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17 & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a 11 regular 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 P. M.

A. O.C. W —Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits A. reular meeting the 1st and 3d Briday even-ing of ach month.

A.R.-Wm, Perrott Post No.22. Regular T. meeting on the first and third Saturday rening of each month. Visiting comrades al-WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. St. Meetings held regularly, in Grange Hall, first and third Saturday of each month.

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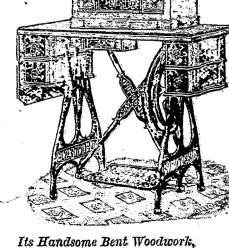
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BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXIII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889.

CARPETS,

We are convinced that we can prove to any one that is in need of Carpets that the best place to purchase them is with us. We have everything new in Carpets this fall, and we have a special border made for each Tapestry, Body Brussells, Velvet, and

Cotton Ingrains, 18, 20 and 25 cents. Unions 80, 85 and 40 cents. Hartford, all wool extra supers at 50 cts. Lowell, all wool extra supers, for 521/4

Other Ingrains in same proportion. Our Ingrains are nice and bright, and have lots of red and scarlet wool in them.

Tapestry Brussells at 40, 45, 50, 60 and 75 cents. Body Brussells at 75cts., \$1.00 and \$1.25.

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Linoleum from 50cts, a yard up. Any color made in 38 inch hand and machine made opaque for shades, at 15cts. a yard. Plain and fancy shades made up, tacked upon a spring roller ready for the window, for 50cts; worth \$1.00.

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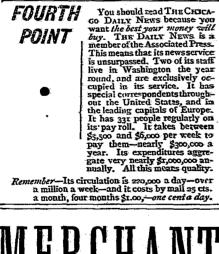
In any manner, from a large stock, at prices that defy competition.

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TRAINS EAST

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LEAVE BUCHANAN.

THE PICTURESQUE

St. Joseph Valley Railway P. M. | P. M. | Arrive. | Leave. | A. M. | P. M. | 9 10 | 12 10 | ...Berrien Springs. | 6 50 | 6 00 | 8 50 | 11 50 |*Oakland. | 7 10 | 6 20 | 8 30 | 11 30 | ...*Riverview. | 7 25 | 6 40 | 8 10 | 11 10 | ...Buchanan. | 7 40 | 7 00 | P. M. | A. M. | Leave. | Arrive. | A. M. | P. M.

Stations marked * are flag stations. Estate of Franklin Spenetta. First publication, Sept. 5, 1889.
CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss. At a session of the Probate Gourt for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 29th day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, David E. Hinman, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Franklin C. Spenetta, deceased. In the marter of the estate of Frankin C. Spen-etta, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Geneva A. Spenetta, widow of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to said petitioner, or to some other suitable person.

granted to said petitioner, orto some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 30th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the heering 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 brinted and circulated in said County, three successive weeks

Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and cir-culated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A irne copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, [SEAL.] Judge of Probate.

Last publication Sept. 26, 1889.

Dr. A. E. ORR.

(Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.) ---ATI CASES-Attended With Promptness and Skill

Ten years' practical experience in break.

ing and training horses.
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embraces everything that is new and original in the market, and the genteel and modest is represented as well. We invite you to come and get an idea of the styles; if you should be ready to leave your order so much the better for you, as in this way you avoid the rush and consequent delay which is unavoidable Trousers Made to Order for

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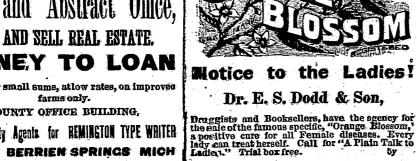
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IF I SHOULD DIE TO-NIGHT.

BY MRS. J. M. WINTON. If I should die to-night, My friends would look upon my quiet face, Before they laid it in its resting place, And deem that death had left it almost fair; And laying snow-white flowers against my

hair, Would smooth it down with tearful tendernes And fold my hands with lingering caress. Poor hands, so empty and so cold to-night!

