from one to a week to harden, according to the amount used, and will resist the action of water, hot or cold, and almost any

degree of heat. Uses of Curiosity.

Wife-A box came to-day, John, addressed to you. Husband-Did you open it? Wife-No.

Husband-Well, I wish you had. It may be one of these dinged infernal machines.—The Epoch.

Taut is the oil that lubricates so-

A new color to stain wood is a rich violet, and the stain is thus made: The wood is heated with a bath of four and one-half ounces olive oil, same of soda ash, and two and one-half pints of boiling water. It is then dyed with

A Kentucky Judge tried a hog case the other day, and seeing an opportunity for emplating the omniscient Solomon, he ordered that the hog be turn-

Dr. Elsie F. Anderson, nn, in sand claims. Dated Oct. 3, 1887. L. F. ALEXANDER, W. A. PALMER, B. D. HARPER,

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 188

Senator Voorhees' son has been sent to a New York insane asylum. The next Republican National Con-

vention is to be held June 19, in Chica-An Angola, Ind., hunter paid \$50 fine and costs for trying to transport

Rum, Romanism and Rebellion Burchard called upon President Cleveland Friday. It is described as a happy

E. L Harper, the Cincinnati bank wrecker, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary, for his stealing the funds of the Fidelity bank.

The first thing President Cleveland hears from on his free trade message, and that most vigorously, is the wool

The Secretary of the Treasury thinks it will cost \$17,000,000 more to run the government next year than this, and in his estimates asks for that much.

The recent decision of the Supremo court in the Kansas prohibition case is

having a depressing effect on the Iowa brewery business, the brewers there seeking other employment. Cleveland wants free whisky and

free trade and all of the leading democratic papers are promptly giving him credit for having accurately outlined the greatest needs of his party.

Gen Alger's daughter was married last! week. The ceremony was performed at the bedside of her mother, who was sick at the time, and the guests were beaten out of seeing the marriage.

Most has been sent to Sing sing one year for riotous speech making. He will have plenty of time to study anarchism in the meantime. He has appealed to the Supreme court and given

There is promise of a fight between Bell and Edison over the ownership of the phonograph. Bell has changed Edison's invention a little, changed its name to Graphophone and now sues for the rights connected with the invention. This is about the way he came into possession of his telephone.

Senator Palmer has commenced his good work in Congress by introducing a bill requiring all emigrants to this country from Europe to be provided with certificates of good character from the United States Consuls in the country which they propose leaving before they can be landed, and that such certificates must not be issued to paupers, insane persons, criminals, helpless persons, anarchists, socialists, or any persons not friendly to the United States government. This is just the plan advocated by the RECORD a few weeks since, and as Mr. Palmer is not one of the RECORD subscribers he must be intimately acquainted with some one who is. He has our pardon if he will but secure the passage of the measure. As the recruiting source for the democratic ranks is located largely with the class of imigrants that this bill prohibits coming here, he will, most likely, meet a strong opposition from that quarter.

The National Republican Committee. in their call for the Convention at Chicago, on Tuesday, the 19th day of June next, make manifest in the call the issues upon which the next political campaign will be fought, as follows: "Republican electors in the several States, and voters without regard to past political affiliation, difference or action, who believe in the American principle of a protective tariff for the defense and development of home industries and the elevation of home labor: who would reduce the National taxes and prevent the accumulation of the surplus in the Treasury in harmony with this principle; who are opposed to the attempt, now more openly avowed than ever before, to establish a policy which would strike down American labor to the level of the underpaid and oppressed workers of foreign lands; who favor a system of naval and coast defenses which will enable the United States to conduct its international negotiations with self respect; who gratefully cherish the defenders of the country; who condemn and resent the continued and unjust exclusion of rapidly growing Territories which have an indisputable title to admission into the sisterhood of States; who are in favor of free schools and popular education, a free and honest ballot and a fair count, the protection of every citizen of the United States in his legal rights at home and abroad, a foreign policy that shall extend our trade and commerce to every land and clime, and shall properly support the dignity of the Nation and the promotion of friendly and harmonious relations and intercourse between all the States are cordially invited to unite under this call in the formation of a National ticket."

Congressman Gay (dem.) of Louisiana says that "President Cleveland's message will make Louisiana republican if Cleveland is renominated." It may not do that, but it ought to make every northern state republican whether he is renominated or not. And it ought to greatly reduce the democratic vote in every southern state that has, or aspires to have, any industrial interests worth fostering and protecting.

—Detroit Tribune.

If there were any Democrats who were foolish enough to believe that this State could be carried for that party in 1888, their bright dreams of triumph have vanished now. Mr. Cleveland's message has fallen like a huge blanket, soaked to its utmost capacity, upon the hopes of Ohio Bourbons, and the Republican majority from Ohio in 1888 will be an eye opener.-Cleveland Leader.

Lansing, Mich. Dec. 18.—The fif-teenth annual session of the Michigan State Grange opened in Representatives Hall to-day. Worthy Master Governor Luce confined his annual address to the general welfare and need of the order, touching very lightly upon National matters, merely observwe must see that the interests of agri- tack uses him this rough, a relapse Journal.

culture are not overlooked. The order is non-political, which probably ac counts for the restraint. He counsels a unity of purpose; deplores the state of the market for agricultural products; urges the members of the order to keep pace with the advanced civilization; said the grange hall must become a school-room for instruction in the best methods and aims in their profession and their home life; urged individual and united action for a modification of the patent laws and extinguishment of the royalty system, stating that, had the recent drive-well decision been reversed, it would have wrong more than \$1,200,000 from the pockets of innocent purchasers in Michigan alone. The manufacture of oleomargarine as an imitation of pure Michigan venison across the State butter was denounced. The address was a strong non-partisan agricultural

Michigan's Fmances. The annual report of State Treasurer George L. Maltz for the fiscal year ending June 30, is just published. It is only for the period of Oct. 1, a period of nine months, the legislature having changed the fiscal year so as to make it begin July 1. The following is the general summary:

Total. \$3,080,332 28
The payments were. 2,185,543 75 Balance in treasury July 1, 18.7. \$874,788 53 The bonded debt of the state st nds

Past due part-paid five million loan bonds, \$19,000, adjustable at \$5,837 per \$1,000 (not bearing in-terest).

(erest). \$ 10,992 83 War bounty loan bonds, 7 per cent, due in 1890. in 1800. 231,000 co

The sinking fund holds \$231,000 of United States 413 per cent bonds with which to pay off the entire bonded debt the moment it falls due, which will be in two years. The trust fund debt, composed of balances upon which the state, as trustee, pays interest for educational purposes, now is:

Normal school fund. Primary school fund (7 per cent).......\$3,388,006 64 (5 per cent)...... 079,713 92 Iniversity fund.....

during the past nine months.

Aggregate balance of trust fund..... There are now sixty-two banking associations under the general law of the state, twelve having been organized

GALIEN ITEMS.

Galien booming. Business is lively.

We have one of the best schools in

Mrs. Hill Blair and little son, of Lamoni, Iowa, are here for an extended

Mr. David Owens, a highly esteemed citizen of Galien township and fatherin-law of Sheriff Sterns, was buried Dec. 4.

Dec. 10, Mr. Ira Cowell, Sen., an oldtime resident of this township, was buried. Thus one by one the old landmarks are passing away.

Mrs. G. A. Blakeslee is quite ill of gastric fever. Mrs. Alex. Emery, of Buchanan, is

in town for a few days. Surprise parties are all The birthday surprise for Mrs. Reuben Wheaton was a complete success. Also

the one for Art. Gilman. . Did you ask why the lyceum did not meet last week? Why, ask Prof. Kelly. He will give you the particulars. A bran new baby in the Chapman

family. Think of it. Dame Rumor says there will be some names changed about "'Tismas".

Ask the President of the village if the corporation is to build a sidewalk for the M.C.R.R.? Elder C. Scott left Monday for a trip

The L. D. S. Sabbath school will hold Christmas exercises at Blakeslee's Hall, Saturday evening, Dec. 24. Admission five cents. Small children free. The proceeds to be used in procuring books and papers for the benefit of the school. The exercises will consist of music, vocal and instrumental, essays, recitations, responsive readings, etc., ending up with a jolly old Santa Clause, direct from Greenland, with an elegant Christmas arch well filled with beautiful presents for both young and old.

THREE OARS ITEMS.

Come one. Come all.

Dec. 14, 1887.

Our taxpayers' season to complain is at hand with its usual good crop. There are at this time some cogent reasons for it, however. The manufacturing industries of our town are of such a character that they draw a large floating population whose main "stock in trade" consists of a large family of small children. While this class help to swell the census list, they add nothing to the taxable property of the town, but on the contrary impose a burden on our already heavily taxed people to provide for them the means of an education. When we built our large Union school building in 1877, it was thought by many to be, to a great extent, an unnecessary outlay of money, as it was larger than the town would ever demand. Now all the school room is crowded to its fullest capacity, and yet there are many who cannot be accommodated. Monday evening a special school meeting was held to devise means and ways to supply the wants of the educational interests of the town. The township of Three Oaks proposed to sell to the school district the Township Hallwhich is entirely too small, at this date, for the purpose intended. The hall is situated near the Union school building, on desirable grounds, and was offered to the district on desirable terms. The scheme was defeated, the taxpayers failing to see how the great "boom" to the town was benefiting them sufficiently to warrant the additional expense. The sentiment of the meeting appeared to indicate that when more school room is furnished it will be building a new house in the north ward of the town. While the Kickapoos and mumps were in town school-room was plenty. Our suggestion to the school Board would be, in

the Kickapoos and mumps. The new railroad agent appears t be trying to get the confidence of the people here, but he will find it up hil business, as the whole community was wrapped up in Mr. Baum. The new

order to meet the demands of the occa-

sion, to get the Salvation Army at

once. You will find it will discount

man appears to be a gentleman. Our bachelor druggist appears to have had the mumps all over, but the boys tell me that it is not that that makes his under lip hang so low, but it, is occasioned by his new "sweetie" ing that the National revenue laws must be revised, but in the revision going back upon him. If the first at-

will cause his under lip to hang down so as to impede his locomotion.

If we do not have several weddings here by New Years, we will come to the conclusion that the boys do not know enough to "pop the question", as the girls have for years been ready at any opportunity to say "yaw". Boys, be admonished.

THE Hall-Kimball controversy, which recently resulted, practically, in the imprisonment of Frank Kimball for debt, has attracted widespread notice and caused no little indignation among the people of this and adjoining townships. Charles Hall, of Berrien Springs, rented a farm in Sodus to Kimball. The latter's crop did not yield as well as he expected, and when he sold his cucumbers he used the money for himself, intending to settle with Hall later under the alleged verbal agreement. Hall, however, having unsuccesfully demanded his rent, brought an action in trover against his tenant, and on the theory that the tenant had appropriated funds not belonging to him Kimball was convicted at Berrien Springs and sent to jail. After he had laid there a week, he was restored to his lonely and sorrowing wife and child by the paying of the judgment against him by ten philanthropic neighbors, who collected the amount for which the unfortunte man was incarcerated in the free state of Michigan, and which was only about \$17, and paid the claim .- Benton Harbor

Figures and Conclusions.

The third party vote in Van Buren county last spring on justice of the Supreme Court, was 383 for Clute and 330 for Cheever. This indicated that party's full strength in that county. At the same election Van Buren county gave 5.111 votes for constitutional propibition and 1,549 against. By this overwhelming majority Van Buren declared for prohibition but could not have it because it failed to carry the state. Now under the local ontion law Van Buren has again declared for prohibition and secured it. The registered will of the voters this time is not denied or set aside. This suggests two questions. 1. What is the mission of the third party in Van Buren county, with its 333 votes? Isn't it a wise law that permits the counties in the state that wants prohibition to have it? The county is a governmental unit; its sheriffs, prosecuting attorneys, etc, are county officers and the

control of the liquor traffic is largely in their hands. What is true of Van Buren is true of many other counties in Michigan. Take Hillsdale, for instance. That county last spring polled 5,266 votes for prohibition and only 1,873 against. And yet Hillsdale could not have her registered will carried out. Under local option she can. The third party

vote in Hillsdale county last spring was 380. What is the third party's mission in that county? All this enables us to emphasize the fact that in the strongest prohibition counties the third party is weaker than in many of the anti-prohibition counties. We fail to discover any earthly use for the third party anywhere.—Detroit Tribune.

