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N & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a l'oregular meeting Monday evening on orbefore he full moon in each month.

P OF H.—Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each nonth, at 2 o'clock r. u.

A. O.U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits tendar meeting the 1st and 3d Friday even-ing of ach mouth. A. R.-Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular U. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

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Estate of Amos Farling.

Estate of Amos Farling.

First publication July 25, 1839.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
At a session of the Probate Court for said comity, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 22d day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, David E. Hirman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Amus Farling, deceased.

On reading and alling the petition, duly verified of Clara A. Farling, praying that a certain instrument now on alle 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 the petitioner, the Executiva named in said will, or to some other saitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 19th

of said estate may be grarted to the pentioner, the Executrix named in said will, or to some other saitable person.

Therenpon it is ordered, that Monday, the 19th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the oetitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to 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 Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) DAVID E. HIMMAN, [L. S]

Last publication Aug. 15, 1889.

Last publication Aug. 15, 1889.

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war. But The Daily News is temperate in temperance. It isn't a prohibition organ—it's not sure prohibition is the best way of treating the evil—but it believes in prohibiting the saloon keeper from ruling and rulining in American society. If you would read, and have your family read, a newspaper-which places the interests of the home higher than those of the saloon, read The Chicago Daily News.

ORANAS XX

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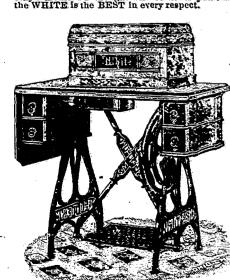
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9:30 to 10:15 A. M., lectures. 10:15 to 12:00 A. M., recitations. 12:00 to 1:00 P. M., recess. 1:00 to 2:30 P. M., recreation, scientific excursions, photography, etc. raphy, etc.
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BUCHANAN RECORD.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889. VOLUME XXIII.

low echo and the chirp of half a dozen

robins, that flew out from the grass

and took refuge in the tallest tree.

Lenox dashed up the steps. The ver-

anda was vacant. The doors and win-

dows were shut, the former even

locked, as he discovered when he tried

the knob. His first sensation was just

what anybody's would have been-a

HER ANSWER. WILLA LLOYD JACKSON.

"He that will not when he may, When he will he shall have nay." And that's what's the matter with me to-day I loved that girl a year ago, (I met her at Long Branch, you know) But I made up my mind not to tell her so. We were both as poor as church mice. See? And work would just be the death of me.

And so when we parted both were free. Although I read in her soft, sweet eyes A grave reproach, and a sad surprise At my formal bow and my cold good-bye. But somehow the girl, with her silken hair Had bound me tast in a chain, I swear. And all through the year she had held me

It was getting more than I could stand, When I wrote and offered her heart and hand I was so hard hit, you understand? And this is her answer—came to-day: "He that will not when he may, When he will he shall have nay."

and that's what's the matter with me to day. - Warerley Magazine.

The Burglary at Archers'. BY FRANK LEE BENEDICT.

General Lenox had spent the winter in Cuba, but, having business in Chicago, went there in the spring. It was June before his affairs were arranged, and, as he had no longing for the dust and heat of New York, he determined to go to a charming valley which he knew of, hidden away in the mountainheart of Pennsylvania, where he had friends of whom he was very fond.

He and Tom Archer, indeed, had been like brothers since childhood. Not even Tom's marriage had interrupted the intimacy; for Tom had sensibly chosen Gerald's favorite cousin for his wife, and this had made the friendship, if anything, closer than

Three years previous to the period of which I write, Archer's health had been so much injured by a fall from a horse that the physicians ordered him to give up his profession, recommending a quiet life in the country for an. indefinite season. So they had established themselves in that mountain-retreat, and when Lenox went to see them a few months later he found them con vinced that they had discovered a new Eden, and was almost ready to agree

with their verdict.
Circumstances had since prevented his repeating his visit, though the trio had often met in town, beside enjoying divers journeys in company; and it had been a settled thing that Lenox was to spend several months at their place when he returned from Cuba. Numerous letters had been exchanged during the winter; but since leaving New Orleans Lenox had received no answer to either of the epistles he had written; he knew, wever, that replies must have been sent, for if Tom was sometimes a little dilatory, as happy men are apt to be, Edith never failed to do her duty as a correspondent as faithfully as she did

in every other respect. Gerald was not due at Vernon until July; but the tiresome lawsuit, which had taken him West, unexpectedly reached a conclusion—successful for him, too-weeks before he had ventured to hope would be the case, so he found himself free to follow his own desires He was in the buoyant spirits natural to a man who had just achieved a signal triumph, and it struck him that to take his friends by surprise would be delightful. He could not arrive too soon or remain too long, he said to himself; and frequently, during his thirty-six hours journey, he amused himself by picturing their reunion; how he would listen to Tom's hearty words of welcome, how he would sun his heart in Edith's radient smiles, how he would cause his curly-headed little

god son to shout and shriek by insidious ticklings and pinches. It was about four o'clock in the afternoon when he reached his destination. He saw no one at the station whom he recognized, and there was no conveyance to be hired except a rickety old covered buggy. He remembered a pleasant path leading through a green meadow, along a willow-bordered brook and across an odorous pine wood, which would bring him to the house he sought after an hour's leisurely walk;

so he decided to walk. Leaving his luggage at the depot to be sent for, he set out, skirting the tiny helmet, which seemed asleep in the soft light, and striking off into the clover-scented pasture. The brook looked even prettier than his recollection of it, and sang songs which whiled him, being dreamy and imaginative by nature, into all manner of sunny visions. The pine wood was as fascinating to his eyes as an enchanted forest to some wanderer in a medaeval romance; and the occasional glimpses of the bronze and purple hills that he caught through openings between the straight boles of the trees, set him dreaming of Soracte and the storyhaunted environs of Rome, among which he had strayed with the Archers

soon after their wedded happiness be-At length he came out on the brow of a hill from whence he looked down on his friend's domain. The house was a rambling, irregular structure, with wings, gables and broad verandas buried in blossoming vines, full of quaint, odd-cornered rooms and passages in unexpected places that did not lead anywhere in particular, but seemed to have branched forth with the intention of forming a labyrinth, in the mazes of which a new visitor was certain daily to lose himself half a dozen times during the first week of his stay.

In front a broad lawn dotted with maples and beloved by round-eyed robins, sloped down to the river; a great orchard stretched away to the right, and on the left spread and immense, old-fashioned garden, which Mrs. Archer's good taste induced her to leave untouched by the devasting hand of change.

The sun shone. The white fleecy

clouds sailed slowly away toward the zenith. The river laughed, the birds sang. For a few minutes Lenox stood lost in the entrancing delight which the quiet loveliness of the scene called up. But the recollection of Edith and Tom soon aroused him, and he sped down the hill like a schoolboy, so eager, now the meeting was near, that he longed to fly. He leaped the orchard fence and took a path which led toward the house. He was sure at that hour to find husband and wife on the front piazza; Tom, the lazy, luxuriously reclining in a hammock, smoking like a three-tailed bashaw; Edith, in the dantiest of white costumes, seated near in an easy chair, reading aloud; her eyes had a dreamy expression, and the two dogs curled up at her feet, the there was a soft smile on her face, as Maltese cat perched on Tom's shoulder, and the tame crow casting about for a convenient opportunity to disturb the quiet by an assault on some one of the animals. Lenox could see the whole scene as he had seen it a score of times.

He shut the orchard gate softly and

walked gently across the turf so that

no warning of his approach could reach

even the keen eared dogs, turned the corner of the house, and, before he

to a Modoc.

feeling of injury as keen as it was unreasonable. Then he glanced around. There was the hammock, with Tabby asleep in it. There was Edith's arm-chair, and on the table beside it an a fright." He stood still, laughing in silent but open novel. These sights removed a little of the doleful depression which had shot over him. "Doubtless," he thought, "the husband and wife have resumed. gone out to drive, and old Minerya, the isn't a scrap of anything left." cook, had fastened up the main entrance during their absence.' Filled with this idea, he went around good!" said Lenox. to the back of the house, opened the "They're hidden in the house," conkitchen door and went in. But the room was vacant—so were such other rooms as he looked into. He called for

John the gardner: but not even their ghosts appeared or answered. "Everybody out—provoking!" was his second reflection. "Probably there's a fair or a circus or some other enormity in progress over in the country town-what do they call the placeand masters and maids and men have all gone to enjoy it in true country

Minerva, for the parlor-maid, by name

Mehitable Cassandra, and for lame

Then he cried aloud, as indignantly as if answering some obviously idiotic question put by a visible bystander,—
"Hungry? Well, I should say so! I could eat little Gerald, bones and all if I could lay hands on him; and I would, too, just to punish those wretches for not being at home and expecting me. Luckily I know where the pantry is, and Minerva, like the wise, far-see-ing goddess she is, never leaves it empty of good things to solace the fam-

ished and weary." He made for the pantry according-ly. There was cold chicken, there were tarts, cheese, a basin of milk, with rich cream mantling its surface,

and his soul was content. He arranged the viands on a table with rapid hands—of course managing to spill a good deal of the milk over the floor-dropping half the tarts from the plate, and stepping on them when he tried to pick them up; he was a man, you know, so, that he performed these feats goes without saying. Like a man, too, he was hardened and impenitent, and only said,-

"Serves them right. If I could I'd eat up every morsal the larder holds, and laugh at their misery when they bring back their empty stomachs—the

He sat down and ate and drank as he had not done in six mouths. At last he was brought to a realizing sense of the awful havoc he had wrought by seeing Tabby suddenly appear. She mounted on the board, regarding the skeleton of the chicken and the plates tion, thinking. denuded of food at first with astonished eyes, and then with those of cutting reproach as they fell on the intruder. "By Jove, Tab. I don't wonder you

stare," said he, beginning to laugh. "This performance will be a standing joke against me, and I shan't hear the last of it in a hurry." He wanted to smoke, but his tobacco pouch was empty. Luckily he knew where Tom's provision was to be found, and went into the sitting-room in search of it. Haying kindled his censer, he had leisure to become oppressed by the

silence of the dwelling, so he flung open the front windows, set wide the doors, established himself on the veranda in Edith's pet chair, and prepared to wait with what patience he might for the return of his entertainers. Tabby followed him out and sat on

her tail, staring at him, and telling him a long story in a series of plaintive

"I've no doubt it's a clear explanation, Tab," he said, "and a virtuous reproof of my greediness in the bargain; but man is so much more ignorant than a cat, that though you can understand my language, I am incapable of comprehending yours. Anyhow your talk oppresses me-the voice of conscience could not sound more upraiding-so I should feel obliged if you would depart.

Meantime the day wore on. When he thought that at least two hours had e'apsed, he looked at his watch and found that it had only been about

thirty minutes. "By Jove!" said he, "I shall go as mad as a dancing dervish if this goes on. What did you propose, Tab? Shave? Have a bath? So I will. I shan't be able to get my luggage tonight if those fiends don't appear before dusk. Luckily Tom's clothes fit mehe's an awful dandy, even in these wilds—I'll take my pick of the newest and most becoming.' He went into the kitchen again. The

fire was almost out, but he rekindled it, got some boiling water, and started upstairs toward the room that had been his on a former visit.

The chamber was cheerful and inviting as ever, and, after a long, approving glance, he crossed the hall to a small apartment in which Tom's wardrobe and toilet articles were kept, and adjacent to which was a closet containing a shower-bath. He hunted out razors and brushes and shaved leisure-Then before entering upon his ablutions, he searched with an unscrupulous hand in the bureau drawers, among the shirts, collars and cravats, and selected from the wardrobe a very stunning new grav flannel suit, the coat of which he tried on.

"By Jove!" was his exclamation again; "old Tom has grown thinner; it fits me like a glove. May Thomas shadow never increase, for then I need not be troubled if I arrive luggageless under his hospitable roof. The old monster, not to be at home." He carried the clothes into his own

apartment, purloining also a comfortable bath-robe of Turkish stuff, undressed, and attired now only in his white mantle, he shut himself in the closet, threw off the robe, and splashed and spluttered to his heart's content. The performance ended at length, leaving him a more cheerful, and consequently a better man. He went back to his chamber after this, an apartment which overlooked the garden, a

side of the house he had not seen before to-day. Going to the window, he beheld a picture so pretty that he never forgot it. Seated on a bench at the lower end of the garden, and just this side of a rustic summer-house that stood at its extreme boundary, was a young girl with one of the sweetest faces he had ever seen. She was occupied apparently with a pretty bit of needlework; but if she was engaged in a pleasant rey-

he said-and who she could be, when suddenly from below came the sound of a woman's voice, crying in shrill alarm,—
"Marian!" Marian!" The girl started, looked around, and, leaving her work-basket on the bench,

ery. He was wondering of whom she

was thinking-"Happy fellow if a man,"

There was no answer save a long, nap. and when I woke and came down Another—it exposed some shelves. A stairs I found the kitchen table strewn with empty dishes. Where can the servants be? Minerva! John!" "You know the servants are all out, dear," said the other, composedly, joining her in what Lenox supposed was the kitchen. "Yes, somebody has cer-

tainly been here." "Now, who can those women be?" thought Lenox. "Visitors from town, no doubt. Well, Edith and Tom must be close behind. Good; let them have

intense enjoyment, waiting for the steps to return. The first voice now

"There must have been ten tramps at least to eat all that. Why, there "Oh, now, by Jove, that's really too

tinued the voice. "You shan't go upstairs, Marian—you shan't! You'll be murdered! Help! Thieves—fire!"
"Do stop," cried the other, in tones half laughing, half frightened. "There

is nobody to help—there's nothing to do. Of course the tramps are gone. Minerva forgot to lock the kitchen; I must see what they have taken." "Don't go up."

But whoever she might be, it was evident she was coming, and very rapidly, too. Gerald remembered his condition. He was conscious that a lady appeared at the top of the stairs just as he reached the door. Safe now. he turned the key, then listened and laughed. "What is it?" from down stairs.

"Some one is in the blue room and has locked the door." Do come down."

"I shall not. I have Tom's gun here. I am not afraid." Hello!" thought Lenox. "It isn't loaded," came the other

"Sh!" responded the second. "I'm all right, then," thought Gerald.
"Let us see what the pretty amazon will do next. Meantime, I'd better dress;" and he began the operation at once. "She is yery quiet. I wonder if she is strangling the other female that she only squeals at intervals? Some old maid, I'll wager—only an antique spinster could squeal in that most ab-

surd fashion." Suddenly he heard a noise so appalling that it made him jump; a rolling and a bumping; then a crash which caused the whole room to shake. He knew what the amazon bad done. He remembered that a heavy press stood in the hall. She had pushed it against

the door—he was a prisoner. He finished dressing very composed-ly after this. What a joke there would be presently, he said to himself, against the valiant defender of the mansion. It was odd Tom and Edith did not arrive. He stood at the glass, arranged his scarf, brushed his hair, and con-

tion, thinking,—
"At least she shall own the tramp is rather a stylish fellow." Suddenly through the open window tones caught his ear and checked his soliloguy. Then something fell with a heavy thud. What could this be? He peered out. Nobody was visible. but a ladder lay on the ground which unseen hands had evidently just pulled away from the casement.

"So she was afraid I should escapeho, ho!" he laughed. "No; they shall find the bird safe when they open the For some time after this there was

no further sound. Waiting grew wearisome. He peeped out cautiously. As he did so the girl appeared on the grassplot below.