It I should die to-night, My friends would call to mind, with loving thought, Some kindly deed the fey hand had wrought; Some gentle word the frozen lips had said; Errand on which the willing feet had sped-The memory of my selfishness and pride;

And so I should be loved and mourned If I should die to-night, Even hearts estranged would turn once mo

My hasty words would all be put aside,

to me, Recalling other days remorsefully, The eyes that chill me with averted glance Would look upon me as of yore, perchance And soften in the old, familiar way, For who could war with dumb und

clay? So I might rest, forgiven of all, to-night. O friends, I pray to night, Keep not your kisses for my dead, cold brow

My faltering feet are pierced with many Forgive, O hearts, estranged, forgive, I plead! When dreamless rest is mine I shall not need The tenderness for which I long to-night.

The way is lonely; let me feel them now.

Think gently of me; I am travel-worn:

JOHN.

BY HOWARD M. HOKE.

Do you need a man to work about your place, sir?" Judge Parker looked up from his law books and papers to the questioner, a stalwart man, about thirty years of age, poor, but genteel in appearance, and respectful in manner and speech. "Take a chair," said the judge, politey, motioning to one near him.

"No, thank you, sir; I prefer to stand if you please. The door was open and I made bold to walk in. I snocked several times on the door frame, but you didn't hear me. I came just to ask if you needed a man to do any sort of work about your place? If you do not, I'll not take up any more of your time, as I see you're busy. But hope you do, sir; I need work badly. "You are a stranger in Pixley, are ou not?" asked the judge, leaning back

n his chair. "Partly so. I lived here years ago." "Your name?" "Call me John."

"Your surname?" "I would like you to call me just John, sir, if you please." "Don't you know, my man, that withmendation, and very likely to make an unfavorable impression?"

"I know it, sir, but if you'll only try me, I think you'll find that my faithfulness and desire to do everything right will make up for the rest of my Something about the man's bearing

and appearance strongly impressed Judge Parker, inspiring a desire to know more of him, and he said: "Well, I'll tell you candidly that I like your appearance and manner, but when a man refuses to give his name, there's always something wrong." "There is something wrong, sir-I'll be honest with you—there is something wrong with the name, but not with me —not now. I could easily give you a false name. Ain't the fact that I don't

give one, some sign of honesty, and won't you please look at that as a recommendation, sir?" "It is an indication, certainly," responded the judge. "Now it happens that I do need a man about my country place here; need one badly. Summer is upon us, bringing a great deal of work to be done about the grounds. I have a man for the stable and horses. so the new hand would have to do the rough work, mowing the lawn, raking, want to hear evil of John; he liked one of Skiles' designs upon his favor.

weeding, sawing wood, keeping the grounds in good order, running errands. and so on. Would you be willing to "Certainly, sir," John hopefully responded. "I'd be only too glad if you'll try me." "But you are an able-bodied young. fellow who could make at some trade much more than I could give you for the work mentioned, and if I mistake not your appearance, you have had higher aims than this sort of work." "That is all true, sir; I could make more at other work, and I have had

fortune steps in sometimes on our aims. But I'd be glad to do such work as you vict. He is doing well here. May you said for the summer, if you'll only give not be mistaken?" me a triai." "What are your terms?" "That is not important, sir-" "Not important? Why, my man, it is becoming plain to me that you have some object other than this work; some plan which such a position is to subserve. Haven't you?" "Not exactly a plan, but I have a

reason for coming to you that I'd rather not tell, if you please. It's not a wrong purpose, and I hope you won't refuse me the work on its account." "It gives rise to unfavorable suspicions, though. An unusual number of things are against you. You refuse to give your name, you seek work plainly beneath your abilities, wages are un-important, and lastly, the work is not your chief object. You must certainly

be aware that these would be good grounds for turning you away." "I am aware of that, sir, and was afraid that when I came to you that I would appear in a bad light, but I concluded to be honest about it anyhow. Try me, though sir; you'll not regret it I'm in distress. I have nothing else to say. My appearance is my only recommendation. If that won't do, I must

He looked pleadingly at the judge, who, rising, came from behind the desk, and standing close to the applicant said:

"Well, John, let me tell you that you candor and evident truthfulness impress me very strongly in your favor, despite the appearance against you. I'll try you for a month, but you must not complain if you are denied certain freedom and privileges that would be accorded to a man who has proven him-self trustworthy, or if your actions are more closely watched."