State Items. Mumps in Paw Paw.

The official canvass of Benzie gives

prohibition a majority of 407. The Isabella county majority for county prohibition is over 1,000. From Orion this fall 47,000 bushels

of turnips have been shipped. An Otsego man brags about the ownership of a clock which is 150 years old

and still keeps good time. The 421 pensioners in St. Joseph county draw annually \$13,329 from

Uncle Sam's treasury. Hon. Geo. L. Yaple is reported seriously ill of nervous prostration, at his

home in Mendon. Ralph Osterhout, of Flint, Indiana. has just paid a fine of \$50 at Sturgis for trying to ship venison to Indiana. State Game Warden Smith reports

twenty-seven arrests and \$461.50 collected in fines during the past month. In 1846 the university had four professors and tutors, and eighty-two

Alva Alexander fell through a Big Rapids sidewalk and has sued for \$25, 000 damages.

A Lansing stonecutter has bid for the contract to make a monument to commemorate the Haymarket tragedy. The log output of the streams that are included in the "Saginaw district"

this season was 468,000,000 feet. Kalamazoo gas well is to be made 3,000 feet deep before stopping. Boring has been stopped for a time on account of the 1,700 feet of water in the well

A Dowagiae nimrod fired a gun under water, last week, and the gun was crippled for life, besides teaching the

Michigan ship-yards are now building 60 new vessels for next season's trade, 55 of which will be propelled by | Rural, \$1.50 per year, is marvelously

Dowagiac gas well is 2,002 feet deep and contains 1,900 feet of salt water, just salt enough to be good for nothing.

There are 300,000,000 feet of cut lumber on the docks along the Saginaw river, of this about 30,000,000 feet are sold for spring delivery.

The Michigan short horn cattle breeders' association will hold its annual session at the senate chamber in Lansing Dec. 21 and 22.

The Michigan state teachers' associ-Lansing December 27-29.

A furniture store, jewelry store and tin shop were burned in Pittsford. Hillsdale county, Friday. Loss \$10,-

Only seven men voted "no" on the local option question in each of the towns of Porter and Waverly, Van Buren county.

Charles Lannigan pleaded guilty of burglary, at Jackson, but his father's remonstrances brought about trial, and Charles was declared "not guilty", because, as jury found, he was too drunk at the time specified to entertain intent to steal.

Two special trains of ten coaches and two baggage cars each, with over 700 Swedes, Scandinavians and Germans, from Chicago, en route for the old country to spend the Christmas holidays, passed through the city this morning over the Chicago & Grand Trunk railway.—Port Huron Times.

Gideon Fry died at Big Rapids last Sunday night at 9,45, and his brother, George Fry, of Oil City, Pa., claims that at that hour his clock stopped and a voice in the clock said "I am gone, I am gone." It is now found that those were Gideon's last words. Affidavits

Alpena Mills cut 126,636,000 feet of lumber last season, 29,789,000 lath, and 33,310,000 shingles. This season's cut was 199,575,000 feet of lumber, 41,748,-

000 of lath, and \$1,450,000 of shingles. Dowagiae Fair association has resolved to not allow any more games of chance to be prosecuted at their fairs. Wonder how strictly this will be enforced when it comes time for the

The state salt inspector reports the salt crop of this state this year to have been approximately, 4,000,000 bbl, which is about 300,000 in excess of the product of last year. The Michigan association has over 1,500,000 barrels of the product on hand. Up to the present time six counties

in this state have voted on the local option question, and in each case prohibition carried. As the liquor taxes are paid until May the law cannot take effect until that time in those counties. St. Joseph county will vote local

option Dec. 27. The majority of Michigan counties will be enforcing probibition, under this act, within a year and this act should include Berrien county. Seven have already adopted the new

Wonder if Grand Rapids has a city attorney? The amount of lottery business being conducted in that city in direct opposition to the state law leads outsiders to conclude there is no one there who has any respect for law.

Judge Joslin, of Washtenaw county. is of the right timber to make judges. He refused to accept a gold-headed cane from members of the bar, stating that judges should not be rewarded for doing their duty, and intimating that the money should be given to some worthy poor person.

Grand Traverse county went "dry" by a majority of 607, official count. The official count in Leelenaw county gives the "drys" a majority of 53, a surprise to both parties, as the result indicates a change in sentiment from wet to dry of 200 votes when compared with the amendment vote last spring. Father Nyssen, the resident Catholic priest at Traverse City, did effective work for local option, both in his church and out. - Detroit Journal.

When the propeller Albany stranded at the foot of Bois Blanc island on Nov. 24, her cargo was abandoned to the insurance companies as a total loss. A good share of this cargo-5,000 barrels and 10,000 sacks of flour, 50 tierces of lard and other goods and merchandise-was stolen by twentyone known and sundry unknown individuals living in and around Cheboygan and the Western Transit company of Buffalo and Boston Marine Insurance company have begun suit against the thieves in the United States court.

reported to the pension department that Billy Ray, of that town, was getting more pension than he was entitled to. Thereupon the department ordered him before a board of examiners and the consequence was his pension was increased. He was getting \$24 per month and now he gets \$30, and is sitting up nights hoping for some other smart-aleck to report him to Washington again.—Detroit Journal. They do get a little Michigan veni-

Some officious person of Paw Paw

son out of the state in spite of the new ironclad law. A Wisconsin hunter recently took home a handsome buck from the upper peninsula by putting the carcass into a coffin labeled "John Deer, aged 21, deceased." However, he had to buy a first-class passenger ticket for Mr. Deer's remains.—Detroit

The new crematorium is in incinerating order at Detroit. Sanday the remains of Mrs. Barbara Schorr were reduced to ashes. They were placed in a cup of zine and fitted into a terra cotta urn which will be put into a hollow (made for the purpose) of her husband's tomb-stone, at Millersburg,

The Paper for the Million Still at

The Western Rural and American Stockman of Chicago is one of the most progressive and thoroughly practical farm journals of this country. It is the largest as well as the best of its class, and is always at the front on leading questions which effect the leading interests of the farmer and stock-raiser.

The Western Rural is the parent of the Farmers Alliance Movement which is growing strong in all the Western The organization has done much to break up combinations which seriously cripple the interests of agriculture and has set in motion influences which must crystallize into legislation to put in check the greed of corporate capitla. The price of The low for so large a journal. Address, MILTON GEORGE, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

We, the subscribers, freeholders of the townships of Niles and Buchanan as indicated below, hereby give notice, that on the fourth day of January, A. D. 1888, at a meeting of the board of supervisors of the county of Berrien, in the State of Michigan, to be held on said day, in the Supervisors' room in the court house of the county of Berrien, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county of Berrien, we, said subscribers, and other freeholders of ation is to hold its annual session at | said townships of Niles and Buchanan, will present an application to said board of supervisors, praying said board to alter the boundary line between the township of Niles and the township of Buchanan in said county as follows to-wit:

By detaching all the lands in the said township of Niles lying west of the west boundary line of sections five. eight, seventeen, twenty, twenty-nine and thirty-two, and attaching the same to said township of Buchanan, so that the west boundary line of the township of Niles and the east boundary line of the township of Buchanan, shall be the section line running north and south between sections five and six, seven and eight, seventeen and eighteen, nineteen and twenty, twentynine and thirty, and thirty-one and thirty-two, in town seven south, range seventeen west, that is to say, in the township of Niles, county of Berrien and state of Michigan.

PREEMOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP, OF NILES. PRESMOLDERS OF THE TP. OF BUCHANAN. WM. BLAKE. F. H. GOODENOUGH LEVI LOGAN, JOHN E. BARMORE, J. F. MONTAGUE. JOHN M. PLATTS, A. BROCEUS, HENRY BROCEUS, T. R. MARBLE, GEO. R. TREAT, ERASTUS KELSEY, HENRY G. MEAD, HENRY BRADLEY, ABRAM C. LOGAN, ALVIN BATES, O. W. MAIN. FRANK MYLER, GEO. SWINK,

ED. E. CALVIN,

JOHN PEARS,

BURTON JARVIS.

WM. BURRUS. JOHN SEARTS. R. V. CLARK, Jos. W. FULLER, WM. CONRADT, A. J. CAROTHERS, GEORGE SEARLS,

E. A. BECKWITH,

WM. BROCEUS.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC. Girls and Mothers Read This!

remarkable cures.

welfare.

sumption.

Battle Creek, Mich.

there is trouble ahead.

Ask anv druggist.

cents a bottle.

an umbrella.

MRS. MARY C. CHANDLER.

Truth is the seed whereof welfare is

The Great Eastern, which originally

the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50

I wish to tell you of the case of a girl sixteen years old, who lind been sick with suppression two years. Her father had paid over \$300 for doctors bills, still she was failing. She had the worst countenance that I have ever seen, a kind of greenish yellow; she was emaciated, had constant bowe trouble, and had to take morphine al necessity for the complete toilet taevery night in order to sleep at all. ble. Large bottles only \$1, for sale by All who saw her thought she would W. F. Runner. die. Her parents said they had done all they could. I repeatedly urged them to try Zoa-Phora, but they were alike, are in fashion and in favor. strongly prejudiced against "nostrums."

3-Good Enough for Him.

Finally the mother said, "We must do something, and this is as likely to help her as anything." She and I persuaded the father to let the girl try it. As several physicians predicted he would a result in four months her functions soon have consumption from an aggrawere established and regular, and in vated case of Catarrh. He says: "The six months she was the picture of result was unprecedented. I comhealth-a living wonder to all who menced to get well after the first application, and am now, after a few weeks, entirely cured. Papillon (ex-I could describe twenty other cases not as wonderful as this, but still very tract of flax) Catarrh Cure will do all that is claimed for it. For sale by W F. Runner.

Child born recently at Eckford has twelve fingers and twelve toes,

the fruit; for every grain of truth we plant, some one will reap a harvest of Let Me Show You what a saving I have made during the last year by being my own doctor. Last year I paid out \$90.25 for doctors let that cold run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or con-Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia dangerous. Consumption is death

The breathing apparatus must be kept healthy and clear of all obstruc-Turkey. tions and offensive matter. Otherwise Many New Ideas n the home cure of diseases, accidents. All the diseases of these parts, head. and how to cure them, and how many ose, throat, bronchial takes and lanes.

hints of value to the sick will be found can be delightfully and entirely cured in Dr. Kaufmanu's great Medical Work; elegant illustrations. Send the use of Boschee's German Syrup. 'you don't know this already, thoathree 2-cent stamps to A. P. Ordway & sand of people can tell you. They have Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy been cured by it, and "know how it is themselves". Bottle only 75 cents. The fruit derived from labor is the

sweetest of all pleasures.

cost \$2,500,000, has again been sold at auction at Liverpool for \$100,000. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic as not a stimulant but a nerve food, restoring nerve force, lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle aperative action, removes all re-True friends appear less moved than straint from the secretive organs, hence curing all diseases of stomach counterfeit ones. and liver W. F. Runner will supply

A New Yorker has been sentenced to Sing Sing for five years for stealing That is gold which is worth gold.

Don't neglect a cough or cold and let remain to irritate the lungs, when a lifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure will promply and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung thy voice. trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of W F. Runner for chronic cases or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists Pleasant to take. two

A German tourist has encircled the globe at a cost of \$5 a day, and the voyage took 185 days. Personal,-1

Mr. N. H. Frohlichstein, of Mobile. Ala., writes: I take great preasure in recommending Dr. King's New Disit for a severe attack of bronchitis and catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Electric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Coughs and Colds, is sold on

a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at W. D. Keeler's Six stock farms and twenty dairy farms in Illinois are owned by women.