She was just retreating, to his great disgust, when another figure appeared. This was a tall woman, made of angles, and fifty years old at least, with a face like an owl's. She gazed up at the window, shrieked louder than a steam

whistle, and pulled the girl back, crying,—
"I saw him—I saw him—such an awful looking monster. Come away—let us run to Mr. Hyde's." For, in his eagerness to keep the other in sight,

the prisoner had unconsciously leaned forward too much and revealed him-"Run a full mile and leave him to

rifle the house meanwhile?" rejoined the girl, adding with delightful inconsistency, "he can't get out—the windows are too high, and the wardrobe secures the door. He is a prisoner."
"I tell you he isn't alone. Why, there must have been a regiment to bave devoured all that food," said the spinster. "Confound that ill-favored old woman," thought Lenox. "The silver-let me see if the silver

is safe," howled the fossil, and darted off. Presently she reappeared, crowding spoons and forks into her pocket. Go and get the rest Marian. Put the teapot and urn into a tablecloth-" "And carry them about till Tom comes?,' interrupted the young lady. "Dear Mrs. White, try to get your senses back. We are safe enough—so

is the burglar." "Safe? Why, it's the whole forty thieves at once. I know it is. We shall be murdered and scalped. Oh, you'll be hanged—every one of youover and over-and that's not half what you deserve," she hooted, shaking her yellow fist at the casement "Upon my word. Mrs. White, if you fancy." don't keep quite I'll let him out," said She

the young lady, laughing, but half vexed. "You make me as nervous as you are yourself. When I tell you we are perfectly safe, and Tom will be back within quarter of an hour-" "But he may set the house on fire," broke in the other. "He wouldn't be so idiotic, since he would risk burning up in it," came the

answer, so audibly and firmly delivered that Lenox felt confident the information was intended for his benefit, in case any such desperate resolve should suggest itself to him. "I wish I had a match,"he muttered, glancing ruefully at his pipe and tobacco. "I've almost a mind to fright-

en her and pretend I don't care by setting fire to the curtains." But now the twain disappeared. The last words he heard were from the old woman, and they set him thinking. "If Tom has concluded to go to the

village," she said, "he may stop for the mail. In that case he won't be back these two hours." Lenox whistled to himself. There would be no joke in remaining a captive for two hours. With that possibility before him, and after listening for several seconds and hearing no

sound, Lenox began to cast about for some mode of escape. In keeping with the other odd and impossible arrangement of the house. the door of his room opened outward, the wardrobe was there. He stared the little adventure. He laughed till out of each of the windows in turn, he was forced to lie flat on the grass; and beheld a sheer descent of nearly twenty feet to the ground, for the lower story was high. If he jumped, he should certainly expose himself to a scratched face and torn clothes, and

third-there was a ladder leading to a trap, which must lead to the roof or the attic. The amazon had forgotten this. He went gingerly up the narrow rounds and pushed the trap. It gave egress into a garret, but there was no door out of it. "What an infernal old cabooseit is," grumbled Lenox.

Then he began to make a more exhaustive survey. In the front of the garret was a great round window. He opened this with some difficulty and looked forth. Some ten feet below was the roof of the second story veranda. A bright thought struck him. He got the ladder and put it outside; swung himself over the sill and reached the top round. He was nearly down when the ladder slid sideways, and he

fell with a tremendous bang.

He picked himself up immediately, but not before he heard shriek on shrick from the old woman. Peering over the edge of the veranda roof he saw the two ladies gazing up at him from the lawn—the elder grasping a silver teapot in one hand and the kitchen tongues in the other.

His undignified tumble had rendered him quite desperate. The roof jutted back so that he could see the posts which sustained the veranda roof; he caught hold of one, and, as he was swinging down, the girl called,-"Stop! You will fall!"

"Just you fall—only fall," howled the old woman. "I'm quite ready," and she flourished the tongues with a force which proved that she proposed at least to brain him when he touched the bot-

Regardless of the outcries, Lenox slid down the post, barely escaped going over by clinging to the balustrade, and stood on the second-floor piazza, facing the foe.

"He's coming—he's eoming!" shriek-ed the old woman, and seizing her companion's arm, whirled her away toward the gate, before the latter could resist. Here she stumbled against some obstacle and fell, dragging the young lady with her.

Lenox crossed the piazza, climbed through a window into one of the front rooms, and hastily descended the stairs. When he reached the lower veranda, the two ladies had recovered their equilibrium and were stationed some distance off on the grass, the younger composed and courageous in look and attitude; the elder crouching behind her, brandishing the tongs and shout-

"Keep off-keep off-it's loaded,

The jest was now sufficiently annoying and embarrassing. Divided be-tween anger at himself and mad yearning to throttle the elderly female, and at the same time hardly able to keep from laughing, Lenox advanced, almost fancying that the girl felt also a strong inclination to laugh.
"Ladies," he called, "it is all a mis-

"He's got on Tom's new suit-he's carrying off everything in the house, and says it's a mistake," cried the old "Miss Marian, I beg you to listen."

"Calls you by your name-oh, the mpudence!" chorused the dragon.
"I can explain—"

"You'll do that in a court of justice," broke in the old woman, snapping the tongs together at him in fury and "Do let him speak," said the younger

woman, impatiently. So he began again in the most mellifluous voice he had. "I assure you," he said, "I am neither

tramp nor a burglar-" "No, you're at least ten," broke in the dragon. "Where are the rest? You've eaten all the provisions in the house, and got the valuables in your pockets."

"I'm sorry there are no more provisions," said Lenox, nearly really laughing, "for I propose to stay to supper." This crowning stroke of audacity so completely overwhelmed the dragon that she stood for a moment specch-

"As soon as Tom comes, Miss Marian, you will see that it is all right. Meantime I beg you a thousand pardons—' "You'll be hanged—you won't find any judge who will pardon you," gasped the dragon, interrupting again. "Hush," whispered the girl. think he must be right, and that there is some mistake. You see he is a

gentleman." "A gentleman—and caught with stolen goods on him!" "I can hardly be described as caught yet, Mrs. White."

"He knows both our names. I do believe he is the evil one in person. Stand back, you—stand back!" Again she waved the tongues. In spite of herself, the younger lady joined with Lenox in a peal of laughter. "Let me propose a compromise," said Gerald. "I will go down and stop by the gate till Tom returns. By the way, where is Edith?"

"There is no Edith here-" "Do you mean Mrs. Archer?" inter rupted the young lady.

"Yes, my cousin. I came rather unexpectedly, meaning to give them a surprise. I am Gerald Lenox, ladies." "That's false," cried the old woman. "Marian, I know Mr. Lenox. Oh, this is some awiul, nasty, plot. No common burglar here. I have him now, I

She made a rush at him with the tongues again, but the other held her "Mrs. White does know Mr. Lenox,"

she said, apologetically.
"He's got all his relations hidden in the house,"cried the old woman. "Come, Marian." She was dragging her towards the gate, when an open carriage dashed up, in which, besides two men, Lenox es-

pied his own trunk and valise. Out sprang a gentleman, calling,—
"There you are, old fellow. So you came expecting to find the Archers'? They've gone to Europe, and let us the house. I knew as soon as I saw your trunk, you'd missed their letters. Ah,

you've already made acquaintance with

my sister and Mrs. White-good! I

mean you shall stop a month at the least. By this time the dragon had fainted. and Miss Marian stood, regardless of the fact, in her astonishment at seeing her brother shake the burglar heartily by both hands, while that personage

eried incoherently,—

"Why, Tom Annesley, I can't believe
my eyes. It's all like a dream—and here I've frightened that lady to death, and your sister shut me up for a burglar. I know she'll never forgive me. So for Heaven's sake let your man carry me back to the station, and I'll take the first train for-for-anywhere."

and his sister and Lenox were scarcely less convulsed. It took Mrs. White fully three whole days to understand the contre temps, might even break a leg. True, the in deadly fear of Lenox, and in a white preserved inscriptions are in Greek, clothes were Tom's, and he was grow- rage with her relations; and it is doubt- with some Latin, and prove that the rage with her relations; and it is doubting mad enough to subject them to ful whether she fully irusts or forgives

CARMIR SMITH

NILES, MICH., Has opened the most complete Undertaking Parlors in Southern Michigan.

Burial Caskets and Cases NUMBER 28 Draped and Plain, solid Walnut, Oak, Chestaut and Cedar, finished and fine covered Caskets and Cases. Crape, Mummy and Broadeloth, Black and White Silk Plush, and Velvet covered Caskets constantly on hand.

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CARMI R. SMITH.

Office, Second St., Niles, Mich. to do so. In fact, one moonlit night, as she and Lenox sat on the rustic bench where he had first seen her, her fate was sealed; she promised to be his; and actually married him six months later, the Archers coming home in time

How to Change the Color of Canary Birds.

The following is from the proceedings

for the wedding.

of the Berlin Physiological Society: Starting with the observed fact that the canaries fed with Cayenne pepper acquire a ruddy plumage, Dr. Sauer-mann has based upon it a scientific investigation of canaries fowls, pigeons, and other birds. From these he has obtained the following results: Feeding with pepper only produces an effect when given to young birds before they moult; the color of feathers of older birds cannot be affected Moisture facilitates the change of color to a ruddy hue, which is again discharged under the influence of sunlight and cold. A portion of the constituents of Cayenne pepper is quite inactive as, for instance, piperin and several extractives; similarly the red coloring matter alone of the pepper has no effect on the color the feathers. It is rather the triolein, which occurs in the pepper in large quantities, together with the characteristic pigment, which brings about the change of col-or by holding the red pigment of solution. Glycerine may be used instead of triolein to bring the same result. The same statement holds good with regard to the feeding of birds with aniline colors. The red pigment of the colors is also stored in the egg yolk as well as in the feathers. The first appearance of the pigment in the yoll may be observed as a colored ring four days after the commencement of feeding with the pigment dissolved in fat; after a further two days' feeding the whole yolk is colored. Dr. Sauermann is still engaged in carrying on his re-

searches.

A Realm of Woe. "Jack the Ripper" is doing one good thing for Whitechapel. He is drawing England's attention to this realm of woe. Millions of England's wealth is annually sent over the seas to the complacent heathen, but wretched Whitechapel, at the very doors of London's cathedrals, of her parlaiment and royal palaces and mighty banks, exists in worse than savagery, and a worse than savage, undetected, slays her hopeless creatures who parade in the garbeled shape of women. Christianity is mocked, and civilization is mock-

ed by horrible Whitechapel and the indescrible crimes that make its name abhorred. To-night in Whitechapel the gin mills are crowded, the great coarse traversity on human life is saunted in the streets, and everybody is indifferent to the horror that has just been done there. Armies of hatless, soapless, graceless women amble up and down the broad, high street and intricate byways. The masses of the for-eign born, like the degraded natives. grovel in their filth. The region reeks with pestilerous cdors. Drunk-enness and blasphemy exist, scarcely checked. No one heeds the growing catalogue of murder. Hardly any one things of the multilated corpses that have been found in the very alleys and courts past which these horrible legions, called men and women, amble and rush and roar. Nowhere else in the wide, wide world can such sights be seen. Nowhere else are such crimes possible, and knows but that ere day-

light another victim may be found mangled on the pave?

Facts Not in Dictionaries.

The word teetotal had its origin through a stuttering temperance ora-tor, who urged on his hearers that nothing less than "te-te-te-total" abstinence would satisfy temperance reformers. Some one at once adopted "teetotal," and it sprang into general use. When the first vessel of schoon er rig went off the stocks into the water a bystander cried out: "Oh, how she schoons!" The builder instantly replied: "A shooner let her be;" and from that time vessels thus rigged have gone by that name. The word scoon is popularly used in some parts of New England to denote the act of making stones skip along the surface of the water. The Scottish scon means the same thing The word appears to have been originally written scooner. The term my unc'e's, as applied to a pawnbroker's shop, is said to be a pun on the Latin uncus, a hook. Pawnbrokers employed a hook to lift articles pawned before spouts were adopted. "Gone to the uncus," therefore, is exactly tantamount to the more modern phrase, "up the spout." In French the conclerge of a prison is called uncle because the uncle is "kept there in pawn" by Government. In the seventeenth century a usurer was called "my uncle" in the Walloon provinces because of his near connection with spendthrifts, called in Latin nepotes,

A Recent Discovery.

A subterranean chamber has been discovered under a house on the hillside at Naples. Along the center runs a mosaic pavement, and on each side there is a double row of sepulchres hewn in the rock, the fronts of which By this time his old college friend, are stuccoed and painted and decorat-Within the tombs were perfect skeletons, vaces, and other objects, the antique lamps being in such good condi-tion that when the new find was inspected by a party of German archaeo-logists, the workmen make use of them during which time she was by turns to light up the vaults. The many well with some Latin, and prove that the even the keen eared dogs, turned the corner of the house, and, before he reached the veranda steps, uttered a war-whoop that might have done credit to a Modoc.

I was taking my afternoon to the bench, and enough to subject them to subject the former to this day.

But in spite of Gerald's declaration that it was impossible Miss Annesley could ever pardon him, she was led found in this locality. epoch of these tombs was about 1000 B. C. Other tombs in a second chamber have not yet been excavated. Simthat it was impossible Miss Annesley | ilar catacombs have heretofore been

் நடித்த நடி கான முழுத்த நேர்ந்த நடித்த THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1889.

There is a serious epidemic of bloody flux, in Warsaw, Illinois. A number have already died, and the number of critical cases is much greater.

It seems that the energies of Goy. Lowry, of Mississippi, have not been ' slumbering. He has slugger Sullivan arrested, and in Mississippi to settle for breaking the laws of that state.

A young girl named Bashiller died in Elkhart. Her father went to La Grange made preparations for the funeral, and returned, to find she had returned to life, after being dressed in her last suit. She is rapidly improving and is expected to recover.

There appears to be an epidemic of fire in Washington. But a few weeks since Seattle was nearly wiped out of existence, and Sunday night twentyfive basiness blocks in Spokane Falls were reduced to ashes in a loss of about \$12,000,000 A number of lives were lost.

Judge Cooley has declined to leave the Inter-state Commerce Commission to become Trunk Line Commissioner. The Judge prefers \$5,000 a year and honor to \$25,000 a year and the discredit of leaving the Government service after having become valuable by

his experience.

Every good old lifelong democrat in the land should read the installment of Col. Hay's History of Lincoln, which appears in the August number of the Century Magazine, three times, and then dream about it. It is a recital of facts familiar to the most of them, that ought to make them proud of their party affiliations.

The United States and Great Britian have another case of dispute. The American revenue cutter captured a British sealing vessel in the Behring sea, put it in charge of an American captain and started it for an American port, but instead the crew ran her to a Canadian port. There is a hot lot of British in that vicinity, and the end is not yet reached.

The Dowagiac Times has considerable of a lecture upon the publication of the laws passed by the Lelislature in newspapers. The state has a standing offer of \$15 to any paper in the state which shall publish the laws enenacted, within a given time after the adjournment of the Legislature. Within our recollection this offer has been accepted once by nearly every paper in the state, and that was directly after the adjournment of the extra sesof laws were passed, and stereotype plates could be had for \$2.

Electricity is too uncertain to be used for killing murderers instead of | noon. hanging them. Edison challenged any one to sustain 100 volts of electric current. In New York City, last Saturday night, a bartender named Jones received a current of 2,000 volts, or twenty times as much as Edison's challenge, remained unconscious for over an hour and was then up and able to sell whisky once more. It might be that selling Jersey lightning had bardened him, but the suggestive fact is there that 2,000 volts did not kill him, and another suggestive fact is that nothing beats a rope for "working off" murderers.

Public Debt Statement.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The public debt statement issued to-day shows: Interest bearing debt, \$895,391,886.95; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$2,057.739.98; debt bearing no interest, \$749,327,682.97, total debt, \$1,646,777,309.91; less available cash îtems, \$1,143,521,023,20; less cash in treasury Aug. 1, \$1,077,663,930.96; increase during month, \$1,017,311.51; unavailable for reduction of debt, \$25,-258,432,49; total cash in treasury, \$623,-

A Timely Warning.

A Manchester (Eng.) correspondent of the American Economist writes that the discovery of extensive tin deposits in the Black Hills of Dakota, and the evident determination of Americans to establish a tin-plate industry in the United States, has created a feeling of alarm in South Wales, and the tin-plate manufacturers there are doing their utmost to convince the wouldbe manufacturers of this country that they can not possibly compete with England in that line of business, even with a high protective tariff behind them. Nevertheless the English tinplate makers are very much afraid that the experiment will be tried. They predict a failure, of course, and as they don't want to see our people throw away their money, they are doing all they can to discourage the undertaking. It is, you see, purely a matter of friendship with our foreign brethren. They would, of course, like to see us go into the tin-plate business if we could make a success of it, but the chances being so largely against us they feel it to be their duty to give this due and timely warning.

Time was when the British iron and steel workers felt just that way themselves. They thought we were very foolish to attempt to establish a competing industry in that line of business. When they were selling us their steel rails at \$150 a ton they never thought the time would come when American competition would force the price down to less than one-fifth of that amount. They have been just as greatly surprised at the results of other competing industries.