"I've seen those consequences, sir, and it's all right. They are to be expected under the circumstances, and I won't complain. Do as you please with me till you feel I can be trusted. Show | ple love so much more to find evil than me the work at once, sir, if you can. I good in a person. A noble character couldn't find words to thank you, sir, is to them as a white-washed fence Donning a broad-brimmed straw hat, Judge Parker conducted the new man

and set him to do some weeding at a spot in sight of his study windows. He then returned to his papers and books, but as the afternoon wore on,

ly and honestly witheld. He could not | face made him uneasy, but he calmly fathom the mystery with which the applicant chose to envelop himself, but he trusted that his purposes were honorable, though he was somewhat

suspicious: Judge Parker was a large-hearted man, widely known and beloved for his geniality, benevolence and uniform justice. The humblest citizen, if worthy, might apply to him for help, certain of a patient and responsive hearing. Knowing that his liberality had drawn to him many unworthy suppliants, he now suspected that John had some design upon his philanthro-py, and accordingly believed he needed watching.

But each glance through the window showed John working industriously, with an earnest vigor and care that cut the sharp edges from this suspicion. And so he worked throughout the trial month. Faithfulness and painstaking interest were stamped upon each detail of his work, and many persons commented to the judge upon the improved appearance of the place.

John was an unusually quiet and unobtrusive man. He seldom volun-teered remarks. Save to ask instructions concerning his work, he never presented himself unbidden. Judge Parker's several efforts to elicit some account of his life failed; he was respectfully candid in answering that he did not wish to tell anything about himself, saying that he entirely rested his hope of continued employment

upon his work. When the month ended he was re-engaged, and still he maintained the same scrupulous care in every piece of work, however trivial. He was not a "new broom." He never left the place, unless sent upon errands, and, retiring early to his attic room, spent his even-

ings in quiet pursuits. The judge's interest in him grew into genuine fondness. He liked to talk to him, and found him well posted and shrewd in the ways of the world, and ever ready to converse on all subjects except his past life—that was a sealed

book. The summer wore uneventfully away until one morning, late in August, a visitor entered the judge's study. It was Joshua Skiles, a member of one of the bars in the judicial district over which Judge Parker presided. His face indicated an important mission. "Judge," he said, after a few remarks on general subjects, "you have a new

man at work on your place." "Yes, indeed I have. I don't wonder you've noticed it. Many others have spoken to me of the improvement. But he's no eye server; he's thorough-going to the smallest detail." Skiles grinned expectantly at this en

thusiasm, as he asked: "What is his name?" "He calls himself John."

"No surname, eb!" "No-well, the truth is, he declined to give it, and he's been so faithful that cealing it, whatever they are." "Is it possible you don't remember

him, judge?"
"No, I don't; yet several times I've thought there was something familiar | feelingly, sir, like you pitied me, and about him, either in motions or looks, can't tell which." "Well, I've just got back from a trip to Europe, been most all over the old country, and the moment I set eyes on your new man I knew the fellow, if he has disguised himself with whiskers.

I'm not often deceived in people, I tell "I dare say not, but I am if I've ever seen him before." "Well, then, judge," said Skiles, with manifest pleasure, "you sentenced him ten years ago to the penitentiary." Judge Parker looked closely at Skiles before replying or showing any feeling at the statement. The man was not a favorite at the bar. He bore a reputation for pettiness, his cases usually be-

ing trivial, most of them plainly trumped up by himself upon trifling disputes between parties; and he was given to volunteering services as bids for favor. So the judge looked at him, secretly

him, and was disposed to believe this

"His name, Mr. Skiles?"