The most delicate constitution can safely use Dr. J. II. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm. It is a sure cure for coughs, loss of voice, and all throat and lung diseases. Four things come not back-the

poken word, the sped arrow, the past ife, and the neglected opportunity. You can get a quart bottle of John sons' Sarsaparilla for one dollar, at W. F. Runner's.

Table beds are new. They are converted from one to the other readily, and may be used as either.

Wonderful Cares.—L W. H. Keeler, retail druggist of Buchanan, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them

always. Sold by W. H. Keeler. "Is your farther a Christian?" asked the new minister. "No," replied the boy, "he sings in the choir."

Startling Facts.

Physiologists state that with each contraction the heart contracts fifty pounds of force. This amounts to 3,000 a minute, 216,000 an hour and the enormous number of 5.184.000 pound in a day. No wonder there are so many weak hearts and that people drop dead If exercise makes you short of breath; if you have fluttering, pain in side, faint or hungry spells, swollen ankles etc., look to your heart and don't fail to take Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at W. H. Keeler's.

To be a healthy man or woman, learn to bear cheerfully the misfortune and

good fortune of life. The American Disease. No people in the world are so subject o nervous diseases, such as nervous exnaustion, physical or mental overwork, headache, backache, neuralgia. sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous dyspepsia palpitation, monthly pains, and insanity, as the Americans. Every part of the body is controlled by its nerves and when they are weakened by overwork or disease the part is also affected. Now it is everywhere conceded that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, a concentrated nerve food and medicine is the best remedy in the world for this diseases. Ask for a trial bottle,

Hope is a leaf-joy which may be beaten out to a great extension like A Chicago syndicate offered \$250,000

for the Port Huron water works, but The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and

issimulation; to make the blood rich in life and strength giving constituents, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strength ening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it will nourish the properties of the blood from which the elements of vitality are drawn. \$1 per bottle. 40m: "A woman's work is never done," says the old adage, and so thinks the

Prince of Wales as he looks yearning-

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

3-A Favorite With the Fair Sex. Papillon (extract of flax) Skin Cure is superior to all the much-advertised skin beautifiers with the advantage of being beneficial, and not like the mineral preparations usually sold which are very poisonous. It will remove all inflammation, chafing and roughness of the skin, sunburn, treckles and unseemly blotches, and leave the cuticle fair and soft as an infant's. An actu-

Parlor suits of six pieces, no two

Mr. Asa B. Rowley, Druggist, was induced to try some of the Papillon Catarrh Cure by his customers, after

and their medicine; this year I paid \$5.00 for six bottle of Sulphur Bitters. and they have kept health in my whole family. They are the best and purest medicines ever made.—Charles King. 90 Temple Street, Boston, Mass. Thanksgiving volumes are bound in

Sick Headache, and a sensation of oppression and dullness in the head are very commonly produced by indi gestion; morbid despondency, irritabil ity and over-sensitiveness of the nerves may, in a majority of cases, be traced to the same caused. Dr. J. H. Mc-Lean's Liver and Kidney Balm and Pellits will positively cure. 40m3

Clark's Flax Salve

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

Give every man thine ear, but few

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 cave them Casteria.

always dreaming of his past possibili Bucklen's Arnaca Salve.

To him nothing is possible who is

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 pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by W. H. Keeler. 22y1 The right of private judgment is ab-

Firs.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Fline'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

solute in every American citizen.

St., Phila., Pa.

It is said in England that the Russian wheat crop this year has been better than for ten years. Life will acquire new zest, and cheerfuliness return, if you will impel your liver and kidneys to the performance of their functions. Dr. J. H. Mc-Lean's Liver and Kidney Balm will stimulate them to healthy action.

\$1.00 per bottle. A kind of ant in Honduras will prey upon houses, and when once started

will soon eat one down. The "Life of the flesh is the blood thereof"; pure blood means healthy functional activity and this bears with it the certainty of quick restoration from sickness or accident. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier gives pure rich blood, and vitalizes and strengthens the whole body. \$1.00 per bottle.

Harper's Weekly.

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY has a well-established place as the leading illustrated paper in America. The fairness of its editorial comments on current politics has earned for it the respect and confidence of all impartial renders, and the variety and excellence of its literary contents, which includes serial and short stories by the best and most pop. ular writers, fit it for the perus al of people of the widest range of tastes and pursuits. Supplements are frequently provided, and no expense is spared in bringing the highest order of artistic ability to bear upon the illustration of the changeful phases of home and foreign history. In all its features Hanren's Weekly is admirably adapted to be a welcome guest to every household.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

HARPER'S BAZAR...... 4 00 HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE..... 2 00 Postage Free to all subscribers in the United States, Canada or Mexico.

The volumes of the WEERLY begin with the Numbers for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the Number current at time of receipt of order. Bound Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLZ, for three years back, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express (provid-ed the freight does not exceed one dollar per vol-ume), for \$7.00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, post paid, on receipt o \$1.00 cach. Newspapers are not to copy this advertisemen without the express order of Harper & Brothers Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

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DEED Sea Wonders exist in thousands of veis of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett & Co., Porlland, Maine, and receive free, full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from \$5 to \$25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over \$50 in a single day atthis work. All succeed.

Estate of George G. Rough. TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate oflice, in line village of Berrien Springs, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and cighty-saven.

rien Springs, on the twenty-third day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Present, David E. Hinman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of George G. Rough, deceased.

On reacting and filing the petition, duly verified, of Margaret Hoffman, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Administration of said estate may be granted to Stephen Arney and Henry A Swartz, the Executors named in said will, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 28th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forencon 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 at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the persons interested in said estate, of the persons interested in said estate, of the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanau Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[SEAL.]

DAVID E. HINMAN,

(A true copy.)

Judge of Probate.

DECEMBER 1.

Last publication Dec. 22, 1887.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who reathis and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything now. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

NATURE'S A RELIABLE REMED.

CURE FOR

CONSTIDETION

A RELIABLE REMED.

For Sick Stomach,

Torpid Liver,

Bilious Headache,

CONSTIPATION, Costiveness,
Tarant's Efferencent
Seltzer Aperien
Tarant's efferencent
Seltzer Aperien
Tarant's effects
Tarant's effects
Tarant's effects

Seltzer Aperien

It is certain in its effects.
It is gentle in its action.
It is palatable to the taste. It can be relied upon to cure, and it cures by assisting, not by outrage, nature. Do not take yiolent purgatives yourselves, or allow your children to take them, always use this elegant pharmacuentical preparation, which has been for more than forty years a

DYSPEPSIA. tion, which has been for more than forty years a public favorite. Sold by Druggists veerywhere.

That Best of Family Papers,

THE WEEKLY

Detroit Free Press

No other paper is as well adayted to the wants of Michigan Readers.

NINE REASONS WHY:

.--Each issue consists of Trn Lange Pages - 70 wide columns—of solid reading matter. It is much

Each issue consist of Tan Lange Pages -70 wide columns—of solid reading matter. It is much the largest pager.
 It is the only paper in the Northwest which receives by direct wire at its own office, the despatches of both the great news-gathering organizations, the Associated Press and the United Press; hence in the completeness of its General News it far outstrips all others.
 Special attention is paid to Michigan News, all parts of the State receiving due attention.
 Its Market Reports and Quotations are always accurate and to be relied upon.
 A special new feature is its sriendid Agricultural Bepariment, ably conducted and of great value to Farmers and Gardeners.
 It is a faithful exponent of public affairs; its editorials and brilliant special articles are written by brainy and progressive men.
 Its Literary features are unequalled. It abounds in serial and short stories, noetry, travels, wit and humor, pleasting miscellany, the Household, puzzles, etc.—something to interest every member of the family.

ber of the family.

8.—Those who take it regard it as an ever welcome friend and counselor, a paper that should be found in every home. We refer you to any of its 33,000 Michigan subscribers.

9.—It gives more for the money than any other paper, the price being only

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

If you do not take it, SUBSCRIBE NOW.

A GREAT OFFER.

For \$2.00 you can have THE WEEKLY FREE PRESS and THE AMERICAN AGRICULTUREST, each for one year, and your choice of one of two cloth-bound books, viz., "PROFITS IX POULTEY," 100 illustrations, or "FARM APPLIANCES," 237 illustrations. The value of the three publications is \$3.50. Mailed post path. 127 Send for Premium List and Sample Copy.

Address THE FREE PRESS CO.,

Used all the Year Round JOHNSTON'S SARSAPARILLA LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPEPSIA. AND FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD. AND FOR PURIFYING THE BROOD.

It has been in use for 2) years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for SUK HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all Diseases that arise from a Disordered Liver or an impure bloot. Thousands of our best people take it and give it to their children. Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it once recommend it to others. It is strictly vegetable, and can not hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels.

It is sold by all responsible drucgists at one deliar for a quart bottle, or three bottles for \$2.50.

Those who can not obtain a bottle of this medicine from their druggist may send us one deliar, and we will deliver it to them free of any charges. W. JOHNSTON & CO., Manufacturers, DETROIT, MICH.



WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH. All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the year, for nothing, (a saving of from \$3.00 to \$4.00), by education for THE RECORD

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine With Twelve Orders for Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size. BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR, \$3.00 (THREE DOLLARS).

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Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravures, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

Each Magazine contains a coupon order entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, and in any of the sizes manufactured, making patterns during the year of the value of over three dollars. DEMOREST'S MONTHLY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form, the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Dollar Family Magazine issued. ISSS will be the Twenty-fourth year of its publication, and it stands at the head of Family Periodicals. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, Saxily inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York,

And by Special Agreement Com-

And by Special Agreement Combined with

THE RECORD AT \$3.00 PER YEAR

AROUND THE CORNER. New Room! New Goods! New Firm!

EVERYTHING NEW

If you do not believe it call and see, and we will show you that we have a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, Fancy Toilet Articles, such as Face and Tooth Powder, Pomades, Perfumes, Bay Rum, Florida and Lavender Water, Hair, Tooth, Nail and Flesh Brushes. Also, a full line of Stationery We would like to have our friends call and examine

stock and prices. We will guarantee satisfaction.

CLOSING OUT!

Rather than move my mammoth stock of

LAMP GOODS.

COST! Now is the golden opportunity to supply yourself with Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Water Sets, Mush and Milk

the time to get some handsome

at actual cost. Come early while the assortment is complete.

C. B. TREAT, Buchanan.



Registered Percheron Horses FRENCH COACH HORSES MU*URA*T&FARNUM

Importers and Breeders of Percheron Horses and French Coachers, ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich. All Percherons Registered in Percheron Stud Books of France and All Percherons Registered in Percheron Stud Books of France and America. From two to three hundred horses constantly on hand to select from. We guarantee our Stock, make Close Prices, and sell on Easy Terms. Visitors always welcome. Large Catalogue Free. Address SAVAGE & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

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I WILL SELL THEM

Sets. Glass Sets of all kinds. A full line of Hanging Lamgs, Hand and Stand Lamps. A large line of China Cups and Saucers, Amberina Glassware, Glass Casters, &c., &c. Now is

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS



W. TRENBETH,

THE TAILOR.

Has just received the finest stock of

Foreign and Domestic

Hall and Winter Goods

For Gentlemen's Wear,

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

An Inspection is Solicited.

Buchanan Markets.

Hay-\$5 @ \$10 per ton. Butter-16c. Eggs-20c. Lard-Se. Potatoes-75c. Onions-80c. Salt, retail-\$1.10 Flour-\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl. Honey—16.

Live poultry-1@6c. Wheat-76@80. Oats -30. Corn—firm, 50c. Beans-\$2.25. Clover seed—\$3.75

Buckwheat-40 @ 45c. Buckwheat flour-\$2.80. Dressed pork-\$6.00 per cwt.

NILES has a toboggan slide.