So, in view of past experience and with confidence in future experiments, we think it is time to go into the tinplate business for ourselves. We are much obliged to our South Wales friends for their timely warning, but we think we'll strike out and see what we can do in the way of competing with foreign tin-plate business. The \$20,000,000 we are sending abroad yearly for tin-plate will do us more good if we can keep it at home We are after that \$20,000,000.—Detroit

man who gave his name as John P. Swanson, of Ludington, Mason county, is in Bellevue hospital, New York. He was found in a crazed condition on the morning of August 2. He had a cut on his head, evidently received from a fall, and during lucid intervals it was learned that he was a rope and \$105 in money.

FROM GALIEN. The citizens of Galien were treated

with a free lecture on the care of borses. by Mr. Conkey, V.S., of Benton Harbor, Mr. L. G. Bissell, who was clerking for Mr. G. A. Blakeslee & Co., has ac-

Wednesday evening, with the best wishes of his many friends here. Mr. Frank Noggles, who has been attending the Normal School at Valparaiso, Ind., returned home last week

epted a position in Pompei, Mich. He

departed for his new field of labor

for a vacation. Miss Clara Wilson is enjoying the oleasures of a rural life for a few days,

with Mrs. Smith on the prairie. Mrs. C. L. Harris and her granddaughter, Mabel Unruh, started last week for an extended visit in the states of Missouri and Nebraska, and will

probably remain till holidays. Mr. S. B. Smith, chief salesman for the Chase Organ Company, is the guest of Mr. G. A. Blakeslee.

Messrs. Dallin and McIvor were here last week in the interest of the Indiana and Lake Michigan railroad. Work on this road is being pushed rapidly. They are running a day and night crew. The contractors purchased a huge headlight to aid them in the way

The saw-mills are kept busy cutting timber for the new railroad, and business in every department is on the increase, notwithstanding the cry that the building of the road via. Galien would interfere with the business of the town. We do not anticipate any serious damage will be the result, but to the contrary, and will use every legitimate means to induce the proposed road from Joliet, Ill., to Sagicaw, Mich., to come this way. We will welcome it and not give it a kick as other towns do same other roads.

Galien is in want of a good harness maker: none but a good one need ap-

Mr. Etzell Dowling has accepted a position with the firm of G. A. Blakeslee & Co. of this place.

Miss Alta Harner is visiting relaives in Chrisman, Ind.

Mr. Hill, editor of the Independent, made a call to our village on Saturday. Miss Daisy Jackson is spending a few days with friends at Hill's Corners. The officials of the M. C. R. R. were in town on Saturday on business.

Mr. John Hamilton and wife visited friends in Dayton over Sunday. Mr. T. M. McClellan, of Michigan City, Ind., was the guest of Mr. G. A.

Blakeslee's over Sunday. Mrs. Geo. Pierce made a visit with

friends in Buchanan over Sunday. Messrs. McMaster & Cornwell struck a vein of stone coal, eight inches thick. 100 feet below the surface in putting down a well for Mr. Gabe Penwell, five miles north of Galien.

Farmers, take notice!-B. D. Denison is buying wheat, for which he will pay market price. Lost .- A gray winter shawl, between

Mr. John Penwell's and Gordon Hall's. sion in 1882, when about four columns | The finder will please leave the same with Dr. Bulhand. Mrs. J. Walter Smith, who has been

> ailing for some time, expired on Monday and was buried Tuesday after-Mrs. Mina Mallory has gone to Pull-

man. Ill., to visit friends for a few Mr. Wm. Niles and wife are visiting

friends in Buchanan this week. Mr. Prior Smith of Charlotte, Mich. called upon his old friend, Mr. H. C. Cone, Tuesday, on his way home from Oklahoma, where he has been investing in property, and Mr. Smith thinks

Geo. A. Custer post voted to stay at home from the National Encampment.

of making his home in those western

because of no rates allowed on railroads.

Dennison's.

HERE is the opportunity of a lifetime for some enterprising young

Try the State Mill flour, found at

As I have put the News up for sale, that is no sine the News will remove from this beautiful village, which I beag to says to our readers the News will never be removed from Covert. Covert is to good a newspaper town to move the News away. I do not want to sell because I cant make money, but because I have a good offer on a farm. I have a good run of bussiness here. Covert is on boom. Covert is in the heart of the great peach region and is 7 miles from South Haven, 9 miles fron Hartford, Bangor, Watervliet and coloma, 20 miles Benton Harbor. Here is a place for some young man to locate in the printing business cannot find no better town in the state. I will give the purchaser a bargain and sell on easy terms.

GUTHRIE, I. T., Aug. 6.—George B. Stevens, formerly of Niles, Mich., was shot and killed here to-day by Dr. L. M. Townsley of the wholesale grocery firm of Townsley & Winter, a former resident of Chicago. Stevens had recently returned from Niles, where he had visited his wife and children. This morning he and Townsley quarreled over the title of a town lot, and Stevens drew his revolver and Townsley a knife, but friends parted them. This noon Townsley called Stevens into his store to arrive at an amicable set lement. Soon afterward a revolver shot was heard. and citizens, burst into the store to find Stevens shot through the heart and dying, and Townsley bending over the body with a smoking revolver in his hand. There were no witnesses of the shooting. Townsley surrended himself, and is now guarded by United States soldiers. Threats of lynching have been made, but there is no danger of such an act. The affair caused great excitement and the streets in the vicinity of the scene of the murder were soon blocked by crowds. Both men were prominent here. Mr. Townsley is about sixty-five years old. Stevens was the son of a prominent Niles. Mich., banker.

Clair Democrat and Press have conolidated.

Hastings people take \$15,000 stock in the Goblevile furniture factory and move the plant to Hastings.

The Telephone Ear.

You have a telephone ear. You may not know it, but you have, all the same. It is the left ear, for it is on record that a very small percentage of men or women use the right ear to the telephone. As a matter of fact the telephone has suddenly come into prominence as a medical proposition, and unless the scientists are mistaken the bulk of men and women who use the telephone, within a few years may expect to find themselves rather hard farmer and a native of Sweden. He of hearing in the left ear. This is bewas apparently well to do, and had a cause when using the telephone every muscle and nerve of the ear is strained gold watch and chain, a ticket to Eu- to catch the faintest sound from the person speaking at the other end.

A TERRIBLE ELEPHANT HUNT. A Brave Boy Meets His Fate While Hunt ing in Africa.

passed through, says a writer in The American Field. Burns, a trader in Natal, was the author of the narrative, and told it as follows: "I was trading in the interior, and on one of my visits to Natal was importuned by George Wilson, a lad of 19, the son of an old schoolmate, to acmpany me on one of my tours. I obtained his mother's consent, and we started. The boy was a bright, courageous lad, and was ambitious to distinguish himself with his rifle. Early one morning in Water valley we saw a herd of fifteen elephants grazing about a mile from us. We started them up, and picking out a fine bull with good tusks, I started to cut him off, and telling George to ride behind

while I charged them. Soon I had the old fellow out of the pack, and gave him a shot behind the ear that staggered him a little. Then we crossed fired him for half an hour, but could not get any good shots. All at once the horse George was riding stumbled, throwing him and falling on his leg. I was so horrified that I could not move; but finally, seeing George's at tempts to extricate himself, I tried to draw the clephant's attention to me The brute was thoroughly enraged however, and charged for the lad just as he was getting on his feet. Then followed one of the greatest fights between brute and man I ever saw. Off went George, the elephant after him, while I followed, firing bullet after bullet into his hide. "All at once I saw that Wilson was

lame. I leveled at once and fired, and the boy turned around and did likewise. This checked the brute for a moment, but seeing George running again he made a furious charge and caught up with him. Up went his trunk, and a moment after the poor lad was dead on the ground, crushed by the blow. Not satisfied, the brute began goring the lad in a frightful manner. I rode up to the beast and sent in two shots that brought him to his linees. He tried to rise, but could not, and, after two or three shots, rolled over and died. The poor lad was torn in pieces. I placed his body across my horse, chopped off the beast's tusks and rode back to camp. We buried him near the springs and piled rocks over his grave to keep the wolves from getting at it. I took the boy's watch and chain, with his wearing ap-parel, to his mother, and I can tell you, lads, I never wish to witness such a scene again. The poor woman died a year afterward, but would never touch the profits of the trip, saying that she would take nothing that was

the means of killing her boy.'

How French Coffee is Made. The French have the reputation of making the best coffee. Their method is very different from the American method. They take a great deal of care in making this favorite beverage, and the result is that when French coffee is taken one drinks the pure flavor of the berry. They always grind the berries just before they are to be used, and do not let a quantity of ground coffee stand and get stale The French cook then pours boiling water on the ground coffee; then she filters this, and, after boiling the water again, pours it on the coffee once more. This is reneated a third time. She never boils the coffee and water together, nor puts the coffee in cold water and then let it boil. The French do not know how to make good tea, but they give this recipe as the proper way to make tea: Pour boiling water on the leaves and then turn it out of the pot. Then pour one-third of the water required, and place the pot over a steaming apparatus in order to let it draw without boiling. After a while add another third, and then the last third. In this way the full

flavor and strength of the tea is ob-tained.—New York Mail and Express. A writer in a Shanghai journal, referring to the beggars of China, says that large donations are given to them by the people, but these are in the nature of an insurance. In the cities the beggars are organized into very powerful guilds, more powerful by far than any organization with which they can have to contend, for the beggars have nothing to lose and nothing to fear, in which respects they stand alone. The shop keeper who should refuse a donation to a stalwart beggar, after the latter had waited for a rea sonable time and has besought with what the lawyers call "due diligence," would be liable to invasion from a horde of famished wretches, who would render the existence even of a stolid Chinese a burden, and who would utterly prevent the transaction ct any business until their continually aing demands should be met. Both the chop keepers and the beggars understand this perfectly well, and it is

for this reason that the gifts flow in a steedy, if tiny, rill.-London Times.

"One of Us Must Dic." A tragic occurrence took place at a small farm called Hendre Mochtre, near Newtown, Montgomeryshire, on Tuccday evening. The tenant of the farm, a man named Abraham Morris, with his son Edward, 25 years of age, had been drinking together at a public cusa a short distance from their cuse. On their way home about 11 o'clock a quarrel arose between them, and on arriving at Hendre the son challenged the father to fight. The latter refused, whereupon the son said: "One of us must die," and immediately took a loaded gun which stood near at hand, and, resting the steek on the ground, with the barrel pointing to his head, he pulled the trigger. A farm servant rushed forward, but it was too late to prevent the gun going off. Death was instantaneous. To add to the painful character of the effeir the mother and two sisters, as well as the father of the deceased, were present.-

LENGTH OF DREAMS.

An Observer of the Subject Tells of His Own Experience. This interesting question has been recently discussed in Germany, among others by Dr. F. Scholz, who has given some striking examples from his own experience and observation. It is very certain, however, that the majority of dreams are only of momentary duration, though extended occasionally to the length of a minute. In proof of this Dr. Scholz tells the following

story from his experience: After excessive bodily fatigue and a day of mental strain of a not disagreeable kind, I betook myself to bed after I had wound up my watch and placed it on the night table. Then I lay down beside a burning lamp. Soon I found myself on the high sea on board a well known ship. I was again young, and stood on the lookout. I neard the roar of the water, and golden clouds floated around me. How long I so stood I did not know, but it seemed a very long time. Then the scene changed. I was in the country, and my long dead parents came to greet me; they took me to church, where the loud organ sounded. I was delighted, but at the same time wondered to see my wife and children there. The priest mounted the pulpit and preached, but I could not understand what he said for the sound of the organ, which continued to play. I took my son by the hand, with him ascended the church tower—but again the scene was changed. Instead of being near my son I stood near an early known but long dead officer—I ought to ex-

plain that I was an army surgeon dur-

ing the maneuvers. I was wondering why the major looked so young, when

hurrying ca, when i wells up, and noticed that the supposed cannon shot had its cause in the opening of the bedroom door through some one entering. It was as if I had lived Sitting about the camp fire on the through an eternity in my dream, but banks of the Chobe river, in Africa, when I looked at my watch I saw that Professor J. W. Edwards heard the since I had fallen asleep not more story of an elephant hunt that affected than one minute had clapsed—a much him more than any experience he ever shorter time than it takes to relate the

Dr. Scholz has collected many other examples of a similar kind.—True

She Dropped the H. A few days ago an English actor had occasion to visit a well known young hysician in this city whom he had known quite a while. He was accompanied by his wife, a thorough Briton, who in her conversation dropped and supplied her h's as many dwellers on the isle do. The physician introduced the lady to his mother, who prides herself on her knowledge of ancient history and who had also been ac quainted with the husband. While the gentlemen were transacting their business, the ladies carried on a lively chat. The actor's wife told in her own way of an instance where her husband had displayed great bravery, and by a happy speech had averted a panic at Niblo's garden. Ending her story she said: "'Arry his quite an 'ero."

"So," replied the doctor's mother, he played a great many parts, but I never heard that he had played the fiddle." apparently greatly astonished, "I knew It took several minutes before all

could appreciate the point of her reply, but the doctor said that she had recently read a great deal about Nero, the Roman emperor.—Cincinnati Er quirer.

Ability Required to Be a Dude. Not a little ability is needed to be a dude. It takes considerable force of character to be willing to pass for a fool rather than to give up one's con-victions. A striking illustration of the fact of what a dude may be is furnished by Prince Fordinand of Coburg. When he ascended the much disputed throne of Bulgaria the world laughed at the idea that a fop should for a moment think of holding that vexed seat. Now it is dawning on the public that Prince Ferdinand has as good a grip of his scepter as he had on the fashions aforetime, and that to get him off the Bulgarian throne nothing short of a general European war would suffice. He has gone quietly and determinedly forward, and, with the persistance and concentration he learned as a dude, he has made himself moster of the situation. He may be regarded as a type, and, while there must still be those who consider the energies of one of these elegant creatures as misapplied, in the face of facts it seems foolish to deny their existence.—Boston Courier.

New York's Smokers

"There does not appear to be any decrease in smoking cigars and cigar-ettes," said an old tobacconist to an Evening Sun reporter. "Here are some figures about the manufacture of these goods in this city. The cigars manufactured since Jan. 1 last were 642,038,749; the cigarettes, 491,979,620. In October, this year, the number of cigars manufactured here was 73,069,-800, and the number of cigarettes 54,-415,600, against 52,747,200 for the same period in 1887.

"The cigars manufactured this year are a little stronger than in former years," continued the speaker. "This is of course due to the fact that the leaves are stronger. I find that the majority of smokers prefer a strong or medium cigar because they contain more flavor and produce a sweeter smoke.'

Jules Imbs' Air Ship. An amiable inventor named M. Jules Imbs is, it appears, quite san-guine about his new method of erial locomotion by means of boats worked on something like the "switchback railway" system. These marvelous crafts are, it is said, to transport people from Paris to St. Petersburg in eight hours, unless the aeronaut's invention is making game of him. M. Imbs is working at his wonderful invention in the Rue de Traktir, off the Avenue Victor Hugo, but people will have to wait a little before they can put any trust in his promises on such unprecedented velocity of locomotion.

-Paris Cor. London Daily Telegraph. Instructions as Interpreted. He was a night reporter on a daily paper and it came in his way to interview two worthy ladies connected with one of our benevolent institutions on a subject of some importance. The city editor told him to use tact and make himself agreeable. As the matter was not wanted for the next edition he could take his time and not hurry the ladies in their recital.

These were his instructions: at 8 p. m. he appeared at the institution, the inmates of which had just been called to prayers. The rest of the story is best told in the words of the elder lady herself.