"John Dorker," replied Skiles, effusive.
"You sentenced him ten years ago last March for burglary, which was proved beyond the slightest shadow of doubt. There wasn't a scintilla of evidence in his favor. Why the jury were out only about ten minutes. I was present during the trial, and I can truthfully say it was the plainest case of guilt in my legal experience. You sent him up for five years." "Are you certain of this, Mr. Skiles?" higher aims, but you've seen how mis- the judge asked, coldly. "It's a very serious matter to brand a man as a con-

> "No, indeed, I never forget a face." "It seems that I do, then. What is your purpose?" "Simply to warn you, sir." "What good will it do you if I dis-

These questions cut c'ose, and Skiles winced a little as he replied: "None at all, sir. I didn't expect it to-except that inward consciousness of doing a service. I thought you would certainly not wish to have a man sleeping in your house whom you sentenced yourself, and who served his term in prison.'

charge him?"

"Well, now, Mr. Skiles, to be frank with you, I don't believe in always putting the foot of virtuous scorn on a man's neck because he was once a criminal. There's no reason why such a man shouldn't or couldn't reform, and lead an honest life. I've sentenced many men to prison, but have never had a good chance to do one a kindness. I honestly believe that many a criminal would rise to rectitude if helped, and John is one of them." "We generally try to get rid of stumbling horses, judge," said Skiles, with a weak laugh, "If you doubt my

story call the man in and face him with This was exactly what Judge Parker did not wish to do. He believed the story, but did not want to give Skiles the expected satisfaction of seeing John's disgrace laid bare. A sincere sorrow for him arose, and he said:

"No, Mr. Skiles, 1'll not confront him

The pettifogger therefore bowed himself out, somewhat crestfallen, as he confidently expected to win the judge's influence in an appointment he aspired to, and to have seen the criminal ignominiously dismissed. Looking after him Judge Parker mused—"I do wonder why some peo-

with it now."

eyen if you had time to hear them. My against which they delight to throw work must show you how grateful I mud. You see a rent in a garment, your impulse is to tear it more. Let a man have a flaw in bis character, and neighbors will talk it into a crime, or out over his spacious estate, indicating | try to. Suppose John was imprisoned, what work would be expected of him, he may be now as good a citizen as any one. I'd rather any one else than Skiles had disclosed this matter; he always carries around such an abundance of dull axes. I hate to tell John of this,

and with manly dignity awaited the communication.
"Sit down, John," the judge began kindly; "it may be a long interview." He compled, and began nervously revolving his straw hat by shifting his

fingers along the edge of the brim, but

he looked firmly at his employer.

"I did, yes, sir.'

"John-your surname, is it Dorker?" A slight palor swept over the honest face, as he replied:
"It is, sir. You have remembered me at last." "You expected me to?"

"No, I didn't recognize you, John," said the judge, with a note of disap pointment in his voice, "but a lawyer at the bar told me who you were." "Always some one to give a fellow a kick, no matter how hard he's trying to get up.

"Yes it seems so. Now, John, he says I sentenced you ten years ago to the penitentiary. Is it true?" "It is, sir," was the humble reply. "And you served your full term of

five years?" "Lacking the time of commutation I did." "What have you done since your re

lease?" "Nothing but try, sır; shifting about from place to place. You know the way it is; convict—discharge. So it's been going, nothing but hard luck. I've tried hard, desperate hard to lead a true, honest, life, but it's up-hill work. There's a weight on a man like me, sir. The open penitentiary door is at the very foot of a hill, and when a poor fellow comes out and tries to walk up, there's always some one glad to push him back again.'

"Were you guilty of the burglary?" "I was, sir. It was my first crime. The easy gain looked tempting, and I fell. I needed money; but there is no excuse, I deserved the punishment. Those awful years, sir, gave me time for reflection, and I determined that when I got out, with God's help, to pick myself up. It's been hard, cruelly, fearfully hard, but I haven't fallen again. I'm an honest man in my heart, sir. if the world won't acknowledge it." "But why didn't you tell me this when you came? It would have been

"I suppose it would, sir. But I was too 'weak. I needed work so badly, and if you had turned me away then, why——" "What. John?"