CLOTHES line robbers abound in

THE S. O. V. gave another party in

their hall Friday evening. PREPARATIONS for Christmas enter-

tainments are already under way. Sr. Joseph is in the midst of an Art

Loan this week. Mr. Southerton, Principal of Three

Oaks schools, was in town Saturday.

THE teacher's clock was stolen from Sawyer's school house last week.

THEY have tailless mules at church bazars in St. Joseph. ----

MR, AND MRS. J. W. SNYDER have returned to this place for the winter.

Is this what might pass for an open

ONLY one week between Christmas and New Years this time.

E. L. HARPER, of Edwardsburg, was calling on Buchanan friends yesterday.

WE regret to learn that Mr. J. B. Eckis is quite sick.

ADAM BARMAN has sold his meat

market to Messrs. Chubb & Fairchild.

THERE is a son in the family of Mr. and Mrs. Ora Remington, of Marcellus,

A B. COLEMAN, of St. Joseph, has been placed on the Mexican war pen-

THE new sidewalk along the west of the mill yard is a pleasant surprise

to those who attend the A. C. Church. HIGHEST temperature during the week, 43; lowest, 23. At seven this

THE Star says Niles will bore for gas again, in a new location, and this time will go 2,000 or 2,500 feet, with

hope of finding gas or oil. Forr boys were arrested and fined at Watervliet, last Saturday, for dis-

turbing religious meetings at the M.E. ARTHUR HARPER and Clyde Martin,

of Three Oaks, came to Buchanan Saturday evening to spend Sunday with their "best girls".

Dr. Elsie Anderson will be at her office, in Buchanan, No. 18 Portage St., Wednesday and Thursday, Dec. 21 and

Some of the counties in this state are organizing county battalions of G. A. R. Posts. Berrien county Posts ought to fall into line.

'MONT NICHOLS' commission as postmaster at Berrien Springs expires the 20th inst., when some Democrat will

E. church. probably secure his job. Ir you have any poor neighbors who

are not able to subscribe for the Record and pay for it, please lend yours after you have finished reading it. THE next meeting of the Common

Council will be held the last Friday of i this month, Dec. 30, and will doubtless be an interesting one. THE Ancient Order of United Workmen has paid \$4,000 to widows of

members in Niles during the past few months. A PROMINENT doctor states that the

fumes of kerosene from a lamp turned down are a fruitful source of diphtheria.

THE next regular meeting of Buchanan Grange No. 40 will be held in officers will be the business of the day. I it will cost before you get out.

ROBERT B. READY, of Niles, has been granted a pension, and it is prob able that he will never B. more Ready

ROBERT F. BUELL, editor of the Coloma Courier, died last week of typhoid fever. This is the third death in the editorial fraternity in this county during the past fifteen years.

a little runaway, Monday morning, from the Wagon Works to Front street where they collided with a buggy in front of Treat's grocery.

THE Wagon Works' dray team took

An excursion party is going from St. Joseph to Mammoth cave, soon after the holidays, and propose to have arrangements for all modern comforts attainable.

R. C. HATHEWAY, of Grand Rapids, Grand Master of F. & A. M., was in Buchanan Monday evening and dedicated the new Masonic Hall. Several Masons were over from Niles.

OUR merchants are fully prepared to supply everybody with holiday goods. Read the advertisements in the RECORD and thus find out the best places to buy.

THERE will be Christmas tree exercises in the Oak street Advent church on Saturday evening, Dec. 24. The public is invited to bring their presents and attend the exercises.

Dr. and Mrs J. M. Roe started yesterday for their winter home in Florida. It is said to be an indication of colder weather when the migratory birds take their annual flight to the south.

Only eight of Ishpeming's 10,000 inhabitants died last month. No town can show a lower rate of mortality.-Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Excepting Galien. None of her 200 inhabitants have died in considerably over a vear.

DR. AND MRS. BONINE have returned from their visit to the Pacific coast. The Doctor has been furnishing the readers of the Mirror with some entertaining letters from the Golden

THE St. Joseph papers are just now engaged in the enjoyable business of smearing each other with mud. They may think it improves their appearance, but it will puzzle the subscribers to detect the improvement.

A Mrs. Conklin, of New York, is

in Buchanan, we are informed, to form a society to help the poor Polanders of New York City. What's the reason New York cannot take care of her own Polocks?

THE district Lodge I. O. G. T., of this county, will meet in Benton Harbor next Wednesday. Dec. 21, at ten o'clock A. M. The Grand chief Templar will be present and deliver an address in the evening.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.-The ladies of the Presbyterian Church will celebrate Washington's birthday by giving an entertainment in Rough's Opera House, fuller notice of which will be given later.

COMMENCING with to-morrow evening, the Y.M. C. A. public reading room will be open to the public each evening. The leading periodicals will be kept constantly supplied upon the table, and all are invited to partake of its benefits.

THEY do say that Prosecuting Attorney Bridgman is saving Berrien county a good many dollars, over past practices by refusing to prosecute all petty family quarrels, but inducing the parties to settle their quarrels without

W. F. SESSOR, of St. Joseph, has struck a bonanza in the photographic business, making a specialty of scenic photos for railroad advertising. The railroads are good customers when once secured, and he has them by the

THE liquor men of Niles, Elkhart and South Bend are said to be helping the Cass county temperance folks work up a local option election. - Detroit

That's right. Glad to see them interested in the right direction.

THE two Primary departments of our village school, in the Second street building, have been closed this week on occount of one or two cases of diphtheria in famileis furnishing pupils for those departments.

"DR." CONKEY, of Dowagiac, who stole cattle in Cass county and sold them in this county, has had his trial at Cassopolis, and will lay-off from the horse-doctoring business for the next six months. In the meantime he will reside at Ionia, a guest of the State of

Michigan.

MR. WM. A. TAYLOR, the state organizer of prohibition clubs, spoke on temperance at the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon, and at Rough's Opera House Monday evening. On Sunday evening he gave a very interesting and entertaining Bible talk at the M.

WE learn Mr. T.M. Fulton has purchased the frame building in the rear of the bank building, now occupied by Mrs. DeBunker, and will move the same out. He probably thinks that building has darkened his store-room long enough.

about the treatment one Buchanan direction more than three days at any teamster gives his horses, which are one time. He declares that this sign about as poor as can be made to stand has never failed in over 40 years' obwithout props. Those who are most servation to his own knowledge. conversant with the particulars are the ones to prosecute,

THE Buchanan schools will give what they call a Tombola at Rough's opera house tomorrow evening and Saturday all day and evening. The program circulated promises great attractions too numerous to mention, and we have no doubt every promise their hall, in this place, Saturday, Dec. | will be fulfilled. It will only cost five 24, at 10 o'clock A. M. Election of Cents to get in, but we cannot say what

SUPERVISOR ALEXANDER went to Benton Harbor, Monday, and to Watervliet, Tuesday, as one of the committee of the Board to inspect the Paw Paw river dam project. The other members of the committee are Dr. J. S. Beers, of Stevensville, and J. M. Glavin, of New Buffalo.

MR. BENJAMIN FIELD, a first-class machinist, has built a shop on Portage street: has a good supply of tools and machinery, and in trying hard to gain a footing is his business with a scanty supply of means. If you have any machinist work to do, it will be helping a good cause if you will take it to

THE entertainment given by Miss Edith Fox, at her home, last eve was, in all respects, a decided success. The calesthenics and recitations were finely executed and exhibited a great amount of skill and perseverance on the part of both teacher and pupil.

A GUEST.

THE M. C. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets from Buchanan to all stations on its line and in Canada west of and including Toronto on the following dates, Dec. 24, 25, 26, and 31, 1887, Jan. 1, and 2, 1888, at one fare for the round trip. To ticket will be sold for less than 25 cents.

A. F. Peacock.

IT having been decided that nonresidents of this state do not require a license to get married, the pastor of the M. E. church, in Niles, is reported to have married a couple from Chicago, recently. The Indiana people need stay away no longer, now that it has been decided that our law was not made to shut them out.

Two boys about twelve to fifteen years of age were in this place Friday and Saturday, saying that they had run away from their home, in Pipestone. One wore a knit skull-cap of red and black woolen yarn. If they have no parents to look after them, someone having proper authority should do so.

THE additional stock of the Buchanan Manufacturing Company is being taken quite rapidly, much to the satisfaction of the company. Over \$5,000 was taken by the employes of the company the first day it was offered. This is not like subscribing to some experiment. The company has a trade established in one of the best selling articles in the furniture market, and only lack in means to supply the rapidly increasing demand for the goods.

If any one in Buchanan wants t make a fortune he has only to buy a set of envelope machinery, set it up in Buchanan, to making envelops, keep out of the "trust", and have all of the business he can manage, and good round prices. The prices in envelopes have been advanced a half-dozen times during the present year, and they were most likely not made at a loss last year.

LEE WILKINSON, the popular young batchelor from Berrien Springs, was in town on Monday. Soon after he arrived a message was received, asking that a guard be placed over him least he fall a prey to some one of our fair young ladies.—Niles Republican.

Which one of the Berrien Springs girls is so afraid of losing her grip on Lee's affections as to send such a mes-

MR. AND MRS. E. M. PLIMPTON and daughter left Benton Harbor for Southern California, Monday afternoon. They intend to remain in that State until next April. They will go first to Tulare to visit their daughter, Mrs. Rolla Black, and then to Los Angeles to visit their son Harry. This change of climate is made in the hope of benefiting Mr. Plimpton's health, which has been very poor for several months. We trust their hope may be

THE Palmer, (Neb.) Sun, of Dec. 9, contains the following mention of Mr.

Will Estes, formerly of this place: Mr. W. C. Estes, the popular B. & M. agent at this place, was married on Wednesday night of last week at Sut-ton, to Miss Carrie Cheeney, a handsome and estimable young lady of Furnesville, Ind. The Sun extends to the young couple its heartiest congrat-

BERRIEN SPRINGS people have been having a confab with Norman Beckley, President of the Wabash railroad, about a plug line from that town to his road. He told them that he thought \$25,000 would build the road, but that the people of Berrien Springs would have to build it. They have concluded to talk it over until spring. Mr. Beckley also informed them that the Indiara & Lake Michigan road is a thing of wind, and very likely to blow away with the March zephyrs.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Dec. 15: Mr. William Beasenre, Miss Mary Barley, Mrs. Wm. Chambers (on Farm), Miss Viola Griffieth, Mrs. Julia A. Hall, Miss Fannie Lubnee, Mr. Miller, Esq., J. B. Metzgar, Mrs. Tuton, Mrs. Buton. Mrs. Cordeliia Webb, Jessie Wilson. Postal Cards-Mrs. Kate Ballow, A. J. Edwards, G. R. Norton, Mr. Merchant, Mr. S. E. Smith, William A.

J. L. RICHARDS, P. M.

An old weather observer tells the Coloma Courier that we are going to have an open winter with considerable rain. He braces his predictions on the fact that the wind was in the south when the sun passed over the line. He says the wind will be found mostly in that quarter for the next six THERE is considerable strong talk | months, and will not vary from that

> Hon. J. C. Burrows introduced a resolution in Congress, Monday, directing the secretary of war to cause an examination to be made of that part of the harbor at St. Joseph. Mich., known as the canal and water channels leading to Benton Harbor, with a view of ascertaining what further improvement of the same is necessary to meet the demands of commerce, and to report the estimated cost to the House at the earliest possible date.

DIRECTOR ROGERS put in his time yesterday fumigating the Second street school building and its surroundings. After starting the sulphur fumes in both rooms he concluded the fire was not lively enough to suit him and went in to stir it up. He says he came near not getting out, and doesn't want to have any stronger dose of brimstone than he had there.

THE election of officers of the Berrien County Agricultural Society occurred in Niles, Monday, as follows:

Wm. A. Palmer, President. George W. Rough, Vice Pres. Worth London, Sec. E. F. Woodcock, Treas.