"He seemed a very nice, agreeable young man, and we thought he had known some of our patients, or had some idea of adopting an infant from the children's ward. My assistant, ---, she is a young lady, was a little nervous, as we have so few calls from gentlemen. But we asked him out to see our house service, and he sung and read a chapter, and was very nice. Then we went back to the parlor and Miss --- wanted to excuse herself, but I would not let her leave and the young man I thought would

soon go.
"I wish you could have heard him talk! He told us all about himself and what a checkered career he had gone through, and Miss -- became quite sympathetic, but we were both dreadfully worried. We did not know what he wanted, and he gave us no chance to ask. I was so sleepy for a while that the smile froze on my face, and I saw double. Then he made me tell the history of the institution, and that is my weak point. Every time my assistant, Miss —, would attempt to go I would frown at her. We both knew that everything in the house was going wrong. I could see the clock, but the young man sat with his back to it. At last it struck 2! Then he asked what time it was. I told him it was 2 o'clock in the morn ing, and then he let the cat out of the bag at last. He told me who he was.
"We fellows just consider this the shank of the evening, he said. 'You see, I'm an all night man, but I am afraid I have been keeping you ladies

"We both said: 'Oh, no, no, no,' for we were almost stupefied, and much too sleepy to tell the truth. But we both wondered what his business was with us, and, do you believe it, he told us in less than five minutes! He simply wanted to know if a statement in the evening paper of the night be-fore was true!"—Detroit Free Press.

Frenchmen as High Livers. It is a fact worth noting that most of the families who were raised to high positions and profusely gilded by the First Napoleon are extinct, and that those which still exist are represented chiefly by women. The first empire and its wars did not play havoc with the dukes and the princes who sprang up around its head. The harm was done by the second empire, whose ideal was faire bombance. The higher class Bonapartists ate, drank and were managed soak any amount of fine wines at their lunches and dinners. The fashion in their time came in of having as many wineglasses at each plate as there are flues in a great stack of chimneys.

When the appetite palled, the sorbet russe was brought in to act on the unfortunate stomach as a tonic, and en-able it to go through as much more as it had gone through already. One of the reasons why Marshal Bazaine could not get quickly out of Metz, to quite close in my ears an unexpected cannon sounded. Terrifled, I was the way against the Prussians,

peror started &com him, and so the road was blocked with service de la bouche and the wagons carrying the belongings of his imperial majesty, which were truly impediments. When the Israelites were under a theocracy, and the chief priest's sons ate as do city of London ildermen, the Philistines routed them. Likewise Marshal de Soubise was immortalized by his sauce for mutton chops and disgraced by his defeat.-Cor. London Truth.

The German Hetel Porter. In German hotels you come in contact only with the porter and head waiter. The porter is usually selected for his intelligence, for his ability as a linguist and for his size—height rather. You make all inquiries of him concerning the hotel, about the arrival and departure of trains, the sights of the town, etc., and you invariably get civil and intelligent replies to all your questions. The so called porter (portier), however, in no sense corresponds to the American idea of a porter, nor is he called upon to do the slightest physical labor. He receives guests, sees them depart and makes himself very useful in many ways; but as for lifting a trunk or carrying a satchel, is entirely beneath his position and his dignity. The actual porter performs this labor, and both of these officials expect and receive a fee on the guest's departure. In paying your bill at a German hotel you see neither proprietor, manager nor porter; neither will receive it; you are obliged to pay the waiter, who thus makes sure of his fee.—Home Journal.

PARTING. Come, let us shake hands and say good-by! (There is no need to cry; All the old wounds are healed; these are but sears.)

Twist the freed captive and his prison cell

That he had almost learned to love too well.

Twill give his freedom zest;

I to the east will go, if you go west! Through various scenes, in storm and sunny weather,
We've been together;

Yet now we are to part, and these things seen The fragments of a dream
Which comes at dawn, vivid and warm, and still,
Setting the passionate pulses all athrill,
Such dreams the senses sate;

We loved, or thought we loved. 'Tis all the same There's nobody to blame; Our wasted tears but briny water were Our sight but empty air-All was as idle as a twice told tale. And words of yours or mine cannot avail, Or restitution make. It was—it is—'twill still be a mistake.
—Clara D. Maclean in The Conn

The Old Ox Team An ox team on the streets of St. Paul is said to be quite an unusual sight, but the resident of Minneapolis who cares to be reminded of his old New England farm days with the sight of a yoke of oxen doing yeoman service in front of a wagon needs but to go down in the vicinity of the city market or over to the city hay yard on Lyndale avenue and he will be pretty sure to find one there on almost any pleasant day. The farmers who drive horned steers into the metropolis are usually of the regulation down east pattern, typical Yankees, who are slow in abandoning the customs of their early days. Many of the farmers and gardeners about the shores of Minnetonka are old settlers from way back. For years after their advent in the territory of Minnesota the ox team was the old stand by in all the various details of farm labor, and for many a year was even the favorite mode of locomotion. Those old farm-

ence to old traditions or because they ind him profitable, they still continue to make use of the patient ox, and are not to be deterred by any metropolitan customs or hifalutin notions from hauling their produce into the city behind their faithful ox teams.—St. Paul Pioneer Press Eighty-two and Still Has Every Tooth.

ers in later days have become gar-deners as well, and either out of defer-

Mr. Alfred Daniel, of Douglas county, father of Mrs. J. C. Nelms, of Newton county, is 82 years old, was never sick a day in his life, was never in bed at sun up, never lost a tooth, has been to six log rollings this year, lifts more than most men, often indulges in coon and possum hunting, been a deacon in the Primitive Baptist church for fifty-eight years, was never drunk in his life, and an oath has never escaped his lips. He is the father of twenty-six children, fifteen now living, has seventy grandchildren and a number of great-grand-children. Mrs. Nelms, his daughter, has officiated at over 1,000 births, and has never lost mother or child in a single case.—Covington (Ga.) Enter-

First Case Ever Known. Mr. Charles C. Baker, of Oil City, is the name of a pleasant gentleman who is now making a short visit to this city. To see him walk you would be led to think that one of his knees had been slightly injured, but the truth of the matter is that both of Mr. Baker's lower limbs are artificial. His one limb was amputated a short distance below the knee and the other about four inches below the hip joint. He can easily ascend or descend a pair of stairs. This is the first case ever known in which a man could walk with artificial limbs when one leg was amputated above the knee joint. His appearance is changed but little and his misfor-

tune would never be noticed.-Pitts-

burg Dispatch. An Old Mossback Goode Price came up from Leesburg resterday morning and told The Re publican about the boss turtle catch for the season. A negro living on his plantation in Lee was fishing for suckers in Kinchafoonee creek Friday evening, when all at once he felt something heavy tugging away at his hook. He drew his line in slowly toward the bank, and was surprised to see that an immense turtle had swallowed the bait. He was drawn slowly to the bank, when a hoe was thrust under him and he was drawn out of the water and killed. His turtleship was as large as the top of an ordinary sized trunk and weighed 137 pounds.—Amer-

icus (Ga.) Republican. New Idea for Young Business Men. Paper safes are the latest invention for young business men who are start ing in the financial world without much capital. The paper safe as now constructed cannot be distinguished by the eye from the genuine article. It can be bought in any size, and as a receptacle for lunch baskets and odds and ends of the office it is unsurpassed While being cheap in price it possesses an imposing appearance, and a chance customer seeing the mighty safe in the office is at once impressed with the dignity and financial security of the concern he is dealing with.—Philadelphia Times.

Making Barrels by Machinery. The cooper trade threatens to be a lost art if modern science continues its inroads upon it. A Philadelphia man has invented a machine that, with the help of six men, will turn out as many barrels in a day as sixty men can make. The machine has been successfully operated, and coopers are taking a good deal of interest in it. If it proves financially successful it will probably revolutionize the cooper's trade-New York Telegram.

never raises a fool up to the plane of a wise man.—Squire Hobbs. The German military budget contains an item of \$9,000 for the breeding and training of carrier pigeons.

Argument will pull a wise man

down to the level of a fool, but it

A cat kept in a swimming bath at Albany is said to be an excellent swim- and brain food surpasses other rememer, and to like the water, into which | dies. Trial bottles free at W. H. Keelshe will dive in pursuit of fish.

The Significance of Flounces. The four high ranks of mandarin in

does 5,000,000 pounds of work each China are entitled to a red silk umday. No wonder people drop dead brella with three flounces-the smallwith worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles' new and great er nobility may have only two. Gen tlemen commers of the highest ranks discovery, the New Cure. Always have a red State umbrella surmounted commence when you first begin to get by a gourd shaped knob of black tin. short of breath, have weak, faint or The two next degrees have the knob of wood only, though painted red. Then smothering spells, pain or tenderness in side, etc. Sold at W. H. Keeler's. 1 comes the fifth rank, whose umbrell: must be of blue cloth with a red paint The truth about some men is not ed wooden knob at the top, and told until after they are dead. only two flounces. The governor-general of a province is herald by two

Dropped Dead.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Estate of Daniel Babcock.

At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, on the third day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Daniel Babcock

Last publication August 29, 1859.

Estate of Samuel Rollings.

First publication, August 8, 1889.

deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Hannah Rollings, 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 Hannah Rollings, the Execuirix named in said will, or to some other suitable person.

of said estate may be granted to Hannah Rollings, the Executive named in said will, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 2d day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested 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 Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[L.S.]

DAVID E. HINMAN, (A true copy.)

Last publication, August 29, 1859.

Estate of Amos H. Clark.

First publication July 18, 1889.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.
At a session of the Probate Court for said
County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village
of Berrien Springs, on the 24th day of June, in
the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate... In the matter of the estate of Amos H. Clark, de

ceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Wm. A. Palmer, Administrator de bonis non with the will annexed of said estate, praying that he may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate of, said deceased as in said petition described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 12th day of August part at the o'clock in the foregroup.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 12th day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and

day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is Further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested 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 Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

(A true copy.)

(A zero by DAVID E. HINMAN,

[L. S.]

Judge of Proba

Last Publication, August 8, 1889.

DENTISTRY

DR. OSTRANDER

of Detroit has opened a Dental office in the Redden block, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Dental work in a first class manner.

Teeth Extracted Without Pain.

FINE GOLD FILLINGS A SPECIALTY.

Artificial Teeth made on Rubber, Celluloid Gold, Platinum or Aluminum, at reasonable

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate

(A true copy.)
[feat.]

First unblication Aponst 8, 1889.

great silk umbrellas. Five Harvest Excursions.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R. R. will sell, on Tuesdays, August 6th and 20th, September 10th and 24th, and October 8th, Harvest Excursion Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Southwest and Northwest. Limit thirty days. For circular giving details concerning tickets, rates, time of trains, etc., and for descriptive land folder, call on your ticket agent, or address P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass, and Ticket Agent, Chicago,

PHACTS AND PHYSIC. A tablespoonful of turpentine added while boiling clothes will aid the whitening process. CONSUMPTION (URED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German. French. or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Wives should never conceal anything from their husbands—excepting their faults, of course.

TOLEDO. Ohio. J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO., Detroit.-Gents: 1 commenced taking your Extract Red Clover two years ago, for ervsipilas, and I have not been troubled since. It is hereditary with me. Think you have the best blood medicine known. Yours truly. W. M. SEIBERT.

A woman is different from a photograph. The photograph only talks back as much as you talk to it.

ROCKWOOD, Mich. J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO.:-I have used your Fluid Ext. Red Clover Blossoms, prescribed by Dr. A. I. Sawyer, Monroe, Mich., and have received great benefit from the same, after having suffered a great deal for years. Respectfully, HENRY C. MILLIMAN.

Trusts are combinations of men and cornorations that cannot trust one an-

A Scrap of Paper Saved Her Life .- 4 It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumpion, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy ounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use, and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamps to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonder Discovery Free, at W. F. Runner's Drugstore.

Next to hearing that she is pretty herself, a woman likes best to be told how homely some other woman is.

Eupepsy.-4 This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead of Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50 and \$1.00 per bottle, by W. F. Runner, Druggist.

Kerosene will soften boots and shoes when hardened with water, and render

them pliable. Consumption Surely Cured. TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who will send me their express and post toffice address. Respectfully, T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl st., N. Y. 44y1

Experience gets there every time.

English Spavin Liniment removes all Hard, Soft or Calloused Lumps and Blemishes from horses, Blood Spavin, Curbs, Splints, Sweeney, Ring-Bone, Stifles, Sprains, all Swollen Throats, Coughs, Etc. Save \$50 by use of one bottle. Warranted. Sold by W. F. Rnnner, Druggist, Buchanan, Mich.

Worry kills more men than wars.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum. Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 15 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner, Druggist. 25y1

Great men can outgrow nicknames The Handsomest Lady in Buchanan Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and convince you of its merit, any druggist will give you a Sample Bottle Free. Large size 50c and \$1. Wisdom waits to be asked for advice.

M. P .- -- A New Discovery. Weakened and deranged livers, stomachs and howels should never be acted on by irritants like common pills, bran, etc. Miles' Pills cures liver complaint, constipation, piles, etc., by a new method. Samples free at W. H.

Truths differ. Sometimes they are told to a man's face and sometimes be-Blood vs. Nerves.

troubles were due to bad blood. Thus headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, etc., are always due to weakness or irritation of the nerves of the brain: dyspepsia, pain, wind, etc. to weak-ness of the stomach; weak lungs is caused by weakness of the parts; biliousness, constipation, etc., to weak-ness of the nerves of the liver or bowels; pains, irregularity, sterility, to de-rangement of the uterine nerves. For all weakness, Dr. Miles' great nerve er's Drug Store.

Dr. A. E. ORR. Physiologists estimate that the heart

(Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.) -- Alt Cases-

Attended With Promptness and Skill Ten years' practical experience in break. ing and training horses. Office in Lister's Livery Stable, Front

street, Buchanan.

CHANCERY NOTICE. First publication July 25, 1889. TATE OF MICHIGAN, Second Judicial Circuit.
In Chancery. Suit pending in the Circuit Countrior the county of Berrien, at Berrien Springs, on the eighth day of July, A. D. 1839.
Ella Miller, Complainant, vs. Volentine Miller, Datendant.

Elia Miller, Complainant, vs. Volentine Miller, Defendant.
It sufficiently appearing by affidavit that the above named defendant is not a resident of the State of Michigan, but is a resident of the County of St. Joseph, in the State of Indiana. On motion of D. E. Hinman, Complainant's Solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of said defendant be entered therein within four months from the date of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said defendant. And it is further ordered, that within twenty days the Complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record a weekly newspaper printed, published and circulating in said ceunty, at least once in each week for six successive weeks, or that she cause a copy of this order to pe personally served on said defendant at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

ne appearance.

D. E. Hinman, THOMAS O'HARA,
Solicitor for Complet. Circuit Judge.
Last publication September 5, 1889. ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel Babcock, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of John Babcock, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that he may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased, in said petition described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 2d day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, he assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and tae hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of haring. First publication July 18, 1889.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss—
In the matter of the estate of Van Buren Clendenen, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Van Buren Clendenen, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Berrien on the 15th day of July, A. D. 1889, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises, in the county of Berrien, in said state, on Friday, the thirtieth day of August A. D. 1889, at one o clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encombrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of this sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing on the north-cast side of the mill pond, at high water mark, and on the section line between sections seventeen (17) and twenty (20), in town seven (7) south, range eighteen (18) west, thence running enst on section line to the center of highway running north and south through said section, thence south along the center of said highway to north-cast side of old mill pond, as same formerly was located, thence along north-east side of old mill pond, as same formerly was located, thence along north-east side of old mill pond to the place of beginning.

W. A. PALMER,
Admisistrator. First publication July 18, 1889. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss. Sata session of the Probate Court for said County, and at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 26th day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate

In the matter of the estate of Samuel Rollings, deceased.

Last publication August 29, 1889. WHEREAS, Andrew C. Day and Betsey Day, Whis wife, did, by their certain mortgage deed, bearing date the 33d day of October. A.D. 1875, and recorded in the office of Register of Deeds of Berrien county, State of Michigan, in book 12 of Mortgages, at Page 275, convey to William Pears of Berrien county, Michigan, the real estate hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain principal promissory note of said Andrew C. Day, of even date with said deed, to the order of William Pears for the sum of Seven Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars, two years after the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum payable annually, which said mortgage and note were duly assigned to Francis A. Ogden on the 5th day of June, 1879, and said assignment was duly recorded on the 7th day of June, 1879, in Liber 21, Page 344, of the records of Berrien county Michigan.

Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the payment of the said principal note, and there is now claimed to be due and unpaid of Principal and interest on said note, the sum of Fifteen Thousand and Forty-Eight and 75-160 Dollars.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of, and under the MORTGAGE SALE.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of, and under the powers invested in the said Mortgagee and his assigns, and for the purposes expressed in said mortgage, on

Friday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House in Berrien Springs, in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, the Sheriff of said county will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said Andrew C. Day and Betsey Day and their heirs and assigns therein, which said premises are situated in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of section twenty-five (25), in town seven (7) south, and range eighteen (18) west; thence north eighty (80) rods; thence west forty-two (42) rods twenty (20) links; thence south eighty (50) rods; the section the county along southwest quarter of section twenty-five (20), weet; thence north eighty (80) rods; thence south eighty (80) rods thence west forty-two (42) rods twenty (20) links; thence south eighty (80) rods to section line; thence east along section line forty-two (42) rods twenty (20) links to place of beginning. Also, a piece of land in the southwest quarter of said section twenty-five (25), commencing at a stake in the center of McCoy's creek; thence south fifteen (15) rods and fifteen (15) links to a post corner; thence south, forty-five (45) degrees west, twelve (12) rods to a post corner; thence south four (4) rods twelve (12) links; thence east forty-two (42) rods twelve (12) links; thence east forty-two (42) rods twelve (12) links; thence east forty-two (42) rods twelve (10) links to section line; thence north eighty (80) rods to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section twenty-five (25); thence west thirty (30) rods thirteen (13) links to lighway; thence south, 33 degrees 10' west, twenty-eight (28) rods twenty (20) links to road; thence south, 30 degrees 30' east, twenty-one (21) rods fifteen (15) links; thence east five (5) rods to the Creek; thence up the creek to the place of beginning, excepting and reserving from the last described piece of land five (5) acres, being the Bural Mill property here-tofore deeded by the party of the first part to Rough and Pears, and also a piece of land deeded by said Andrew C. Day to said William Pears. Also, the south part of the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter of said section twenty-five (25', beginning eighty (80) rods north of the southeast quarter of said section twenty-five and one-half (45'4) degrees west, fifty-seven (57) links, beech 10 inches; thence south, 5 degrees cast, thirty-two (32) links cast, eighty (80) rods, to stake three rods south of St. Joseph river, hickory, 6 inches; thence north, 84 degrees west, twenty-three (23) links, west ash 12 inches; thence south, 47 degrees east, fifty-five.55) links, south fifty (50) rods to po

Your Hardware





Wood & Hoffman,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

WANTED! 1,000,000 lbs. W00L Great mistakes have been made in the world by supposing many nervous

L. L. REDDEN.

IN EXCHANGE FOR CASH.

W. TRENBETH, **Merchant Tailor**

Has constantly in stock the largest

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

SUITINGS.

For Gentlemen's Wear,

to be found in Berrien county at the

lowest living prices for good work.

SPRING STOCK

now in, of which

Inspection is Solicited.

Buchanan Markets. Corrected weekly by Bishop & Kent. Hay-\$6 @ \$S per ton. Butter—12c. Eggs-11c. Lard-9c. Potatoes,-new, 40c. Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$4.40 @ \$6.00 per bbl., retail. Honey—1214. Live poultry-6 @ Sc. Wheat, new-new, 75c. Oats -24c.

Mr. B. F. Buck has gone to his home in Ypsilanti.

Corn-40c.

Beans-1.75@2.00.

Live Hogs-\$3.80.

Wool-17@25c.

A DAUGHTER was born to Mr. and Mrs. Willard Marble, Sunday, Aug. 4. **-40**

THERE is a brand new daughter at Perry Neff's. Born Tuesday.

Iowa, is here for a few days. A coach for the St. J. V. road arrived in this place, Saturday.

MRS. WM. REDDING, of Ottumwa,

MRS. JOHN GROVES, of Kalamazoo is visiting his people in Buchanan this

HIGHEST temperature during the week \$1; lowest 50. At six this morn-

TRINITY Church, in Niles, has gone into the theatre business and will play

Esmeralda in Peak hall. August 22. MRS. S. L. KINGERY and daughter Elsie are at Saugatuck for a week's

vist with relatives. A BARN in the rear of Park hotel, It St. Joseph, burned Thursday night.

No other buildings were lost. Do not lose sight of the fact that there should be a dam in the St. Joseph

river at this place. Dam the river. MISS LIZZIE WESLER, of Richmond,

Ind., is visiting the family of Mr. Peter YESTERDAY was Geo. Niles' birth-

day, and all of his family were togeth-MR. AND MRS. W. H. FURLONG, of

Chicago, have been spending a few days in Buchanan,

Two of the RECORD office force, Messrs. Chas. Cook and T. F. Cox, are on the sick list and unable to work.

MISS CLARA HARPER and her brother Walter are at Pine Lake, near Lansing, for a two weeks' visit with rela-

MRS. ESTES AND MISS ANNA, accompanied Mrs. C. G. Thomas, of Dowagiac, are in Chautauqua, N. Y., for a vis-

MISS KATIE DEERING is teaching a singing school of little folks, in the Second street school building, four lessons each week, during school vacation.

MISS ROSSA WEESE is home from the training school for nurses, Louisville, Ky., and will remain two weeks, when she returns for a two years' course.

THE Misses Barbara Schottler and Susie Thome, of Chicago, are spending the week with Miss Schottler's sister, Mrs Henry Grover in this place.

Mr. B. D. HARPER returned from Pine Lake, Saturday afternoon, and is at his post once more, quite refreshed with his fishing experience.

HIGH & DUNCAN have been invoicing this week. When this is done the firm and stook is to be divided and Buchanan is to have another dry goods

MISS EMMA HAMLIN arrived in this place Tuesday evening, from Englewood, Ill., for a two week's visit with her Buchanan friends.

THE school board has been notified by Miss Eda Beardsley that she will not return from Oregon. This leaves a vacancy in the first primary department to be filled on short notice.

THERE was quite a large gathering at Mt. Tabor Grange hall, north of this place, last Saturday afternoon, to hear Mr. Aleshire's address upon the work of the Legislature.

STEPS should be taken before the October session of the Board of Supervisors to give to Buchanan township the territory lying between the range line seven south range, eight een west.

BENTON township hold a special election to day to vote upon the question of bonding the township for \$12,-000 to build a combination railway and highway bridge across the river to

MR. J. H. MARTIN will sell a lot of farm personal property at public auction, on the Asher White farm, one and one-half mile north-east of New Carlisle, next Wednesday, August 14. N. Hamilton, auctioneer.

Mr. Wyr. Burrus has brought to this office two timothy stalks that measure five feet, eight and one-quarter inches in length. He awaits the murmur of the fellow who can show a

Lewis D. Clossom, Benton Harbor. Olive Vaughn, Benton Harbor.

675 { Claude Brant, Morris. Ella Dodge, Galien. 676 James Shaffner, Stevensville. Jane Gay, Stevensville.

ARTICLES of association for the St. Joseph Valley Railway Co. were filed last week with the Secretaries of State for Indiana and Michigan, the road to extend from Benton Harbor to Fort Wayne. This suits this county perfectly.

MR. ALESHIRE left Sunday afterroon for Flint, to conduct a four week's session of State Teacher's In-

THE Era says the first freight shipped over the St. Joseph Valley railroad was a load of sheep, loaded at Oakland. There was a carload of sand brought up from Moccasin bluff for Blodgett's brick yard before the train had reached Peter Estes' place.

SPRING CHICKENS.—Harry Samson was arrested, Friday morning, on complaint of Mr Gyperson, on charge of stealing chickens. The case came before Justice Alexander, yesterday afternoon, a portion of the testimony heard, and the case continued to Au-

AFTER two year's silence we can They made a gallant fight, but found they could not do without the phones.

IT is understood that a cyclone struck this town a few days since. It is not common for these peculiarities of nature to strike a town and so few people know about it as in this case. The greatest damage was done in the pedro room, and there was mourning among the patrons.

CHARLEY HIGH has rented Dr. Roe's building recently vacated by Mr. Schneider's clothing establishment and as soon as a job of renovating is completed will move his stock of dry goods to that stand, where he first commenced business in Buchanan.

REGULAR trains have been running on the St. Joseph valley road since Monday. The company makes headquarters at Berrien Springs, and makes one round trip at each end of the day. Passenger and freight trade is now soicited. The northern extension is to be under headway at once.

A traveling sharper worked the old and much worn cheap jewelery racket, on Front street, Saturday afternoon, and strange as it may seem he found people in the crowd who thought they were smarter than he was, and he got their money. It is a question whether the same fellows will know any more when the next tramp of the same kind comes along.

Mr. Rol. Rol severed his connection with the Enterprise office last, week and expects to start Monday for L'Anse, in the Upper Peninsula, when he will be in the employ of Geo. H. Murdoch, Jr., in the Sentinal office. Rol. is an excellent printer, and a good fellow to have around a printing office

our item about the horse-traders finding one sucker. We did not intend to tell who it was, but he says it was time, for he traded a horse that was worth nothing for a colt that is worth \$60 or more, and gave \$10 to boot. We hardly thought Mr. Fox would take such advantage of a stranger, but he pleads guilty.

THE fare to Milwaukee on the steamer Lora, from St. Joseph, on account of the National G. A. R. encampment, will be \$2.50 for the round trip, without berth, and \$3.00 for the round trip, including berth, irstead of \$3.50, as at first published. The boat will make only one round trip, going on the night of the 26th and returning the 30th.

Word was received in Niles Tuesday that George Stevens, President of the First National bank of that place, had been fatally shot, in Oklohoma. He had taken a claim in that new territory which some other fellow wanted, and that was the means taken to arbitrate the settlement of title.

----Ir may be something new to the readers of the RECORD, but we wish to remind our citizens, and especially the highway commissioner, that there is a little strip of road about three rods long, on the town line road near the south-west corner of Buchanan township, that is in a dangerous condition, besides it is an outrage on a civilized community to have such a road left and the river, which is a part of town open. It should be either repaired or

THE excursion to St. Joseph, yesteruntil noon. There were sixteen coachabout 250 went from Buchanan. A was so full of people that it was hard to tell where the picnic was.

THE law prohibiting the sale of tobacco in any form to minors under the age of seventeen years went into effect yesterday. The punishment for doing so without a written order from parents is a fine not less than five or more than fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not less than ten or more than thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment. Dealers will be punishable for the action of their clerks, and may find it profitable to be care-

who managed the surprise so well. *

TITE Fish Commissioners of Michi-

ANOTHER explanation of the question of the preaching for the Latter Day Saints, by Mr. John Shook, has presented itself. It seems that instead of preaching or conducting a meeting, he was simply speaking in a prayer meeting, which was being conducted by Eld. Richardson, and that our informant was misinformed. This appears to the RECORD to be a rather fine point of distinction, and looking a long way to find a slur where none was intended or given. We fail to see where any injury might arise to the church, if Mr. John Shook did preach to them. He is an excellent citizen and most ardent Christian, and would surely teach no evil precepts.

WE hear quite a number of inquires cious use of persian insect powder will do the work. For the red lice, which remain upon the roosts, blow a liberal supply of the powder into every crevice where they can nest about the coop For the large chicken lice put the powder among the feathers of the fowls. For the light black lice which infest the nests, remove the straw from the nests and burn it, put in new, and sprinkle a liberal allowance of the powder in the fresh nest. No insect and it takes but little to do the work, and it costs much less than to buy much more pleasant to your poultry.

THE School Inspectors of Berrien County held their annual meeting in the Court House, in Berrien Springs, last Tuesday. There was a good attendance, seventeen of the twenty townships in the county being represented. Berrien township was represented by a lady. The candidates voted for to fill the office of County School Examiners for the coming two years were as follows: Alva Sherwood, Three Oaks; Wm. Richards, Berrien Springs; O. E. Aleshire, Buchanan and H. C. Crosby, New Buffalo. Mr. Crosby having received the most votes was duly elected. The question of free school books was discussed, and many of the Inspectors were in favor of it. A resolution was drawn up and unanimously passed in favor of the graded system for public schools, as prepared by our County Secretary, Mr. Groat.

ten miles south-west of the village of Lawrence, Van Buren county, Mich., Mrs. Nancy A. Spencer. Deceased was born March 27, 1819, in the town of Springwater, Livingston county, N. Y., and married William B. Spencer, with whom she lived until her death. For many years she was a resident of Terre Coupee Prairie, St. Joseph county, Ind., and will be well remembered by the old residents of that vicinity. She had ever been a great reader, and had a ful knowledge, and with it possessed to an uncommon degree the faculty of conversing in a manner that at all times made her an agreeable and pleasant companion to whomsoever she met. She was a sister of Isaac and Theo. L. family, to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother, her aged hus-Frank L. Spencer. E. S. H.

New Carlisle papers please copy.

ers, has just issued a pamphlet containing a graded course to be pursued in the district schools in this county in conjunction with the graded village the grades in the village and city schools. This, is a long step in the right direction, and district officers and teachers should co-operate with Mr. Groat in bringing the system he has outlined into common use. In Indiana all of the country schools are graded in this manner, so that the pupils who are in any grade in the country schools may enter the same grade in gan is much ahead in University education, but it is the district school that is nearest and of greatest value to the

LOOK HERE!

LOOK HERE!

THE

CUT PRICES IN TWO!

A few articles we mention below:

1 gallon Glass Pitcher,						15c,	form	er pri	ice,	2
Glass Sugar Bowl,	-				- '	5c,	46	- (•	10
Glass Cream Pitcher,			es.	_		5c,	15.		t -	1(
Glass Butter Dishes,	-		• •			5c,	61		٤.	10
Glass Pickle Dishes,		-		_		5c,	46		4	10
Glass Goblets, per set,	-				•	20c,			Ç	3(
Glass Tumblers, per do	zen)		. =		3 0c,				
Glass Molasses Cups,		•	-		-	10c,		į.		18
Glass Celery Dishes,				•.		10c,	.44.)	2!
And a thousand	oth	er	artic	eles	m	arked	way (lown		

JOHN MORRI (ropriet ca

and place.

discussing the topics presented.

ecturer of Lake Grange,

Michigan State Grange.

Whitehead.

Anson Goss.

line Feather.

man Frankl

Recitation, Miss Mary Able.

Music by Mt. Tabor Grange.

Kindness, Mrs. C. B. Whitcomb.

legislators, A. N. Woodruff.

Solo, Andrew Feather.

Recitation, Frank Jones.

TUESDAY, 2 P. M.

Address of welcome. C. P. Phelps,

Response, J. E. Packard, Master of

Van Buren Co. Grange; G. N. Parke

ton, Overseer Berrien Co. Grange.
Address, Hon. Thomas Mars, Master

The influence of the Grange on our

Trusts and monopolies, W. J. Jones

WEDNESDAY, 9:30 A. M.

Marketing and transportation, C. W.

The outlook for temperance, R. V.

WEDNESDAY, 2 P. M.

Selection of desired types, J. C. Gould-Recitation, Miss 1da Bridgman.

Shall the Farmers combine? Mrs.

Recitation, The charivari, Miss Ada-

Pride and Bigotry, Mrs. F. Spaulding.

The encroachments of organized cap-

ital upon the rights of the farmer and

laborer, and the necessity of organized

effort on the part of both to prevent

best calculated to effect this object,

THURSDAY, 9:30 A. M.

The Need of a Higher Education for Farmers' Wives, Mrs. Alvin Morley. Recitation, Wm. Hogue.
The Sabbath on the Farm, Mrs. I. H.

The Patrons' Creed, Almon Keigley.

Duet, Miss Ida Bridgman, Arthur

Rural Publications, A. C. Glidden.

THURSDAY, 2 P. M.

Granges, What Are They, Rev. W.

Duet. Mrs. Ella Whitcomb, Mrs.

Our Non-Observance of Law, G. W.

There will be select readings and

recitations in addition to the above,

also a question box, and other features

Another midge has made its appear-

ance in this section the past week, and

with interest by the lovers of cherries.

About a week ago a little black insect

in large numbers visited the cherry

trees, and in a few days the tree was

covered with a short worm which de-

stroyed every green particle of the leaves of the tree, giving the trees the

appearance of being dead. They in-

variably commence their work at the

top and work down. Information in

regard to their work will be gladly re-

ceived by us.-Chelsea Standard, Aug. 2.

was in the wheat a few weeks since.

The midge is the same critter that

SINCE January 1, 1888, the Circuit

Court of this county has finally dis-

posed of 107 criminal, 126 civil, and 52

chancery cases. Of the 285 cases tried,

44 came from Buchanan, 43 from St.