"Never mind, if you please, sir; you didn't turn me off.' "Very well, John, I'll not ask you. But you said you had a special purpose in coming to me. Can you tell me that?

John Dorker arose, laid his hat upon the chair, and facing the judge said impressively: "Do you remember, sir, what you said when you sentenced me?" "No, I do not." Well, sir, your words burnt then selves into my heart as if they'd beer sparks. I used to fancy 1 saw them written in nery letters at night upon the black walls of my cell. You spoke that's what made them take such a hold on me. They were: 'Young man you have set your foot on a dangerous path. The way of crime never leads upward, always down, down to un-known depths. The pure sunlight of heaven never smiles upon it. It is crowded with wrecks of noble lives. When you tread it, you leave mother, true friends, light, peace, heaven and God behind you. You are going to prison. In the quiet years you shall spend there, look over this life of yours and think if you can afford to spend the smallest possible portion of it, on this path. Come out a pure man. You will still be young, with much of your life before you; many years to be use-

false step. Let me say from my heart, young man, don't blight your life."

He dashed the tears from his eyes, and proceeded: "My mother sat weeping behind me, sir, as I stood at the rail. I was her only support. God alone knew how she was to live during those years. Your words were knife thrusts, sir. I did have to leave her, friends, peace, heaven and the God she had so earnestly taught me to pray to. An I did re flect, sir, in those quiet years, and I came out a pure man. God knows, how I've tried not to let that false step blight my life. But wherever I went, some one spread the truth: 'Employing that man, that John Dorker; why, he's a convict. "I became desperate; a temptation

ful and good in, and to retrieve this

stared me in the face. I felt myself weakening. Starvation, gloom, despair, a broken-hearted mother were about me, and I wavered, sir, when a thought came: 'Surely, surely, the judge who spoke those words would help me; he wouldn't turn me away. And I came.
It was my last chance. Too much depended upon my getting work, sir, to risk telling you my story. But now I'm found out, and I'm ready for your decision. Can you trust a convicted burglar in your house? Will you give me a trial? If not, I'll go away and try it again, sir, but I don't know-" Judge Parker sprang up and warmly grasped the trembling hand. "Trust you, John? Give you a trial?

You have been tried, and I again sen-

tence you, John Dorker, to five years

in my service, in my most earnest help,

in my best effort to place you on the road to prosperity. God bless you!" And when the sentence was served, John Dorker was an honest and useful citizen. What Burdette Says.

Men have gained a reputation for

wisdom, and men have written books

upon this reputation, by giving people advice about what not to do. They

say "don't" do this and "don't" do that. Now, my son, that is all very well as far as it goes, but it doesn't go half way to the spot. 'A bridge a hundred feet long is of no earthly account if the river is two hundred feet wide. You get just as wet wading half the distance as you would if you forded from shore to shore. But the great trouble with the "Don't" people is, they tell you to "don't" things that you never thought of doing. If they could tell you all things you should "don't," leaving but one thing to do, that would make things easy for you. But they can't do this. They say "don't" do a few things, and leave a hundred things untouched, which you can't for the life of you tell whether to do or "don't." A man who can tell you one thing to do is worth ten thousand advisers who tell you a and the other remarked, "Go long few things to "don't." A pilot who avoids the rocks is good enough, if he knows all the rocks, but he doesn't; for there are ten thousand of them, and he knows only nine thousand five hund
knows only nine thousand five hund
"Liza Jane." There were others who later went scudding by. One responded, "I should snicker to remark." Another smiled broadly, "Young ducks street cars and railway cars. You put
ain't a circumstance." A third caroled, a penny in the slot of such a lamp. red of them, and is in constant danger of smashing you on some of the un-known five hundred. But the man who knows only one thing, and that one the channel, he's safe. 'He may not know where not to go, but he knows just where to go, and that is the main thing; that is the only thing, in fact. When a man tells you to "don't," ask him what you shall do. And if he says he he cast frequent glances through the window at John. It was plain that he had become deeply interested in the man whose history had been so candid
Mathematical doesn't know, smite him for personating a prophet under false pretences. How one doesn't know, smite him for personating a prophet under false pretences. Out on the whole "don't crowd; miser-levate and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and plots are they all.