Directors-S. C. Thompson, Wm. Coulter, C. H. French, Osmond C. Howe, Geo. W. Dougan, Wm. B. Bunbury, Asa D. Hamilton, E. P. Ely, Jno. Holloway, Isaac M. Smith.

Marriage L censes.

97 Henry E. Barnum, Decatur. Edith J. Hoadley, Bainbridge. 98 Davis H. Murphy, of Berrien township Ethel M. Brown, of Berrien county. 99 John D. Bury, of Benton Harbor. Annie Lynch, Hagar township.

SCIENTIFIO AMERICAN.—Every week this most valuable periodical presents whatever is new in the world of science, art, and manufactures. Full of practical information, it discloses to the thoughtful not only what has been ascertained, but also suggests the possibilities still to be revealed. For more than forty years Munn & Co., have conducted this paper in connection with the procuring of patents of new inventions. The Scientific American is authority on all scientific and mechanical subjects, and should be in every household. Copies of the paper may be seen at this officer and subscip tions received.

Among the maze of skaters at Murry's roller rink last evening, Mr. Harry Rough, of Buchanan, gave what could be called an exhibition of fancy roller skating.—Niles Star

Mrs. E. J. King found a bright new, garden hoe, in her door yard, with a card attached stating that it was to replace an old one taken several years ago, and signed "S. S.", which no doubt means sorry sinner .- Sodus Cor. Pal-

Ar the joint meeting of school inspectors of Oronoko and Buchanan townships, last week, Ingleright was transferred from District No. 4, Oronoko, to District No. 6, Buchanan-B. S. Journal.

A DAUGHTER was born, Saturday night to Fred Hobbs, of the Benton Harbor Palladum, and wife. This will provoke Brother Holmes to open up again on the plea of "too many printers in this county already."—B. S. We think we can stand it if Brother

Hobbs can. BAINBRIDGE parties caused the arrest of Willis Woodworth, for the past season a resident of Benton Harbor, on Wednesday, on charge of seduction. He was taken before Justice Plummer and the hearing set on Friday, the defendant being meantime taken to jail at Berrien.—Benton Harbor Palladi-

ALBERT N. HINKLEY, while hauling wood yesterday near his home on Pucker Street, became dizzy and fell under the wagon wheel, got entangled in the lines and was rolled forward of the wheel until the horses ran into a fence. When he came to he was able to drive back to the house, covered with cuts and bruises, the worst looking man imaginable.—Star, Wednes-

Dehorning Cattle-A New Treatment. Messrs. Kelley Brothers, of Heath's Corners, dehorned their herd of cattle on Wednesday, being among the first in this vicinity to adopt this treatment of stock. The process of removing the horns is done with instruments especially made for the purpose, and is said to cause but little pain to the animals which are apparently as comfortable as ever within five minutes after the operation. The advantage claimed in this proceeding is that it protects the weaker cattle from ill treatment at the hands of the strong, and that all the advantages of procuring polled cattle can thus be obtained at once without the slow process of changing the herd and beginning anew. The dehorning of cattle has become a common properties of the strong process. mon practice in some portions of the country.—Benton Harbor Palladium.

Wonder if there is a society for the prevention of cruelty to animals anywhere in the neighborhood of Heath's Corners.

Locals.

Yes! Yes! Yes! There are a few more of those Reclining Rockers to be sold, from \$3 to \$4. To he found at) BAKER'S FURNITURE STORE

Go to J. MILEY's and buy a Gold Medal Carpet Sweeper and make your wife, mother, or sister, a Christmas present. Be sure and ask for the Gold Medal as it is the best in the world. 7 Slippers! SLIPPERS! for everybody, at J. K. Woods. Call and see them

before buying. Christmas Cards in large variety, at KEELER'S. Pure Buckwheat Flour, from Ber-

rien Springs, at J. BLAKE'S. 9 FOR PRESENTS. Nicest and cheapest line of Towels, Mufflers and Handkerchiefs, at GRAHAM'S.

I will take 10 cords of Beech and Maple Wood on a Cutter. T. C. ELSON.

A mammoth line of Xmas cards at P. O. NEWS DEPOT. Christmas will soon be here and now is your time to make your selections as our store is full of everything. HIGH & DUNCAN.

The largest and best line of Per-

fumes in the city at the LITTLE

DRUG STORE AROUND THE I am selling Feet Mittens for 20 cts. that others get 25 cts. for. GRAHAM.

Go to J. MILEY and have your pictures framed. He has a fine lot of Moulding and many New Styles. Another lot of those Dress Flanuels. only 30 cents per yard at HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

Best Plush at \$1.00 per yard.

money by buying from

J. MILEY, Undertaker and Funeral director, located foot of Day's avenue and Front street. Residence corner Chicago and Clark streets. Remember my Special Sale lasts until after Christmas, and you can save

GRAHAM.

CHRISTMAS BUYERS DELIGHT-ED. -

SOMETHING TO GRATIFY EVERY TASTE.

Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Novelties, etc. If you wish to make Few or Many, Cheap or Costly presents, this is your best chance. Prices uniformly Low on all Goods. All visitors are welcome whether they buy or not.

J. HARVEY ROE. Call Early for those Reclining Rockers if you want one for a Christmas present.

BAKER'S FURNITURE STORE. We have plenty of those new Flan-GRAHAM! nels from 35 to 45 cents per yard.

Look! Look! at my cutters. T. C. ELSON. Ladies, call and see the nice new

Shoes I have just received. Oh, MY! they are nice. J. K. WOODS. Handkerchiefs by the thousands cheap at HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

BARMORE'S. Elson's Cutters are dandies. 3 Santa Clause will arrive at the FAIR

Fancy cut Perfume Bottles cheap

The Slaughter gets there all the same, kick or no kick. Prices tell at 14

cheap at P. D. DUNNING & CO. TAXES! TAXES! I will be in my office at Boyle & Baker's store each Friday in December,

to receive taxes for Buchanan town-

Silk Velvets in all the latest shades

C. H. BAKER, Tp. Treas. You can see Grover Cleveland and wife fishing at the FAIR Elegant and appropriate Gifts for

any and every body. W. H. KEELER. Come and see what a nice line of Handkerchiefs we have. All kinds, all prices, at

HIGH & DUNCAN'S. Sa uer Kraut at BISHOP & KENT'S. TAXES.—I will be at the Farmers

and Manufacturers' Bank, Buchanan, on the 13th, 17th, 20th, 24th, 27th and 31st days of December; at the Citizen's National Bank, in Niles, on the 8th, 15th 22d and 20th days of December; at Dayton, on the 21st and 28th days of December, for the collection of taxes of Bertrand township.

LADIES. Call at Mrs. CROFOOT's, on Main street, for good Goods at low prices. worth 50 cents. Fine line of Hanging Lamps at

CHAS. H. WELLS, Treas.

BISHOP & KENT'S.

BOYLE & BAKER.

MILLINERY NOTICE. MRS. P. B. DUNNING & Co. will sell goods at reduced rates for thirty days or more, Trimmed Hats and Pattern goods a speciality. Come early in order to secure a choice in goods. You will

be surprised at low figures. Oh, you must see how nice we look in our New Store.

BISHOP & KENT'S! Remember that High & Duncan's Fine Shirts leads them all, at 50 cents. DRESS-MAKING. Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do

New York Buckwheat at

now complete.

thing new at

they have.

ors, found at

dress-making in the latest styles and For Bargains go to give good work. Call at her home on Day's Avenue, near the depot. Mrs. Crofoot has put in a stock of Vagon and Sleigh. ladies' and children's Cloaks and For new Dress Goods go to 54 Shawls and fancy Dress Goods, in

the old American house, on Main BOYLE & BAKER'S. Don't forget the great cut on prices continues just the same at our New BOYLE & BAKER

Furniture of all kinds at Look for the Big Boot. That is MEACH & HUNT'S. where J. K. Woods is. Prices tell the story. Come and see us and save money. HIGH & DUNCAN.

BOYLE & BAKER.3 My stock of Julius King's Spectacles Go to HIGH & DUNCAN'S for Canton J. HARVEY ROE.

To know what low prices we are making you must come and see. BOYLE & BAKER. 45 yards more of our elegant Silk

CHARLEY HIGH.

CHARLEY HIGH'S.

EMMA WRAY'S.

E. MORGAN & CO.

CHARLEY HIGH'S.7

GRAHAM'S.

CHARLEY HIGH'S/ 2

E. MORGAN & CO'S.L

CHARLEY HIGH'S.

or \$1.00. at 17 BOYLE & BAKER'S.

E. MOBGAN & CO'S.

CHARLEY HIGH!

THE FAIR,

Call and see the new Millinery at

Go to MEACH & HUNT's if in want

Come and see our new line of Holi-

Broadcloth for ladies' suits, all col-

Remember you can save from ten to

Finest assortment of ladies' and

The Slaughter surprises them all

Look at those Fine Candies, at

FRESH BREAD always on hand at

Over 100 dozen Hankerchiefs for you

Something very nice in Undressed

Colored and figured Canton Flannel

Look at BOYLE & BAKER'S new

Fine line of Confectionery will be

BREAD! BREAD! BREAD! at

Prices were never so low. 2/

fumes and Toilet Articles.

to select from, at

goods.

GRAHAM. I found at

Kid Gloves for \$1.00. at

gen tsHandkerchiefs for Holidays, at

twenty per cent on Ribbons, at 3

day Goods. Cups and Saucers, Mugs

of a Hat Tree. Only \$10.

Fine Oil Paintings at half prices at MEACH & HUNT'S Goods must be sold and we are making Prices that sell them. Look at, Ladies, come and see our Plusha BOYLE & BAKER'S. 9 Spanish Lace Scarfs all silk, some-

Go to HIGH & DUNCAN'S and see what a nice line of Holiday goods

Plenty of Honey, at BLAKE'S.

BOO S, BOO S, Go to the LITTLE DRUG STORE AROUND THE CORNER for Fine Per-

The Finest Variety of these goods ever shown in Buchan-

Sold Cheap for Cash, at the store of -

G. W. NOBLE.

FALL AND WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT.

It will pay you to visit Niles for your Winter stock of Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods.

We have one of the largest stocks to select from in South-Western Michigan. I will make it pay any of my old customers to take a day and come and see me.

STYLISH GOODS! SUPERIOR STOCK! LOW PRICES! C. A. SIMONDS & CO., -43 MAIN ST., NILES.

Goods are cheap at cheap at BOYLE & BAKER'S. See our Brass Novelties.

P. O. NEWS DEPOT. Another lot of fine oil paintings 22x 36, four inch gold Leaf Mouldings only

\$1.50, at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. Now we are located in our New Store and we will make it an object for all of our old customers to call and see us. Look for sign. 10

BOYLE & BAKER. Dry Goods are now Booming and High & Duncan is the place to buy. You will find us as low as the lowest. 2 I am here to sell you Dress Goods Flannels, Blankets, and everything

CHARLEY HIGH'S. 7 A fine lot of Hanging Lamps, at J. BLAKE'S. JOHN E. BARMORE wants to ex-

change his lot of ten acres in the bend of the river, about one mile from town, for a house and lot in town. FOR SALE.—Lot 14 Ross & Alexander's second addition, village of Bu-

J. G. HOLMES. 100 Bushels Corn to seli. Enquire of Frank Fox at the Big Mill. HIGH & DUNCAN. Look at our Plushes.

BOYLE & BAKER'S. 7 Go to Old Maids Coffee and Tea Pots, at FAIR.

Will save you from 25c to 50c to

FAIR.//

HIGH & DUNCAN's is the place to buy Bed Spreads. 4 For most anything, go to the

buy Goods at the

FAIR. Look at the Easy Rockers at MEACH & HUNT'S. Have you seen the new designs in Silverware?