Joseph, and 41 from Niles City. The others were distributed as follows:

Benton, 33; Oronoko, 1; Royalton, 12;

FRED GUERNSEY, a painter negotiat-

ed with B. F. Sweet for the purchase

of a half interest in the latter's

store, at St. Joseph, and played his

hand so well that Sweet let him carry

a key to the store. As a result, Sweet

finds that he has been systematically

robbed, and Guernsey finds himself in

CHICAGO and Detroit are trying to

annex everything. Why not Niles try and annex Buchanan, Berrien Springs,

Bertrand, Pokagon, Summerville, and others of our suburban towns?—Niles

Niles Republican.

oners of this county, and for years

past head center of one of the best

barber shops in Western Michigan, has

moved to Chicago, where he will en-

gage in the barbering business on State street....The Michigan Central

Railroad Company is to give an excur-

sion on Wednesday next fhor to benefit

of the Christian church of South Bend,

to run from South Bend to Niles, 11

miles, from Niles to New Buffalo, 26 miles, and from New Buffalo to St. Joseph, 27 miles, total, 64 miles, and re-

turn over the same route, a grand to-

tal of 128 miles, for \$1.00 from South

Bend to St. Joseph and return, or with-

in a fraction of three-fourths of a cent

per mile. On this rate it is fair to say

that will reduce the Central's earnings to not more than one-half cent per

mile. Yet the old soldiers of the Grand

Army of the Republic are refused a

rate of one cent per mile, and are com-

pelled to pay a fare and a third for the

round trip, two cents per mile or stay at home. And this is why the soldiers

propose to stay at home. It is an unjust discrimination against the old

Alexander Winborn, one of the cor-

ail.—Detroit Journal.

Suppose you try it.

GEO. F. CUNNINGHAM,

Lecturer Berrien Co. Grange.

Woman, Mrs. W. H. Doane.

Recitation, Darwin Sutherland.

Music by Mt. Hope Grange choir.

Patrons of Husbandry Picnic. A basket picnic of the Berrien Co.

Last Monday forenoon a young man named Peter Smith, who had been Pomona Grange will be held on the working for William Collier, about bank of Lake Michigan, one mile from four miles north of this place, while Stevensville, Aug. 13, 14, 15, 16. The under the influence of a very poor quality of "local option", undertook to hang himself with a dog-chain in be present and take part in the exer-Mr. Collier's barn, but was caught in cises. A private session will be held the act by Mr. C's little boy, who probat 10 a. m. Tuesday, the 13th. The folably objected to his dog's chain being lowing program has been arranged for nut to such a mean use, and gave the alarm, which resulted in Mr. Smith's the public meetings. A cordial invitabeing prevailed upon to adjourn his tion is extended to those outside the hanging to a more convenient time Order to be present and take part in

Locals.

Lawns at 3c per yard. BOYLE & BAKER.

Ladies' and Misses' Fine Shoes are pecialties. WEAVER & CO. specialties. Jaxon Flour knocks them all out.

All persons owing me Meat Bills, will please settle with Henry Paul in the market. I am guite in need of what is due me in consequence of my long sickness.

WILLIAM B. CROXON. FOR SALE.—One of the most pleasant residence properties in Buchanan.

We have a nice line of Challies at 3c per yard. BOYLE & BAKER# FOR RENT.—A house suitable for a J. G. HOLMES small family.

I have the celebrated Blocher Kip Boot for sale. Every pair warranted to be as represented. Call and see them the same; the Grange the instrument before buying. Cheap for cash. J. K. WOODS!

> Good Lawn for 3c. BOYLE & BAKER. Try our Oat Meal Wafers and Soda MORGAN & CO. Crackers. Look at our Stockings, two pair for

If you want the BEST Tea for the MORGAN & CO. money, go to Ladies' Vests, 2 for 25c. BOYLE & BAKER.

will call at my place. JACOB BAKER. For Searf Pins and Cuff Buttons call J. K. WOODS.

You will get the worth of your money by buying Bread at BISHOP & KENT'S.

Trunks and Sachels at J. A. FRITTS.

Get your Turnip Seed at rnip Seed at BISHOP & KENT'S. Go to HIGH & DUNCAN'S for Dry

Thin Dress Goods for these hot days are the nicest thing to have. Look at CHARLIE HIGH'S stock. Hammocks, Hammocks, Hammocks,

sweepings from our cellar bottom. We P.O. NEWS DEPOT. would just as soon tell you as not, we B. T. MORLEY sells genuine Lehigh did not pay much for this lot of stuff, Coal. Go and see him. Ask J. A. FRITTS for Trunks, Sach-

els and ladies Shopping bags. FOR SALE .-- A light Wagon. Amos EANYS. Call at the house.

Berton, 33; Oronoko, 1; Royalton, 12;
Bertrand, 0; Bainbridge, S; Lake, 8;
Three Oaks, S; Chikaming, 7; New
Buffalo, 7; Niles tp., 7; Weesaw, 6;
Berrien, 5; Hagar, 5; Lincoln, 5; Sodus, 5; Galien, 4; Watervliet, 3.—B. S.

Good, Substantial ing Paper and Envelopment Ladies, look at our 25c Gauze Vests, CHARLIE HIGH'S. GOOD, SUBSTANTIAL, every day Writ-

ing Paper and Envelopes, at the P.O. NEWS DEPOT. I will furnish Ice Cream to any one wishing it, by giving your order to the

I have a few fine young Plymouth Rock Roosters for sale. Those wanting birds of this kind for next season should buy now. J. G. HOLMES.

We have the best and cheapest Black Silk Skirting Laces in the city. Look Go to High & Duncan's for bargains. Big bargains in Silk Umbrellas found

We are now prepared to fit the men up with good boots. J. K. WOODS. 10 FOR SALE.—A heavy work horse Inquire at the Express office, Buchanan. FOR RENT.—Twenty ewes. J. G. HOLMES.

Sewing Machines, etc., at W. H. KEELER'S Drug Store. Don't forget that I still sell Pianos that the church gets a percentage off and Organs. If you contemplate buying either, see me before buying.

> BOYLE & BAKER'S. Hammocks! HAMMOCKS!! HAM-MOCKS!!! P.O. NEWS DEPOT

> > South Bend, Ind.

C. A. SIMONDS & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE

4 3MAIN ST., NILES, MICH.

OFFER GOODS AT A

20 Per Cent Reduction for Ten Days,

Commencing Thursday, July 25, ending Aug. 3, 1889.

Every citizen of Buchanan and vicinity should avail themselves of this opportunity. You can save \$1.00 on every \$5.00 you buy, and get the best goods the market affords. This is our Grand Clearing Out Sale for this year. We do it to Reduce Stock and give customers a Grand Benefit.

Cive us a call and be convinced.

Eggs for hatching. Pure bred PLY-

TAKE NOTICE.—All of my un-

settled accounts and notes have been

indebted to me please call and settle.

DRESS-MAKING.

Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do

dress-making in the latest styles and

give good work. Call at her home on

W. O. HAMILTON will sell good

Call and see our new stock of

Wall Paper and Decorations

before you buy.

New and Second-Hand.

W. H. KEELER'S

DRUG STORE.

When we from the country go to the

of the cellar bottom, or sort of a house-

cleaning dish. Now, we offer the

you can have it as long as there is any

India Lawn and White Dress Goods

in Lace, Stripes and Checks, at 121/2

cents, usual price 25 cents. Wool Chal-

lies 121/2 cents, usual price 25 cents.

India Silk 37½ cents. Surah Silk 48

French Woven Corsets, 555 bone,

\$1.25, usual price \$1.75. A better Cor-

set for 50 cents than you ever bought

All kinds of Rushing 10, 15 and 25

cents, which is half price. Gents' Sus-

penders, 2 pair for 25 cents. Windsor

Ties, 3 for 25 cents. Manufacturers'

sample Gloves and Mittens, up to \$1

per pair, all for 15 and 25 cents. Lot

of Gents' Real \$2 Kids for \$1. Lot of

cents, full size. Momie Cloth Lap

Robes 50 cents each, Embroidered ones

worth \$3, for \$1.50; Broadcloth, plain

and plaid, \$1.50 and \$2, half price.

White Goat Skin Rugs, 2 yards long,

\$2.95, usual price \$10. Lace Curtains

for \$5 per pair, usual price \$10. Lace

We reserve the right to make the

COME AND SEE US.

Bed Spreads and Pillow Shams \$2 25

per set. worth \$5. •

ness at the old stand.

One door east of post office.

Milk and as cheap as anybody

All persons knowing themselves to be

T. F. H. SPRENG.

моити Коск.

C. A. SIMONDS & CO.

43 MAIN STREET, NILES.

BOXES TO RENT IN THE

Citizens' National Bank,

NILES MICH Giving absolute protection from burglary and fire. Please call and inspect these vaults. They are the

Don't Buy

only ones in Berrien County.

a Sulky Plow until you

TRY A 'BIG INJUN."

It is the one that always works.

We also sell all kinds of

School Books. Gale and Bissell Plows

Which are unexcelled. Give us a call and try the goods. We guarantee satisfaction.

RESPECTFULLY,

ROE BROS.

HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA. PARIS GREEN.

HOYT'S GERMAN COLOGNE,

BOX PAPER, CASTORIA,

And lots of other goods for sale at

DODD'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

PETEROULDING

mes made up to suit in

Antique Ivory, Antique Bronze, Composition Gilt and Imitation Goods.

> AL HUNT, Main Street, Buchanan, Mich.

Ladies' Undressed Musqutair, 8-button length, in Slate, Brown and Tan; also Real Kid. 4-button, in dark colors, all New Patterns! New Papers! New Borders! WALL PAPER.

A FINE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

NEW FRESH GARDEN SEEDS

All seeds unsold will be burned at the end of the season.

CORNER DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

prices less if the goods don't sell fast enough. We still continue to do business at the old stand. THE LITTLE DRUG STORE

AROUND THE CORNER, FOR PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES

Also, Blank Books, School and Writing Tablets. In fact everything pertaining to a first-class stock.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1889. Entered at the Post-office at Buchanau, Mich., as second-class matter. Royalton.

stock and most desirable

longer one.

Marriage Licenses.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Aug. 6, '89: Mrs. Thersia I. Stalkman, Miss Nellie

Broadhurst, Mrs. Wardrop. J. G. MANSFIELD, P. M.

stitute. Meantime Rev. Mr. Lippencott serves as quill-driver for the Enterprise.

once more converse with our friends in South Bend. They have put in the Bell telephone system and connected with the rest of civilization once more,

BUCHANAN GRANGE had an oratorical contest last Saturday, one-half of the Grange being arrayed against the other, the losing half to furnish a dinner for the Grange. The dinner is to be given next Saturday afternoon in

or community. Mr. L. P. Fox takes exception to the sucker who did the bleeding this

day morning, did not reach Buchanan until after nine o'clock and St. Joseph es and about 1,000 passengers, of whom large excursion went from La Porte and another from Chicago, so the town

SURPRISE.—On Friday evening last about fifty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Woods surprised them by their presence and presents, at their home, it being the twenty-fifth anniversary of their marriage. In a short speech, Rev. A. P. Moore, in behalf of the surprisers, presented them with a fine silver tea set and other presents. It was a perfect surprise and a very pleasant time. Ice cream and cake were furnished by Mrs. Jennie Woods,

gan, at the coming State Fair, will make a complete exhibit of their work, from the incubation of the egg to fish fit to grace the table of an epicure. This industry is of the first importance to the farmer, who, by an actual study of the process, will be incited to aid in the work, which in a few years will make our lakes and rivers abound with sport that will call thousands of visitors from other states to make their homes in Michigan for a portion of the year.

how to get rid of poultry lice. A judican live in the presence of this powder corn to feed the lice, besides being

DIED, of heart disease, at her home, mind well stored with general and use-Borden, Mrs. Ann Williams and Priscilla Currier, and leaves of her own band, William B. Spencer, and Mrs. Mary T. Rush, Mrs D. E. Hinman and

MR CYRUS B. GROAT, Secretary of the County Board of School Examinschools, and corresponds nearly with any of the city schools, while in Michigan each school district is a separate nation by itself, and runs its school upon an independent basis, with no knowledge or care for any other school. Just in this point Indiana is ahead of Michigan in school matters. Michicommon people.

Coloma Courier.

Day's Avenue, near the depot.

BISHOP & KENT

J. G. HOLMES.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

BOYLE & BAKER. §

I will esteem it a favor if the party for whom I repaired harness and put on a pair of the Daisy Zinc Back Pads,

We will give you good Bargains this HIGH & DUNCAN.

city, about the first thing we do is to go and get a dinner, and the first thing FOR SALE.—A new Bass Drum and we order is Consomme Soup. Now I Cymbals, cheap for cash. think Consomme Soup is good, but I GEO. W. MERRILL. am told it is made of the sweepings off

sweepings off of the cellar bottoms of Goods and low prices. some of the best known factories. This is the winding up of the season's business-out West they would call it a Round-up. Now, we bought these goods for this sale; they are not the

Redden milk wagon man. JOHN REDDEN.

> CHARLIE HIGH. for 75 cents. Full regular made Stockings, for Ladies and Gents, 2 for 25cls. Renfew Ginghams, Dress Styles, 61/4 cents, usual price 10 cents. Cotton CHARLIE HIGHS. Satteens 8 cents, usual price 121/2 cents. Standard 7-cent Prints 4 cents. Yard wide Indigo Blue Prints 8 and 10 cents. usual price 121/2. Century Prints, No. 100, 614 cents. Fly Nets 85 and 95

I show the best line of Corsets in this city. Be sure and look at ours. // CHARLIE HIGH. 7 Look at those 18c hats, at BOYLE & BAKER'S.

Oil for Reapers, Mowers, Threshers,

J. G. HOLMES. Where can you find a nice silk Umbrella for \$1.75? Only at

soldiers, and they will resent it with a large majority. The above statement Shoes. Call and see them. shows just why the G. A. R. men kick.

J. K. WOODS.

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

BARMORE.

The Forerunner of the Present Light. Waterproof Foot Coverings That Are Manufactured from Cloth and Vulcan-

ized India Rubber. To the Portuguese settlers in Para is due the credit of first putting to practical use what is now the rubber of commerce. They no doubt found it serviceable in protecting them from the continuous rains of that country. The chief use to which they put it was to protect the feet, though in some instances it was spread in thin sheets and worn across the shoulders as a sort of cape. The Para Indians soon learned the simple are of making the rude rubber shoes and very soon many were engaged in the industry.



PARA INDIANS MAKING GUMS. The rubber shoe of those, days was a very different affair from the "self acting clog," "zephyr" or "arctie" of today. The In dians first made a model of a boot or foot from a clay peculiar to the locality. There was procured an earthen jar in which was built a fire made of dry palm nuts. The "maker," seated on a stool before the fire conveniently arranged about him his stock of

The "gatherers" brought in the result of their toil in large turtle shells. The "maker" was now ready for business. Taking one of the clay models in one hand, with the other he deftly covered it with the raw rubber contained in the turtle shell. The model was then quickly turned a few times in the white smoke of the palm ant fire, which had the effect of quickly congulating the raw rubber. This done, another model received similar treatment, while the first was stuck on a

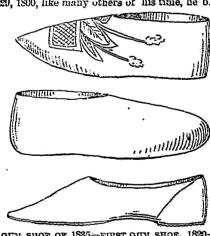
stake to dry.