J. HARVEY ROE.

ents. This is a bargain for you. 24 BOYLE & BAKER. Bargains in all-wool Dress Goods, 40 inch wide only 40 cents per yard,

All wool Tricot Flannels, only 3714

CHARLEY HIGH. A full line of Toboggan Caps. Something very nice. You will see them BOYLE & BAKER'S. 2 Merino Bucks both thorough-breds and grades, and at low prices.

ENOS HOLMES. Fine line of Granite Ware just received at FAIR./(Ladies you must see our New Wraps. We show the nicest line, at nicest line, at 50 BOYLE & BAKER'S.

Toys! Remember the Columbus Watch. J. HARVEY ROE.

BOYLE & BAKER'S. FOR SALE.—A Pony Team, Spring J. G. HOLMES.

thing usually kept in a first-class grocery. Cheap for Cash. E. MORGAN & CO.

Ladies, we have Misses all-wool Red Underwear for 35c, 40c and 50c.

New! New! New! New! New!, Goods! Goods! Goods!

Our Canton Flannels are the best for the money.

BOYLE & BAKER. you ever saw for the money. Fine line Gents' Furnishing Goods.

HIGH & DUNCAN It will do you good to see our beautiful display of elegant Holiday attrac-

FRESH BREAD will be kept at

CLOTHING!

Furnishing Goods, HATS & GAPS.

SHOES, SHOES

YOU CAN FIND

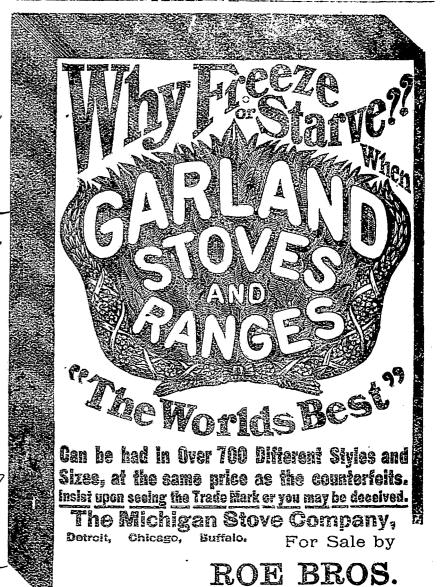
an, which will be

DON'T FAIL TO SEE OUR

FOR THE HOLIDAYS. Our stock includes an endless variety of

else, cheap as others "Slaughter." Look Toilet Articles, Notions, Fine Stationery, Gift Books, &c.

W. H. KEELER.



Christmas Greeting! TO EVERYBODY!

We rise and explain that at our store may be found a great variety of suitable presents for old and young, cheaper in price and better in quality than ever before, consisting in

Always at your command, Every BOOKS, TOILET CASES, ALBUMS, DOLLS, PERFUMERY CASES. &c.

> DR. E. S. DODD & SON, DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS.

Please call, see what we have, and buy what you want.

RESPECTFULLY,

Immense Stock for Holiday Trade

Be sure you see our assortment and

. —AT THE—

prices before you buy, W. F. RUNNER.



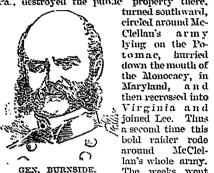
WOOD & HOFFMAN BUCHANAN, MICH.

Gen. Barnside's Campaign on the Rappahannock

[Copyrighted by the American Press Association.] Those who have followed somewhat closely the career of Gen. McClellan cannot fail to be impressed that there was a fate which more than once deprived him of victory at the moment it seemed surely in his grasp, Just before the beginning of Pope's campaign in Virginia, while the Army of the Potomac was still on the James below Richmond, Me-Ciclian announced himself ready to strike the . Confederate capital. Even he seemed to be satisfied that his army was ready and suf-ficiently large. If he had attacked Richmond just at that time, early in Angust, 1862, it could have been taken, most likely, for Lee had well nigh stripped it of defenders to send men against Pope in Northern Virginia.

But at the very time McClellan was giving orders to advance on Richmond, Halleck sent him a peremptory command to quit the peninsula with his army and prepare to cooperate with Pope. Nothing was left but to obey, and McClellan's opportunity was lost. After the battle of Antietam, Sept. 17, 1962, there was an interval of doing nothing. McClellan distributed his army along the Maryland side of the Potomac, watching its fords. He evidently thought the used up army of Lee might attempt another invasion of Maryland. He called vigorously for reenforcements, supplies of all kinds. By the last of September he had an army of 100,000 men, still on the Maryland side of the Potomac. Oct. 6 President Lincoln directed the general to "cross the Potomac and give battle

to the enemy, or drive him south." But McClellan was not yet ready to do so. While he was waiting, that dashing Confederate cavalry leader, J. E. B. Stuart, made one of his characteristic raids, and, figuratively speaking, tweaked the nose of the whole Army of the Potomac under the eyes of its commander. Oct. 10 he crossed the Potomac into Maryland with 1,800 cavalry, near Williamsport, galloped northward into Chambersburg, Pa., destroyed the public property there, turned southward,



lan's whole army. The weeks went on. Daily, as of old, the newspaper head lines announced, "All quiet on the Potomac." Then the old impatience and dissatisfaction broke out anew, and the country began to wonder why it was so quiet along the Po-

More weeks went on till it was six weeks after the battle of Antietam, and nothing done. By that time Lee's army was thoroughly rested and re-enforced, and amounted to 70,000. To the president's orders to move against him early in October McClellau had answered that he must have new cavalry horses. By the last of October he concluded that he was ready to cross the Potomac. The crossing was actually made Nov. 2

McClellan ordered his main army to concentrate at Warrenton, Va. On this Lee, his army in good trim, his communications with Richmond perfect, resolved to retreat southward. The main portion of the Confederate army marched up the Shenaudonh valley, turned off to the Rappahannock and took position at Culpepper. Stonewall Jackson's command, with the cavalry under J. E. B. Stuart, remained behind to hang upon the Union army and annoy and delay it as far as possible till the main Confederate body should be secure.

If one could have stood upon a peak of the Blue Ridge mountains of a bright morning in those early days of November, 1862, he would have seen a sight to thrill gods and men. On the east side of the ridge McClellan's might army of over 100,000 men marched with wavbanners and

gleaming guis south to Warrenton. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton led the advance with the On the west side

of the Blue
he who looked could
have seen at the
same moment another great host
moving southward.

"t was Lee's Army
Virof the Blue Ridge

ginia. The two GEN. PLEASONTON. hostile forces were sometimes only a few miles apart in this race southward, but with the ridge between them. But Lee moved more rapidly. His advance, under Longstreet, hurried forward, crossed the mountains and took position at Culpepper Nov. 3.

This rapid marching, however, separated

Lee's army more than wassafe. Jackson and the cavalry were three days behind him. Perceiving this, McClellan at length determined, of his own free will, to give battle. He believed that he could now strike a fatal believed that he could now strike a fatal blow. His army was at Warrenton, Lee's advance at Culpepper, some ten miles south. He said afterward of the situation: "I did expect I could either separate them and beat them in detail, or else force them to concentrate as far back as Gordonsville, and thus place the Army of the Potomae in position either to adopt the Fredericksburg line of advance upon Richmond or to be removed to the peninsula."

The good weather of the autumn had by that time passed away. McClellan now, however, seemed to be thoroughly alive and in full vigor of determination. The night of Nov. 7 there was a heavy rain over the camp of the Army of the Potomac. Gen. McClei-lan sat in his tent concluding plans and giving directions for the great hostile movemen brought him a dispatch from Washington.

It was an order relieving him from command of the Army of the Potomac, and appointing Gen. Ambrose E. Burnside in his place. With that the name of Gen. McCleiner dispatch from A market his land dispatch from A market will be a dispatch from A market will be a dispatch. lan disappears from American military history. He resigned his commission in the

army; however, not until the day of the presidential election in 1864, when he was the candidate against Lincoln. Thus apparently again in the moment of success, McClellan's adverse fute interposed and snatched it from him.

BURNSIDE'S CAMPAIGN. Gen. Burnside was a man of fine, soldierly presence, and highly esteemed. He was born n Liberty, Ind., in 1824, and was graduated at West Point in 1847, just in time to be sent to Mexico. He afterwards resigned from the army and established a factory for making a breech loading rifle of his own invention in Rhode Island. His career was a varied one, and when the war began, in 1861, he was an officer of the Illinois Central railroad. He immediately joined the Union army as colonel of a Rhode Island regiment, and rose to be a major general of volunteers immediately after the first Bull Run. He was put to duty along the Atlantic coast, and Newbern, Beaufort and Roanoke Island were trophies

of his military ability. At the beginning of Pope's campaign he was called to Virginia. He performed active and distinguished service through that and the Maryland campaign. So well was he thought of that the command of the Army of the Potomac had been offered to him twice before he accepted it, and each time he had refused it. His modesty seems to have been unequaled in the history of army officers. The Army of the Potomac had already been the grave of the military reputations of

McClellan and Pope. Burnside's name was to add the third to the hapless list. After

his Fredericksburg campaign he was sent west and, performed distinguished service in the department of the Ohio, freeing cast Tennes-see at length from the Confederates. During the final campaign against Richmond he was in the east again and commanded his old Ninth corps, contributing not a little to the

After the war he was three terms governor of Rhode Island. He was in Europe during the Franco-German war, and was admitted within the belligerent lines. represented Rhodo ted States Senate. While serving in mented. At the time the order came placing him

at the head of the Army of the Potomac, doubtful GEN. PARKE. still of his capacity for great command, he would have de-clined the responsibility if possible. But the peremptory order from Lincoln left him no He decided that the Union army should up to the final sur-render at Arms

burg, Va. Richmond was to be the object

nimed at, and Acquia Creek was to be his Once more the battleground is changed to the cris crossed field of Virginia. Fredericksburg is nearly 100 miles south of the field of Antictam. It is on the right bank of the Rappahannock river, a little inland from the Potomac, and the railroad leads directly south from it to Richmond, fifty miles

march on Richmond by way of Fredericks-

Acquia Creek is a town on the Potomac at the mouth of the creek of the same name. A railroad leads from it to Fredericksburg. On the 15th of November, 1862, Burnside be gan his grand march to Fredericksburg. He had organized his army into three "grand divisions," right, center and left, commanded, respectively, by Sumner, Hooker and Frank-lin. They left Warrenton, Va., as their starting point. By Nov. 19 the three grand divisions were in the vicinity of Fredericksburg, on the east side of the Rappahamock. Sumner's grand division reached Falnouth, directly opposite Fredericksburg, Nov. 17. He was not permitted by Burnside to cross, however, and that very day Lee ent a large body of troops to re-enforce the Confederate garrison there.

Burnside began at once to put in order the railroad from Acquia Creek to Fredericks burg, to make sure of receiving his supplies. Gen. H. J. Hunt was Burnside's chief of artillery. He posted all the guns on the Federal

side of the Rap-paliannock, and nperintended their transportation from Acquia Creek. He decided that it was necessary to plant guns upon the heights above the Regres above the Recyclemnock in sull ient number to cover the entire length of the opposite forces on the

sing forces on the right bank. Henry GEN. HUNT. Jackson Hunt was born in 1821 in Ohio. like his commander a western man, also a West Point graduate. He finished the course of instruction there when only 18 years old. During the Mexican war he became major of artillery, and was afterwards especially identifind with that arm of the service. He was McCletian's chief of staff during the peninsular campaign. During the whole war he served in the Army of the Potomac, and was served in the Army of the Potomas, and was one of its most faithful and useful officers.

Burnside's chief cavalry commander continued to be Gen. Alfred Pleasonton. Pieasonton was born at Washington city, in 1824, and was the same ago as Burnside. He entered the cavalry service when he left West Point, in 1844, and was sent to Mexico. He remedical in the west could sentiment of the remained in the west and a uthwest on duty mo t of the time till the outbreak of the civil mo to the time thrus distributed to the CVM war. At Fredericksburg he held the rank of brigadier general of volunteers. He saw severe fighting there and subsequently at Chancels reville and Gettysburg. Afterwards he was ordered west, and his troopers helped clear Hissauri of Sterling Price's men in 1804.

In 1868 Gen, Pleasonton resigned from the army and engaged in mining and other business. His advocacy of the blue glass theory is

army and engaged in mining and other business. His advecacy of the blue glass theory is
well known.

Burnside's chief of staff was Brig. Gen.
John G. Parke, said to be one of the
handsomest of the accomplished officers
grouped about the headquarters of
the Army of the Potomac. Parke was
a Pennsylvanian, born in 1827, and a
West Pointer of 1849. He entered the engineer corps. He had been a brigadier general
on the North Carolina coast under Burnside,
and, with his old commander, foined the on the North Carolina coast under Burnside, and, with his old commander, joined the Army of the Potomac. He afterwards was ordered south and west. He took active part in the siege of Vicksburg, also of Knoxville. He foll well the fortunes of Burnside. At the final battles before Richmond, and previous to that, in 1864, Gen. Parke, under Burnside, commanded the old Ninth corps. Gen. Parke is now superintendent at West Point.

Military critics declare that Burnside should have aimed at Lee's army rather than at Richmond. At all events, he determined to occupy Fredericksburg immediately. Public conference of the conf to occupy Fredericksburg immediately. Public sentiment and the newspapers demanded that something should be done at once.

While Burnside was making a way for the transportation of supplies the Confederates were founding Fredericksburg and the heights held dat. At the end of November Lee's whole array lay in a croscent around Fredericksburg. Its right was at Port Royal, below the town; the left a little distance above. The Confederate fortifications were truly formidable, so as to remore covering directly in front of the city hopeless. But you

rectly in front of the city hopeless. But poptoon bridges were prepared by Burnside, and Skenker's Neck, twelve miles below. Lce discovered this move in time to frustrate it. There seem to have been ways whereby Buruside's plans were constantly discovered Burnside's plans were constantly discovered to Lee, and that almost immediately.

With a large portion of Lee's army at Skenker's Neck, Barnside next thought be could force the passage of the Rappalanmock and take Fredericksburg under the guns of those who were left. The Union artillery was planted upon Stafford Heights, above Edwards Marchandre Laborated Laborated Processing Stafford Leights, alove Edwards Laborated Labor neuth. It commanded the whole plain of

Faincuth. It commanded the whole plain of Frederi kslurg.

Lee was so well informed of all that went on in the Union army that within twenty-four hours after McClellan had been superseded by Burnside he was informed of it.

LEE'S GENERALS. Around Lge in that density crescent upon the heights of Fredericksburg were grouped the tried generals whose stubborn fighting qualities had enabled him to carry dismay to the Army of the Potomae more than once. Longstreet, Stonewall Jackson, the Hills,

Jubal Early and Stuart, with his cavalry-men, were waiting for the deadly grapple Nov. 17, the day that Summer reached Falmouth, opposita Fredericksburg, Lee sent two divis Laws and Ransom, accompanied by cavalry and artil-Fredericksburg. Ransom took conthe bloody fighting that afterwards oc-

may be mentioned in passing that this GEN. RANSOM. Gen. Rausom is now United States Senator Matt. W. Rausom, from North Carolina. Gen. Ransom, was a native of North Carolina, born in 1826. He was educated in his own state, became a lawyer, and held various ocal offices previous to the civil war. Then ie entered the Confederate army and passed up through various promotions to the rank of major general. He continued in the Army of Northern Virginia till the end, and su

rendered with Lee at Appomattox. He is now serving his third consecutive term in the United States senate. Another Confederate general who has entered Washington by a different route from the one he proposed twenty-five years ago is Wade Hampton, United States senator from South Carolina. He too was at Fredericksburg and commanded a brigade of cavalry

W. H. F. Lee commanding another. J. E. B. Stuart was the division cavalry commander. Wade Hampton distinguished himself in the Confederate cavalry service. Lee placed him on guard above Fredericksburg to precrossing, while W.

H. F. Lee guarded the fords below the Hampton was born in South Carolina in 1818, and was graduated at South Carolina college. He entered political life at the beginning of at the beginning of his career, and was

WADE HAMPTON. state offices. During the war he reached the rank of major general. Since then he has served two terms as governor of South Carolina, previous to his election to the United States senate.

Senator Hampton's grandfather, also called Wade Hampton, was likewise a soldier and politician. He was an officer in the rev olution and a member of congress in 1795, The old man died at Columbia, S. C., in 1834, the richest planter and slave owner in the

The name of Lee was numerously represented in the officers grouped around the Confederate commander. Brig. Gen. W. H. F. Lee, the cavalry commander, was Robert E.'s second son. Robert E.'s nephew, Fitz Hugh, also a cavalryman, held a prominent command in the Army of Northern Virginia. All of Lee's sons-three of them-served in the Confederate army. The eldest, G.W. C., was an aid to Jeff Davis and after-

While serving in this capacity in 1881 he died, respected and laseless of the capacity in this capacity in 1881 he died, respected and laseless of the capacity in this capacity is capacity. succeeded him as president of Washington and Lee university in Virginia. versity in Virginia.
His third son, Robert E., Jr., was a staff officer of cavalry. These Lees continued with the Confederate army 0=0 render at Appo- GLT. W. H. F. LEE.

mattox. They took part in the heaviest fighting of the Army of Northern Virginia throughout, several times distinguished hemselves, yet none of them was They survived to be estimable, and in some some cases distinguished, citizens of the United States. "Fitz," as it was customary to call Fitz Hugh Lee, is now the governo of Virginia. Another veteran among Lee's officers was

Gen. W. D. Taliaferro. He also was a former United States Taliaferro was a native of Virginia. He had been one of Lee's stanchest fighters, and was severely wounded at Groveton during the Pope campaign. His brigade belonged to Stonewall Jackson's famous "Foot Cavalry,"

GEN. TALIAFERRO. and had done no ess hard marching than fighting. Gen. Richard H. Anderson, division commander in Longstreet's corps, had, like all the others, passed through the ordeal of fighting. He had aided in the capture of Harper's Ferry, had been sharply engaged at Antictam, and now with the rest awaited the shock

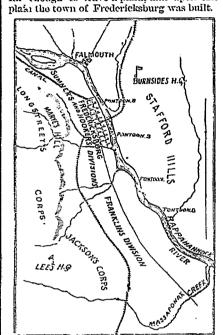
tam, and now with the rest awaited the shock of battle at Fredericksburg.
Gen. Richard H. Anderson was a South Carolinian, a graduate of the United States Military academy in 1842. He served in Mexico. When the first probabilities of war negan to be talked of he resigned from the United States army in March, 1861. He entered the Confederate service as soon as it came into existence and shortly became a brigadier general. He was wounded at Antietam, though not mortally like his namesake, Gen. G. T. Anderson.

The Confederates always spoke of their The Confederates always spoke of their army under Levis immediate command as the Army of Northern Virginia, just as the force opposed to them was designated throughout the war as the Army of the Potomac.

TOPOGRAPHY. Lee's plan for the battle of Fredericksburg was at once simple and admirable. Longstreet's corps had been the first to arrive or

the ground, and it occupied the left, with Geo. Richard H. Anderson on the extreme Stonewall Jackson was on the right, and the forces of the two joined in the center and encircled Fredericksburg. To understand the fight fully, glance at the

acco: panying map. Five miles below Fredericksburg the little Massaponax river flowed into the Rappahannock from the west. A ridge of hills sloped down to the Rappahannock above the Massaponax, running from the northwest. Five miles above the Massaponax the ridge retreats from the river far enough to leave a plain, and upon this plain the town of Fredericksburg was built.



FREDERICKSBURG BATTLE GROUND. Below the town the ridge again approaches cose to the river. Behind the first range of hills another rose, as if both were built by nature for the planting of batteries for the protection of Fredericksburg. Burnside could not have selected a worse point for attack or Leep better one for defense. The railroad from Richmond to the Potomac

river passed through the town. Lee had 78,000 men after Jackson joined him. These began to throw up earthworks in a crescent six miles long, from the Massaponax to above Fredericksburg. They worked with a will and soon had built those formidable fortifications against which Burnside's hapless hosts were to dash themselves

like waves against a granite rock. Nearest the Rappaliannock, on the north of the Confederate left, was Taylor's hill, about which R. H. Anderson's men lay. Next came Marye's hill, which gained fatal renown in the battle. Here were others of Longstreet's men, Hill, Ransom and McLaws. Across Marye's hill ran a stone wall, terracing the hill. Next came Telegraph hill, the highest of all. Here Lee stood and directed operations in person. For this reason the crest is now called Lee's hill, and as such is pointed out to the visitor. Next after McLaws came Hood's division on the right. Still farther to the right lay Jackson's men, A. P. Hill,

Early and Taliaferro. D. H. Hill's command was upon the extreme right as a reserve. So, on the morning of Dec. 10, 1862, lay the Confederate army awaiting the Federal advance. Stafford heights, occupied by Burnside's artillery on the opposite side of the Rappahannock, were higher than the hills on the Confederate side, but these, again, were so far distant as to be practically out of

range of the Union guns. Longstreet says Lee's army had twenty days to prepare for the battle, and they made good use of the time. Marve's hill was the best point of lookout, and to the Confederates stationed there was assigned the task of watching the opposite shore, R. H. ANDERSON.

and announcing to Lee's army when the first crossing should be attemptel. Burnside had prepared pontoon bridges. Dec. 11 was the day he fixed for the crossing. That morning, before daylight, the bridges were brought down to the shore and the engineers set to work to construct them. As the dawn broke, boom! boom! went an unshotted cannon from Marye's heights, telling Lee and his men that the time was come. Barksdale's sharpshooters within the town of Fredericksburg began firing on the bridge builders. They prevented the completion of builders. They prevented the completion of the bridges. The batteries from Stafford heights were then trained upon Fredericksburg. They battered it down, yet the sharpshooters were not dislodged. Then Union volunteers to cross the river in open boots and drive out the sharpshooters were called for. This was done with the loss of 300 men, and the Federals took possession of the river front of Fredericksburg, Dec. 11. That evening and the next day Sumner's and Franklin's grand divisions crossed, leaving part of Hooker's center grand division on the Falmonth side.

month side.

FREDERICKSBURG. The battle of Fredericksburg took place Dec. 13. It was a disastrous day to the Union arms. Burnside's plan of attack was for Sumner and Franklin to storm the for:ified Confederate heights above the town, all along the line, and carry them by assault.

In the midst of a deuse fog, Dec. 12, Sumner's grand division had crossed at the upper pontoon on the right, Franklin's below on the left. The First, Second, Sixth and Ninth corps were the troops that had crossed. They were commanded respectively by Gens. Reynolds. formed their lines parallel to the river, except Gen. Meade's division of the First corps, which was at right angles to it. Gen. Double day's division was stationed as a reserve in the rear of Meado on the left. The fogs of Dec. 12 continued to the 13th.