An Indian and one attendant would make by this primitive method about twenty pairs a day. The rubber was left on the model for some little time that it might harden. The clay was afterwards removed, the shoe stuffed with hay, and it was ready for marhave lacked in style and appearance was duly compensated for in quality, for it had the merit of being pure rubber. Soon the Indians learned to add ornamen-

fation by way of tawdry gilding in unique designs after their own peculiar fashion. The first rubber shors ever seen in the United States were brought to Boston in 1820 A small box held the entire amount of the importation. At first they were regarded more as curiosities, but at length their merits became known. Three years later (1823) a venturous Boston merchant imported 500 pairs. These found a ready market at \$5 a pair and upwards. This reception induced further venture until the annual importation amounted to upwards of half a million pairs. To Thomas C. Wales is due the credit of importing the first rubbers from Para. This gentleman had almost a monopoly of the rub-ber trade in the United States from the year

The imported rubber very much resembled a sock foot, or, as a Boston merchant said, look like an Indian dug out." As will be seen by the illustration they were a little more shapely than those first ma In 184 shoe lasts were sent to South America to take the place of the clay models. This had the effect of giving better shape and form grown to some magnitude, due in a great measure to the decreased cost, as now rubbers were sold at about \$1 a pair. The matter was receiving the attention of many of the most prominent business men, and many ingenious devices were resorted to in order to utilize this valuable product. In 1833 boots were made in New York and shipped to South America to be varnished or coated with the rubber gum. These, on being returned, were sold as gum elastic boots. Cloth was also sent to South America, a coating of the gum coagulated between two pieces, and ou returning was made into a sort of cloak. One enterprising firm went so far as to have carpets treated in a similar fashion, in order that they might be impervious to water and grease. Another firm shipped quantities of sole leather, which, after being coated with rubber, was made into boots and shoes, and sold under a guarantee "not to leak or soul The years from 1841 to 1844 were prolific in

the development of the rubber industry. Crude rubber was brought to Boston as ship' ballast and sold at four or five cents a pound The great difficulty experienced was handling this crude rubber after it had coagulated. And again, the rubber of those days required much care, as severe cold hardened them, while heat had an effect quite the re verse. No history of the rubber trade could be given without mention of Charles Good year, who may be termed the father of rub-bers. Born in New Haven, Conn., on Dec. 20, 1800, like many others of his time, he ba



GUM SHOE OF 1885-FIRST GUM SHOE, 1820-RUBBER SHOE OF 1844.

came interested in the rubbers problem. In the year 1835, while in Philadelphia, he be gan his first experiment. So earnestly did he apply himself to the study he soon became so reduced in circumstances that it was said of him, "If you meet a man who has on a rub ber cap, coat, vest and shoes, with an India rubber purso without any money in it, that In 1836 he discovered a method of depriv

ing India rubber of its adhesiveness by dipping it in nitric acid. This method met with favor in the manufacture of shoes, and was followed until superseded by the better method of vulcanizing, which was first patented in 1844, the patent being issued June 15. As is often the case in such matters, after

years of patient toil and study the secret o vulcanizing was discovered by accident. In 1839 Goodyear began experimenting with rubber and sulphur. His only laboratory was such as his own kitchen afforded. One day while earnestly discussing with friends the merits of what he supposed to be an important discovery, a piece of the rubber containing sulphur by accident fell on the hot stove. To his great surprise the rubber did not melt but instead formed a solid crust. That night he nailed the burnt piece of rubber to the door post, thus exposing it all night to extreme cold. Much to his delight next morning he still found it perfectly pliable. After many further experiments—his only appliance being the family cooking stove—he learned the proper proportion of sulphur, and that 278 legs, was the exact degree of heat necessary to produce the desired quality of uniform flexibility and consistency in either hot or

cold temperatures. Goodyear had so often induced his friend to invest money in ventures that had proved failures that his present discovery was looked upon with suspicion. It was not until 1844 that he succeeded in interesting a capitalist who would invest sufficient capital to experi- clerk in Concord, . ment on a larger scale. With Yankee shrewd- remaining there ness, he secured a patent on his method of vulcanizing. At lengt's competency and honors came as a reward for his persistent energy, though the latter part of his life was harassed by infringements upon his patent. Large sums of money was expended by him in protecting his claims. It is said that Daniel Webster's fee as a retainer in one case

alone was \$25,000. About the time Goodyear was experimenting with rubber and sulphur one Horace H. Day, of New Brunswick, N. J., became interested in the rubber business. He erected a small factory and began the manufacturing of carriage cloths and shoes. His method public service took EDWARD H. ROLLINS. was to discove the rubber in turpentine, then up most of his time and attention. Mr.

spread it over cotton cloth. The shoes were made from thin sheets of rubber imported from Para. These were lasted on to sole leather soles. But in neither instance was the venture a success. The cloth was too odoriferous and would stick together, while the shoes were too soft in summer and hard as bricks in winter. As soon as the Goodyear process became known Mr. Day began the nanufacturing of shoes by a process so similar as to involve endless litigation. But this did not prevent him making from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000, though he eventually died very

When H. H. Day was erecting his factory at New Brunswick, N. J., in 1832, a Germa machinist was sent to creet the engine. That machinist was Christopher Meyer, who had come to this country from Hanover, Germany, in 1834. As Goodyear can justly be called the father of rubber, so did this machinist become the rubber king. It was while putting this engine into Day's factory that Meyer became interested in rubber. He saw that the cloth manufactured by Day would not be popular on account of its odor. His energy was bent to the solving of this problem-how to reduce this offensive odor. This he succeeded in doing by dissolving the rubber with turpentine and acids and compounding therewith a mixture of rosin and

This learned, he began where Day had failed, and put in the market a carriage cloth and slices superior to my manufactured heretofore. At first he followed the then preva-



THE FIRST CROQUET SANDAL, 1878-FANCY CROQUET OF 1.59. lent method of making shoes with thin sheets of rubber for the upper and leather soles. This he soon improved by using a cloth quarter, but even then the shoes were so stiff in winter as to be difficult to put on or off. Yet these were the best in the market, and the demand for them grewso that Meyers factory was soon turning out 1,200 pairs a day, at that time thought to be a gigantic business. During the Mexican war Mr. Meyer made considerable money by furnishing rub-ber pontoon bridges and boxts for the gov-

Although the invention of Charles Goodyear revolutionized the rubber business it was some time before goods made by his process became popular. People had become so accustomed to the old style and quality that the new goods were regarded as some "Yunkee notion." The goods were first shown to the merchants of Hartford, Springfield, Worcester and Boston. No one would buy them. The only way to introduce them was to leave a few pairs on sale with the retail dealers. with permission to present sample pairs to some of the most prominent and influential people of the city. H. S. Downs, who is still remembered by a few of the oldest wholesale shoo dealers, was the first salesmen. His samples were carried from town to town in a market basket. At length the "new fangled" rubbers caught the popular fancy and all the rubber manufacturers began to pirate the Goodyear process.

A marked improvement was made in the general appearance and style of the shoe. Manufacturers vied with each other in producing what was then thought to be unique styles. First a sort of buskin was the style, then came a croquet sandal, next followed a rubber with high quarters, but low in front; this changed to have narrow strips of rubber like straps across the foot.

Soon after the advent of the Goodvear process came higher prices for the crude rubber. As the old fashioned rubbers were from pure rubber, these could be made over by the vulcanizing process quite as well as the raw rubber from South America. Quite an in dustry was then started in buying up the old rubbers and carriage cloths, etc.; as a result very few specimens of these quaint old shoes are to be seen today.

Manufacturers still continue to improve in both style and quality their products. Those who complain of the poor quality doubt-lessly bought what are known to the trade as "orphans." These are the poorer qualities, and the manufacturers, disowning them, stamp with the name of some fictitions com

Just Once. Judge—You are charged with breaking up a meeting and striking this woman. What

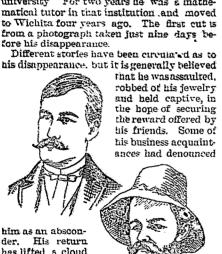
nave you to say? Prisoner—It was this way, judge: It was a spiritualistic meeting, and this woman was the medium, when she exclaimed, "I am happy." I could not resist the temptation to strike a happy medium just once in my life.

—Texas Siftings.

THE RETURNED BANKER.

comething About the Case of E. T. Brown, of Wichita, Kan. The unexpected return of E. T. Brown, successful young business man of Wichita, Kan, from an enforced absence of several months, is still a matter of quite general in-

Mr. Brown was born in Baltimore and is 35 years old. At the age of 17 he went to Kenfucky and was graduated from the State university For two years he was a mathematical tutor in that institution and moved to Wichita four years ago. The first cut is from a photograph taken just nine days be-



has lifted a cloud that had been cast upon the integrity of his friends. It was a t first thought that Brown had been

der. His return

knocked down by foot pads with the coupling pin which was found near the spot where he had been last seen, while they were trying to steal his diamonds, of which he always wore \$1,500 worth. It has been said that he was not foully handled, but bought some meat to get blood to put on the coupling pin and the nat, and the tracks were of the hack which had carried him to some obscure station, where he took a train and fled. The second cut represents Brown as he returned home, emaciated and in a demented

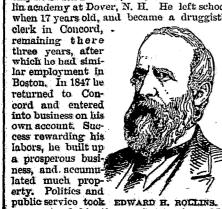
condition. The physicians who examined head one and one-half inches long and half an inch wide, say undoubtedly that mental trouble was brought on by this wound. His physical condition is changed for the better, and there are hopes for his re-

his wanderings, but as his condition improves his physicians hope that he will be able to clear up this mystery.

EX-UNITED STATES SENATOR.

the Late Edward Henry Rollins, Who Represented New Hampshire. Ex-Senator E. H. Rollins, of Concord, N. H., who died recently at the Appledore house, Isle of Shoals, was born on Oct. 3, 1824, at Rollinsford, N. H., at that time a part of Somersworth. He never recovered consciousness from the severe shock of apoplexy recently sustained, and passed away very quietly. His wife and three sons were present at the time of his death.

Edward Henry Rollins received the first part of his education in the winter sessions of the district school, and later in the academy at South Berwick, Me., and the Franklin academy at Dover, N. H. He left school when 17 years old, and became a druggist's



Rollins was originally a Webster Whig, voting for Franklin Pierce in 1852. He was so strongly opposed to the extension of slavery that he abandoned the Democrats in 1834, and joined the Know Nothing party, of which he was one of the acknowledged leaders. In 1855 he was elected to the state legislature from Cencord, and in 1856 was chosen speaker

Mr. Rollins was made chairman of the first

called "Harold."

The poet is, in some respects, like the mu-

come upon the stage to make notes which

rival those unde on a cracked tea kottle with

s poker, is doubly painful from the remem-

branco of better days. To read the verses of

septuagenarian who has sung sweetly in

youth and manhood brings the same regret as in the case of the superannuated musician.

Sixty years after Tennyson wrote "Locksley

Hall" he wrote its sequel. It was written in extreme age and was severely criticised.

Tennyson lives at his home in the Isle of

Wight. He eschews London almost entirely,

ing in a little world of his own. Some years

ago, when Gilbert and Sullivan brought out

an opera based on the poet's "Princess," he

went to the theatre to see it performed. His

home is a modest one. He has only one man

servant in the house, but it is as comfortable

and pleasant as most households of the same

class. It is the poet's manners and customs which give it its individuality It is under-

stood that visitors do not disturb the great man's ways, and that he behaves in precisely

when he has not. Every morning, in hail, rain or snow, the poet dons his frowsy cap

and his frowsier slouch hat and promenades

for an hour or so, none daring to disturb him.

Every day at dinner a bottle of port is placed

before the host, and Tennyson retires with it (generally when dessert comes on) and leaves his guests at the table. The poet is to be

found in his study, with his bottle by his

side and a buge dock glass holding a pint. This is filled half with port and half with

water, and the hard solemnly fills and refills

Among the visitors Henry Irving, the

actor, has long been most welcome. Upon

one occasion Tennyson pressed Mr. Irving to

take a glass of his precious port. Mr. Irving

did as he was desired, but not being a port

wine drinker, sipped it very slowly. Before he had finished it the decenter from which

the bard had been automatically replenishing

his goblet was empty. Lord Tennyson bade

the butler bring a fresh supply, and, turning

round to his guest, said dryly, "Do you always drink a bottle of port, Mr. Irving, after

The laurente, however, though endowed

with an appreciation of wine, has always

partaken sparingly of it. He has not prac-

ticed and does not practice now a similar

abstinence in the matter of tobacco. He

smokes perpetually-a pipe always-and by

preference a long pipe of the kind known as "churchwarden," and at each of his houses

he possesses a divan, specially conceded to himself, in an upper story, whither he some-times invites a friend to smoke and hear him

read. No man's habits could vary less.

After an early breakfast he devotes an hour

to his correspondence, with his eldest son.

TWO ST. LOUIS BRIDGES.

RAILROADS CROSS ONE AND THE

OTHER CROSSES RAILROADS.

The New Merchants' Bridgo-Its History

and the Discussion Which It Has Ex-

cited-The Grand Avenue Bridge and

The new Merchants' bridge at St. Louis has

again become the subject of much discussion.

The difficulty now seems to be to know what

broached, the citizens of St. Louis were anx-

ious to have the bridge built as a matter of

ing done, the railroad companies propose to stick by their first love, the old bridge. The

only reason for building a bridge over the

Mississippi was to accommodate increased

THE NEW MERCHANTS' BRIDGE.

The new bridge was first proposed as far

back as 1886. It came up prominently in the

transportation committee of the Merchants

Exchange during the presidency of S. W.

Cobb. and on the recommendation of the

committee the board of directors of the ex-

change appointed a committee of thirteen to

take charge of the project. Of this commit-

tee seven gentlemen made up a board of directors and carried the plan through to the

point of securing the charter from the gov-

ernment and the railroad franchise from the

city. They then discovered the fact that the Merchants' Exchange could not build, own

offered to surrender the charter and fran-

chise, and asked to be relieved, but were

requested to continue their efforts to accom-

olish the desired results simply as individu-

als. This they did, so that the building of

the bridge is entirely independent of the exchange, and is the result of the efforts of a

number of the enterprising citizens of the

The bridge people, of course, did not suppose that a man like Jay Gould, who was so largely interested in the old bridge, would

like to have a new one built, and thus de-

prive him of a good share of the profits re-

sulting from the traffic, but they relied on

their financial status to carry them through. Now, however, that the bridge has got so

far along, it is claimed that Mr. Gould has put his financial finger in the pie and by deli-

cate manipulation has arranged matters so

the other hand, Mr. MAP SHOWING BRIDGES. Cobb declares that A-Old Bridge.

in fact he has published an emphatic denial.

That is the way the matter stands at present.

the northern limits of the city, at a point op-

posite Venice, which is a small town on the

Illinois side of the river. At the point where

the bridge is built, the river at low tide is

1,250 feet wide. The bridge has a span of 300

feet, and is fifty feet above the water level

as required by act of congress. According to

the plans, the superstructure is supported on four masonry piers, founded on pneumatic

caissons resting on limestone or rock. The

two river piers are 12 feet thick and 48 feet

long under the coping, and contain 1,250 yards of masonry each, the caissons on which they are founded being 28x70 feet and 17 feet

high. The two shore piers are 10 feet thick

and 48 feet long under the coping, containing

2,400 yards of masoury each, and founded on

caissons 26x70x17 feet. The upper portions of

these piers have straight sides with rounded

ends. The lower portions have the ends

slightly pointed so as to pass the water with the least resistance. The total length of the

St. Louis has another bridge, which has prob

scribed. It is in an entirely different part of the

ably attracted as much attention as the one de-

city and has been erected for a different pur-

pose. Grand avenue is in the western part of the city and is considered, and probably is,

the most fashionable thoroughfare of St.

Louis. It is the Fifth avenue of St. Louis

and it is here that, especially on Sunday, all the wealth and fashion of the city can be

seen. But Grand avenue is cut in two by the

railroads and the Grand Avenue bridge has

been built over them, thus furnishing an un-

interrupted roadway for fashion's march.

bridge is a little less than a half mile.

The new bridge crosses the Mississippi at

there is not a word B—Merchants' Bridge.

of truth in this, and C—Water Works.

"Mound City."

that not a single

railroad company

will patronize the

it is claimed that

Mr. Gould proposes

to squeeze the

bridge people so hard that they will

over the bridge to

him, and thus, in-

stead of having any

have increased fa-

traffic at a lower

price than if he had

built the bridge

or operate a bridge or railroad. They

railroad traffic.

Then he smokes, meditates, writes, and occasionally strolls in his garden till lunch.

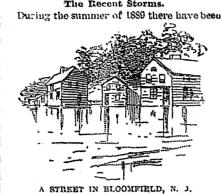
till bottle and glass are empty.

never visiting it except when obliged to-liv-

state central committee of the Republican party in New Hampshire and held that position until his election to congress. He was chairman of the New Hampsnire delegation to the national convention at Chicago in S60, and in congress he was a firm opponent of the act of 1861 doubling the land grant of the Union Pacific railroad company and making the government security a first instead of a second mortgage upon the road. In 1869 he was chosen secretary and assistant reasurer of the Union Pacific railroad. Mr. Rollins had an ambition for senatorial honors, and in 1866 he was named for the position, but Mr. Patterson, of Hanover, bore off the prize. In 1876, when Cragin's term had expired, the Republicans paid part of their debt to Mr. Rollins by sending him to the United States senate for the full term of six years. Mr. Rollins was connected with

the Lake Shore road, now in course of construction, and was also a distinguished Freemason. He leaves a wife and four children, His daughter is the wife of Senator Henry Robinson, of Concord.

The Recent Storms.



nore severe storms of various sorts in the United States than during any previous sum-



mer. Herewith are given two cuts, showing effects in Chicago and Bloomfield, N. J. HIS FOUR SCORE YEARS.

ALFRED TENNYSON, THE POET, HAS

PASSED THE BIBLE AGE. . Brief Biography of England's Poet Laurente-Some Stories That Illustrate His Character-Is He the Greatest Liv-

Many people believe Alfred Tennyson to to be at the head of living poets. Not only he accorded this rank from his position as poet laureate of England, an office that ias been held by many of the greatest English poets, but his works are better known both in England and America than those of

any other living poet. Yet Tennyson, though living, may be said to be a dead poet. He is an octogenarianhis eightieth birthday falling on Aug. 6—and though it may not be impossible for so old a man to write poetry, no man of that age is likely to look upon the world with that freshness of the heart," as Byron declares Which, out of all the lovely things we see,

and which seems to be essential to the divine Tennyson was born in 1809, at Somersby, a village in Lincolnshire. There were large families in England in those days, and the poet was one of twelve children, his father being a clergyman. At 19 he went to Trinity college and at 20 gained a gold medal for poem on Timbuctoo. He seems to have chosen poetry as a profession from the start. But reputation did not come easily. Indeed, Tennyson did work which deserved to mark him as a coming light in the field of poetry without attracting especial attention. He published "The May Queen" without gaining much reputation, and the surprising part of this is that the poem is the simplest and best adapted to the great mass of verse readers of any of his poems. For years it has touched the hearts of, not thousands, but millions, and was calculated to commend itself at the



LORD ALFRED TENNYSON. Notwithstanding the beauty and simplicity of this poem, the poet was obliged to wait today scarcely intelligible in all its parts to many of his admirers who have long been familiar with it. But it at once gained Tennyson recognition as a poet. There are many elements in it to accomplish such a result. Whatever he touched he transfigured. Who out Tennyson could describe a vision of flying machines in such beautiful language as

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonder

Saw the heavens fill with commerce, argosics of Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with

Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rained a ghastly dew
From the nation's airy navies grapping in the Far along the world wide whisper of the south

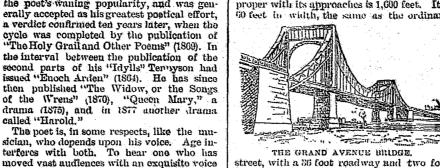
wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging
through the thunder storm. All this, stated in common parlance, means that the poet looked forward to a time when naval fights might take place among the many who vainly endeavor to understand their mechanism—modern flying machines are made poetic under the name of "argosies of magic sails," and there is something splendid in "the standards of the peoples plunging through the thunder storm." The feeling and passion everywhere present through the poem are accounted for in the fact that Tennyson was telling his own story. When he was a promising young poet crowned with Oxford's academic laurels he woodd his first cousin, the story of which wooing he afterwards wove into beautiful verse and gave to the world. Another suitor, the wealthy heir to the earldom of Boyne, however, appeared on the scene and the fair Amy, afterwards so liberally adjectived as

"false and servile," became a peeress. Lord Boyne, who is the owner of large estates and valuable coal mines in the county of Durham, the heart of the northern coal fields of England, freely extended his hospitality to the bride's cousin at Brancepeth castle, a modern but imposing mansion. The poet repaid the kindness by satirizing the good natured peer, his brand new title and his recently acquired wealth most mercilessly in "Maud" and "Locksley Hall." Independent of his wife's very natural indignation, Lord Boyne was not gratified to find his beautiful home described by a recent guest as a "gewgaw" castle, or at having the world informed in verse, however harmonious, that his wealth had come from the sweat of miners; neither did he, enjoy the thought that the tongues of the world were wagging over the story of his money having bought him a wife who preferred another lover. In the year 1850 Tennyson was married to Miss Emily Sellwood, and in the same year

succeeded Wordsworth as poet laureate,

The work on the bridge was begun three years ago and has but recently been finished. The appearance of the structure is very pleasing, combining in its plans massiveness with graceful. and he produced on the day of the funeral of the Duke of Wellington, in November, 1852, his immortal "Ode." The In its construction only the very best ma-Crimean war exerted a depressing effect on terial has been used, and it is the equal in the sensitive genius, during which time "Maud" appeared. After a silence of sevevery way to any bridge of its kind in the United States. The superstructure is of steel,

with iron floor system, the whole resting on eral years the first series of "Idylls of the King," embracing four stories in blank verse massive rock faced stone piers capped with drawn from the Arthurian legends, restored Missouri granite. The length of the bridge the poet's waning popularity, and was generally accepted as his greatest poetical effort, proper with its approaches is 1,000 feet. It is 60 feet in width, the same as the ordinary



street, with a 36 foot roadway and two foot paths on either side 12 feet in width. approaches of the bridge are 200 and 210 feet side aggregate 300 feet in length. The main span of the bridge is 700 feet in length, with middle span of 400 feet in the clear. It is 6 feet wider than Eads' great bridge across the Mississippi and costa total sum of \$450,000. Two steel towers, 55 feet above the stone piers, themselves 35 feet in height, support the steel eyebars, twelve in number, which take the place of the cables of suspension bridges. The bridge across the middle span bridges. The bridg is 40 feet in height. This bridge is undoubtedly one of the most pleasing architectural objects in the city of St. Louis.

TWO RECENT APPOINTMENTS

Professor Mendenhall on the Const Survey and Mr. Diederich to Leipsic. The position of consul for the United States at a foreign city is not the most important in the world, but at the same time circumstances sometimes arise which prove-to the entire satisfaction of the consul, at leastthat the job is no sinecure. The duties of Uncle Sam's consuls are many and various, For instance, a consul to a country which is only partly civilized, or where legislation has been imperfect or the administration of laws lax and ineffective, is often vested with certain judicial powers, authorizing him to set-tle disputes between citizens of the country which he represents. But the every day work of consuls has a tendency toward hum-drumness. He has jurisdiction only over commercial affairs.

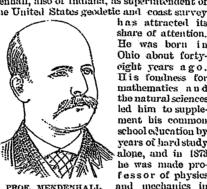
The authentication of a ship's papers is an event in the official life of the ordinary consul, and the necessity for taking charge of a shipwrecked seaman or two and shipping him back to Yankeeland at the expense of Uncle Sam creates a very perceptible flutter under his vest. Speaking generally, the consul is supposed to exercise a kind of fatherly care over citizens of his country during such time as they may abide in his consulate, and there his duties end.

He must be courteous and willing to be annoyed by a complaints from eccentric tourists, and must have sufficiently good judgment to avoid pestering the home government with useless and mimportant matters.

ship is not at all an HENRY E. DIEDERICH. impleasant post. Appointments have often been made of literary men, who, while serving their government with good sense and zeal, have found time to write their books and enjoy life immensely. Nathaniel Haw-thorne was at one time a consul, and W. D. Howells served in that capacity in Venice for a year or two. The post at Leipsic, Saxony, to which Pres

ident Harrison has appointed Henry W. Diederich, of Indiana, is one of the most important of them all. Leipsic is in many ways a great city. It is a center of learning; it is the headquarters of the book trade, containing the enormous publishing houses of Brockhaus and Tauchnitz: its three annual commercial fairs are the most important in Europe, and its importance as a manufacturing city is considerable.

Among other appointments made by the oresident that of Professor Thomas C. Men denhall, also of Indiana, as superintendent of the United States geodetic and coast survey has attracted its



years of hard study alone, and in 1873 fessor of physics PROF. MENDENHALL, and mechanics in Ohio university. He remained there until 1878, when he went to Japan as professor of physics in the Imperial university at Tokio.

During his stay he organized the general meteorological system of the imperial government, and he was also one of the organ izers of the Seismological society of Tokio. In 1881 he returned to the United Stated and resumed his old chair in the Ohio State university. He organized the Ohio state weather bureau service in 1882, and subsequently de vised a system of weather signals for display on railroad trains. Mr. Mendenhall became professor in the United States signal service in 1884, and established stations in the United States for the systematic observation of earthquake phenomena. He resigned fron the government service to accept the presidency of the Rose Polytechnic institute, of Terre Haute, Ind.

"Look at that beautiful young rosebud with a lot of old bugs swarming around her," remarked Brown, as several old boys were flirting with a young lady at a ball. "Yes, but those are gold bugs, so the rose bud don't mind it," said Jones .- Texas Sift-

Russia's Great Novelist. Count Tolstoi is a man of 60, with iron gray hair, sunburned countenance, plentifully furnished with gray beard and mustache. His hair s parted down the middle and is thick and full. His brow, furrowed with the plowshare of thought, is broad and massive; his eyes, small and piercing, gleam out beneath bushy brows. His nose, large and promi-nent, has full and expressive nostrils. The features are so strongly marked that once seen they cannot soon be forgotter. He is rather above the average height, and his threescore years have not bowed his stature. But he is no longer as robust as he was. He looks somewhat shrunken and worn, as if time and the ever burning fire within were making inroads on

what was once a stout and stalwart Count Tolstoi dresses not a la moujik but not as a count. He wears a coarse, dark blouse, buttoned up the breast and fastened round the waist with a leathern girdle. Collars, cuffs and such frippery he eschews. His trousers are as those of other men. On his head he wears a soft, weather beaten brimless hat, and whenever he walks abroad he carries a stout staff. The costume of the disciple is like to that of his master. Simplicity in dress is a distinctive note of the Tolstoian gospel—one among the many points in which it resembles the Quakers.—Cor. Louisville Courier-

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, (LUCUS COUNTY, S. S.

FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay he sum of ONE HUNDRED DOL-LARS for each and every case of Ca-TARRH that cannot be cored by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK F. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of De-A. W. GLEASON. SEAL . Notary Public.

and mucus surfaces of the system.

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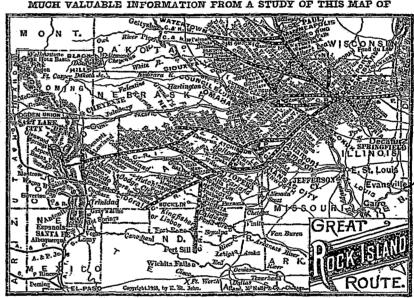


patients enables me to cure every curable case. Those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs, Throat, Heart. Liver. Kidneys, Nerves. Brain, or suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Cancers, Old Sores, Tumors, Fits. any Chronic Ailment, are invited to call and examine my record of cases cured, when hope of cure has been abandoned. Candid in my examinations, reasonable in my charges, and never encourage without a surety of success.

RAYMOND, FEB. 28, 1888. Dr. F. B. Brewer:-I received your last box of medicine all right. I think I am much better than I was a week ago. I commenced to gain strength as soon as I got the chills and fever brok-en up. I don't have those nervous spells any more. I don't cough and raise as much as I did; what I do raise looks pretty bad, but no blood, just clear corruption. I have not vomited up my food for about a week. My victuals begin to taste natural. I have a splendid appetite. Mrs. A. F. Bendan, Raymond, Dak

DR. F. B. BREWER. 135 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill. Will be at Niles, Mich, Bond House, on Wednesday, the 4th of September.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, Andrew C. Day and Betsey Day, his wife, did, by their certain mortrage deed, bearing date the 30th day of Angust, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Dee s of Berrien County, State of Michigan, in Do k 14 of mortgages, at page 486, convey to Ross W. Pierce of Berrien County, Mitchigan, the real estate hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain principal promissory note of the said Andrew C. Day, of even date with the said deed, payale to Ross W. Pierce or bearret, for the sum of three thousand, one hundred and forty-one and 58-100 dollars, one year after the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, dollars, one year after the date thereof, with interest thereon at the rate of ten per cent per annum, payable annually, which said mortgage and note were duly assigned to Francis A. Ogden on May 1st, 1877, and said assignment duly recorded May 8th, 1877, in book 17, page 528, of the records of Berrien County. Michigan. Notice is hereby given that default has been made in the payment of the said principal note, and there is now claimed to be due and unpaid of principal and interest on said note the sum of twenty-nine hundred and eighty-four and 12-100 dollars. Now therefore, in pursuance of and under the powers invested in the said mortgage and his assigns, and for the purposes expressed in said mortgage, on

Friday, the 27th day of September,

A.D. 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the front door of the Court House in Berrien springs, in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, the Sheriff or said County will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder for eash, the premises conveyed by said mortgage deed, and all the right, title, benefit and equity of redemptlon of the said Andrew C. Day and Betsey Day and their heirs and assigns therein, which said premises are situated in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit: A piece of land situated in the south-west corner of the north-cast quarter of section thirty-five (35) in township seven (7) south, of range eighteen (18) west, commencing on the north-side of the railroad lands on the line between Merrill's land and Day's land, and running thence east on the west line of the railroad lands one hundred and forty (140) 10 is, thence north about forty-eight rods to a point where a due west line will strike the line dividing said Merrill's and Day's land into-eight rods north of the place of beginning at the north side of the railroad at the line dividing said Merrill's and Day's land, and chelling not far from forty acres of land more or less. James Muthews, Craig Mathews, Benjamin Binns and Suo M. Hall clam some interest in the said described premises as grant-Friday, the 27th day of September,

ews, Benjamin Binns and Sue M. Hall claim some interest in the said described premises as grant-ees or otherwise.

Berrien Springs, Mich., July 1, 1889.
FRANCIS A. OGDEN, Assignee of said Mortgage C. H. & C. B. Wood, Attys for Assignee, 122 La Salle St., Chicago.

TO ADVERTISERS A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application— AND SECTIONS will be sent on a reference of the section of the sent on a reference of the section of the sectio

W HEREAS, Andrew C. Day and Belsey Day
W his wife, did by their certain mortgage deed
hearing date the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1878
and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds
of Berrien County, State of Michigau, in book 20
of Mortgages, at page 250, convey to Francis A.
Ogden of Chicago, Illinois, the real estate hereinafter described, to secure the payment of a certain principal promissory note of the said Andrew
C. Day, of even date with said deed, to the order
of Francis A. Ogden, for the sum of seven thousand and forty-seven and 10-100 dollars, one year
after date thereof, with interest at the rate of ten
per cent per annum, payable annually. Notice is
hereby given that default has been made in the
payment of the said principal note, and there is
now claimed to be due and unpaid of principal
and interest on said note, the sum of seven thousand four hundred and seven and 55-100 dollars.
Now therefore, in pursuance of, and under the
powers invested in the said mortgagee and his
assigns, and for the purposes expressed in said
mortgage, on Friday, the 27th day of September.

Friday, the 27th day of September,
A. D. 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the
front door of the Court House in Berrien Springs,
in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan,
the Sheriff of said County will sell at public nuc
tion, to the highest bidder for cash, the premises
conveyed by said mortgage deed, and all the right
title, benefit and equity of redemption of the said
Andrew C. Day and Betsey Day, their heirs and
assigns therein, which said premises are situated
in the village of Buchanan, in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, and known and described as follows, to-wit Part of lot number
forty-three (43) in Join Hamilton's original plat o
said Village, beginning seventy-six (76) feet wesf
from the south-cast corner of said lot forty-three
(43), thence west on Front street twenty-four (24)
feet, thence north seventy-two (72) feet, thence
east twenty-four (24) feet, thence south seventytwo (72) feet to the place of beginning. Also an
undivided one-haif (24) of lot number twelve (12)
in said John Hamilton's original plat of said vil
lage of Buchanan. W. R. Rough, G. Rough
James Mathews, Benjamin Binns and Sue M. Hall
claim some interest in the said described premises
as grantees or otherwise.
Berrlen Springs, Mich., July 1, 1889.
FRANCIS A. OGDEN, Mortgagee.
C. H. & C. B. Woon, Att'ys for Mortgagee,
122 La Salle St., Chicago.

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