Added to this, the weather, for Virginia, was bitterly cold. It was the first experience of some of Lee's soldiers with a northern winter and the night of the 12th some Confederate sentinels froze at their posts. Fredericksburg is another of the battles of the civil war about which there has been much dispute. It is said on the one hand that Burnside's order to Franklin as to the beginning of the fight was ambiguous in mean-

ing. On the other, Gen. Franklin has been blamed for not pushing the fight solidly on the Federal left, at Hamilton's crossing. After crossing the Rappahannock, Franklin was directed by Burnside's order to keep his whole command in position for a rapid movement down the old Richmond road. Burnside was by no means so well informed of the strength of the force opposed to him as Lee seems to have been about Burnside's army. Franklin's corps began the fight early in the morning, Dec. 13, with Gen. George G. Meado in the advance. There were two lines of Confederate fortifications along the heights. Franklin's attack was on the Confederate right, against Stonewall Jackson. A fearful storm of shot and shell met the Federals. A. P. Hill's advance Confederate line was driven back, however, but Gregg, Early and Stuart | Longstreet replied; closed in and repelled charge after charge,

More than 40 per cent, of Meade's command fell. Reynolds came to his aid with re-enforcements, and Reynold's lost 4,000. But they finally drove the Confederates back

somewhat to Massaponax creek. The fight between the Federal left and Confederate right continued two hours. Summer's grand division formed the Federal right. To it fell the task of storming Maryo's hill, the most formidable of the Confederate works. Lee's officers say that when their general discovered that Burnside was about to attack his works on Fredericksburg heights he was greatly rejoiced. He felt that he could hold them well nigh against the world. Longstreet's chief of artillery said to him the morning of Dec. 18, as they looked over the ground in front of Marye's hill:

"General, we cover that ground now so well that we will comb it as with a fine tooth comb. A chicken could not live on that field when we open on it." There is one fact connected with this time which renders it exceedingly difficult to get at the exact truth in its history. The reports and accounts given by army officers and contemporary correspondents are manifestly tinged with the pro or anti-McClellan parti-

sanship. The position of neither Pope nor Burnside as commander of the Army of the Potomac was a pleasant one, and that fact needs to be borne in mind constantly.
Brig. Gen. J. F. Reynolds commanded the First corps in Franklin's left grand division. Franklin considered that three divisions of Reynolds' corps were sufficient to carry out ruside's order, which he understood to mean that he should make a reconnoissance rather than a serious attack. To Reynolds was deputed this task, and to his corps belonged

Meade's division. Gen. O. O. Howard commanded the Second division in Sumner's right grand one of the awful charges against Marye's hill. Oliver Otis Howard was born and was graduated at West Point in 1854. He was instructor in mathereatics at the Mili-

GEN. HOWARD. tary academy for GEN. HOWARD. some time after his graduation. He was some time after his graduation. He was actively engaged in fighting from the beginning of the civil war. He commanded a brigade at Bull Run, and was made a brigadier general in September, 1861. The "empty sleeve" familiar in his portraits has been carried since 1862 at the battle of Fair Oaks, where he lost the right arm that filled it. At Autietam he was in command of Sunner's corps. In 1863 he had command of the Eleventh corps.

Gen. Howard distinguished himself at Gettysburg. Afterward he was ordered

Gettysburg. Afterward he was ordered west, participated in the fights of Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge and helped relieve Kuoxville. During Sherman's march to the sea and up to the time of Johnston's surrender Howard commanded the right wing of the army. After the war he was United States commissioner of the freedmen's bureau. He was president of Howard University for He was president of Howard University for Freedmen for a time, and also served as special commissioner to the Indians. He has been especially employed in government educational and benevolent enterprises. In 1886 he was promoted to be one of the three major generals permitted by law in the United States army. He is at present in command of the department of the Pacific.

Stoneman's corps of Hooker's grand division was pushed up behind the divisions of Franklin on the Federal left at Fredericksburg in time to aid in the repulse of the Confederates there. His advantage was not federates there. His advantage was not pushed by Franklin. He considered that his orders from Burnside did not justify him in doing so. Burnside, in the course of the day, sent an order for him to attack on the front, but by the time it reached Franklin it was too near dark for it to be obeyed, the letter grapped considered. So the fighting of

latter general considered. So the fighting of the left grand division at Fredericksburg was MARYE'S HILL.

Summer's right grand division was to do the fighting on Franklin's right. Sumner's task was to assault and carry the frowning crest of Marye's hill. To begin F the fight he sent Gen. W. H. French's command, immediately followed by that _ of Hancock, "two " divisions that had never turned their backs to the enough of he series emy," as he said GEN. FRENCH.

afterward. It is rather a strange whim of fate that the rame of so brave and accomplished a general as William Henry French should be so little known to his countrymen. Some of the bloodiest fighting of this or some of the bloodiest lighting of this or any war was done by his and Hancock's divisions that day at Fredericksburg. They lost fully two-lifths of their men.

W. H. French was born in Maryland in 1815. He was a graduate of West Point, and fought in the Indian war in Florida in 1837; also in the Mexican war. He was first in command at Key West during the civil war, but was transferred to the Army of the Poto-

but was transferred to the Army of the Potomac. He became a major general of volunteers in 1862. After the war he was in the teers in 1802. After the war he was in the artillery service on the Pacific coast. Gen. French died in 1881.

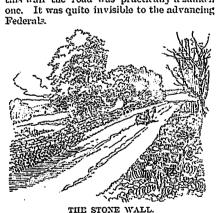
As the tog lifted in the course of the foremon Longstreet beheld from the heights of Marye's hill French and Hancock advancing in two columns to the assault. They came by two pacific roads, the Orange pinck road.

two parallel roads, the Orange plank road and the Telegraph road. The Telegraph road and the Telegraph road. The Telegraph road led to Richmond.

A deep ravine separated the advancing troops from the foot of Marye's hill. The Telegraph road skirted along the foot of Marye's hill. The road, indeed, had been cut out of the hill's side and was twenty-five feet wide. On one side of it was the hill, upon the other a high stone wall had been built. This wall was as high as a man's shoulders.

THE TERRIBLE STONE WALL. In every great battle there is some point about which the slaughter is thickest. At Fredericksburg it was the stone wall upon the outer edge of Telegraph road. Behind

this wall the road was practically a sunken



Longstreet perceived at once the advantage of this position. Behind the high wall he stationed some 2,500 soldiers, under command of Gens. Kershaw and T. R. R. Cobb. Thus, Up toward the fatal stone wall and the

sunken road came the columns of the Union army. They massed upon the narrow plain at the foot of Marye's hill. Above them, the moment they came within range, the Confederate artillery upon the heights poured hot fire into them. It cut great holes in their ranks-gaps which could be seer a mile, Longstreet says. In a moment the gaps were closed again, however, and the devoted men

Half the narrow plain at the foot of Maryo's hill was crossed, when, lo! it seemed as if all the thunders and lightnings of heaven burst upon them. A living sheet of fire blinded their eyes, an infernal din roared in their cars, and when it passed hundreds of brave men lay upon that plain, never more to see or hear aught with earthly eyes or ears

again.
The deadly lightnings shot forth from Longstreet's hidden guns behind the stone wall in the sunken road. Against that fire no living thing could stand. French's soldiers fell back. Hancock's came on gallantly. Another sheet of living fire, another infernal roar, and hundreds of other bodies were piled upon those that already lay upon the ghastly plain. One brigade after another came on, each in its turn to be mown down and hurled back. Those who saw the assault of Marye's hill at the sunken road one and all speak of it as a succession of waves of living human beings in turn dashed and broken against the stone

_ After French's and Hancock's divisions were repulsed, Howard's threw itself against the wall. It, too, was driven back, broken and bleeding. That finished the available strength of the Second corps, Gen. Couch's. Then Sturgis' division of the Ninth corps was ordered forward. The charge at Balaklava is famed in history. More than tweaty charges like Balaklava would not have com passed the destruction wrought before the stone wall at Fredericksburg, Dec. 13, 1862. Six distinct waves of troops assaulted the works and fell back. At one moment Lee, watching the fight from Lee's hill, expressed apprehension to Longstreet that the position. might be taken, so never ending seemed to be the lines of blue that advanced against it. "General, if you put every man now on the

plenty of ammunition, I will kill them all before they reach my line." Samuel Davis Sturgis was born in Pennsylvania in 1822. Graduated at West Point, was in the Mexican war and was captured at Buena Vista, but was exchanged. He won the rank of captain fighting Indians on the frontier. At the beginning of the war of '61 he was in command of Fort Smith, Age Smith, Ark. Here every one of his 145 13

erate service. Sturgis remained in the Union service, and took an active part in the war from the first. Beginning with Lyons in charge of the fortifications at Washington, then commanded a division in the Potomac army. He was afterward chief of cavalry in the department of Ohio. His rank at Fredericksburg was that of brigadier general of volunteers. Sturgis' division furnished its quota of dead men to the fatal stone wall. 1,028 out of two brigades, and fell back. Griffin's division of the Fifth corps fol-

other side of the Potomac on that field to ap-

proach me over the same line, and give me

lowed Sturgis, advancing gallantly. It lost 818 men and retreated behind a knoll. Sixth and last, Humphreys' division of Hooker's corps was ordered to the assault. Hooker, coing the uselessness of this slaughter, begged Burnside to countermand the order, Burnside replied: "The crest must be carried to-night," and ordered Hooker across with two divisions, Humphreys' and Sykes'. Humphreys is said to have been the ablest officer on the field of Fredericksburg. By the time he advanced on Marye's hill the ammunition of the Confederate artillery upon the heights was exhausted, and thus one galling fire to which his predecessors gained a point some yards in advance of those who had gone before.

vas hopeless, when the same sheet of tlame Andrew A. Humphreys was a Pennsylva-

ian, a graduate of West Point, and a famous fighting Meade's chief of staff when that ed the Potomae army.

charged successivey upon Marye's cessively their men CEN. HUMPHREYS. were mown down like blades of grass before a reaper. Night only closed the slaughter. When it settled down over that smoking, bleeding field there were 15,000 fewer effective soldiers of the Army of the Potomac than there had been in

ruinous folly.

So nothing was done till Jan. 20, 1863.
Burnside had decided to make another attempt to cross the Rappahannock, six miles above Fredericksburg. But it seemed that not only his own officers, but the fates, were against him. His army had no sooner started up the river than great storm set in Snow up the river than a great storm set in. Snow, rain and sleet came down all together and rendered the march impossible. The soldiers said it seemed as if the bottom had fallen out The troops could not go forward. A few indeed reached the river after long delay, only to find the Confederates ready for them

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of the liver which has been cured by

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ly believe had we known of it a year

earlier my daughter would to day be

in sound health. Have had best medi-

cal skill, also traveled extensively for

her good, but in all never found its

equal. I have prescribed it to my pa-

cents and have in every case had the

Very respectfully,

Your letter of the seventh lost, be-

fore me in reply will say. If my

former litter to you will do suffering

humanity any g od it should be pub-

lished. It was through a letter from a

resident of Pontiac that first brought

it to my daughter's notice and my only

regret is, that we did not know of it a

year ago instead of the last six months.

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using your syrup. Her life has been saved, we all believe, from its use. Yet had been exposed was stopped. His men

Perceiving the uselessness of firing at the wall, Humphreys ordered his men to charge bayonets. They prepared to do so, though it flashed into their faces, and spite of all efforts to rally them they turned backward. Nearly half of their 4,000 fell in fifteen minutes. Then night closed.

Hancock, Howard. Sturgis, Griffin

Humphreys

the morning. Burnside wished to renew the contest next day, Dec. 14, but his officers dissuaded him from it. That night he crossed back to Falmouth, withdrew his whole army to Stafford heights and left Lee to possess Predericks-burg, what there was left of it. He himself

passed the night in a state of mental agony hard to describe. The battle of Fredericksburg was fought on a Saturday. Burnside had 100,000 effective men in his army, Lee 78,000 in his fortified heights. The Union loss was about 15,000; the Confederate, 5,460. On the Confederate side Gens. Greeg and T. R. R. Cobb were killed; on the Union side. Gens. George Bayard and C. Fegar Jackson. Burnside had resolved to cross the Rappahannock again below Fredericksburg. The move-ment was to commence Dec. 20, when sud-denly Burnside received an order from President Lincoln to make no general movement without first informing him of it. While Burnside had been preparing to cross the Rappahannock, several of his generals had been to the president and represented to him that they thought Burnside's plans were

only to find the Confederates ready for them at the crossing.

The expedition was a failure. Officers of the Army of the Potomac spoke of it derisively as the Mud March. Burnside was next relieved from command of the army "at his own request," the government records say. Whatever his military capacity or the lack of it, he was one of the most unselfish and patriotic of all the Union generals.

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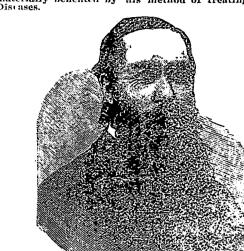
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