Mathematical to personating a prophet under false pretences. Out on the whole "don't crowd; miser-levate and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and plots are they all.

Mathematical true and noble, simple and sincere, culiar statements, such as "Corg proved we need not fear that our efforts to elevate and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and plots are they all.

Mathematical true and noble, simple and sincere, culiar statements, such as "Corg proved we need not fear that our efforts to elevate and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and prophet under false pretences. In we ourselves are true and noble, simple and sincere, culiar statements, such as "Corg proved we need not fear that our efforts to elevate and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ever in the mud," and "Alice careined and purify others will ev

Peculiar to North and South. Local expressions sound odd to unaccustomed ears, but generally grow in favor. "Mighty pretty" now divides

favor with the Northern "lovely." . In

the North a man fills his wagon "hox"

with corn and "draws" it to town; in

the South he fills his wagon "bed" with

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corn and "hauls" it to the same place. In New England they say "the going" -meaning the condition of the roadsis bad; in the South they say "the traveling" is bad. Perhaps to say the roads are bad would be more intelligible than either. Southerners say "like" for "as if"—as "she looked like she wanted to go." They laugh at it in the North, and in the same breath say "as" for "that"—"I don't know as I ever heard it here"—and then the the Southerner laughs, and both are happy. So ngrained are both expressions, however, that the delinquents are seldom conscious of the delinquency. A large proportion of gramatical mistakes are common to the uneducated wherever found, but there are some which are so peculiar to certain sections that their use settles at once the question of whether the person using them is from the North or the South. The expres-sion "I seen" for "I saw," is a very common mistake in the South and rare in the North, while "I seen him yesterday" for "I saw him yesterday," is common at the North, but never heard in the South. This makes it difficult for writers who have never lived in a certain section to imitate successfully the dialect of that people. They are apt to be belrayed into the mistake of put ting into the mouths of a certain class in another part of the country such words as they would hear from the same class in their own section. This undoubtedly is the difficulty which many Northern writers find in truthfully portraying the negro dialect. They take as models the negroes they have known, and judge, incorrecily, that the talk of the Southern negro would be the same; consequently, a practiced ear can almost always detect the difference between one who is "to this manor born." The incongruity of making a Southern negro say, "Whar be you goin'?" as we saw in some story, is inexpressibly ludicrous to one familiar with their dialect. He might say "Whar you goin'?" or "Whar is you goin'?" but never "Whar be you goin'?" The honor of the expression "You be" belongs exclusively to the North. What he would be most likely to say is, 'Whar you gwine?" Saved by Instinct. The effect of earthquakes upon ani-

mals is recorded in all accounts of these disastrous disturbances. Fish also are frequently affected. In the London earthquake of 1749, roach and other fish in a canal showed evident signs of confusion and fright; and sometimes after an earthquake, fish rise to the surface dead and dying. During the Tokio earthquake of 1880, cats inside a house ran about trying to escape, foxes barked, and horses tried to kick down the boards confining them to their stables. There can, therefore, be no doubt that animals know something unusual and terrifying is taking place. More interesting than these are the observations showing that animals are agitated just before an earthquake. Ponies have been known to prance about their stalls, pheasants to scream, and frogs to cease croaking suddenly a little time before a shock, as if aware of its coming. The Japanese say that moles show their agitation by burrowing. Geese, pigs and dogs appear particularly sensitive in this respect. Some time after the great Calabrian earthquake it is said that the neighing of a horse, the braying of an ass, or the cackel of a goose was sufficient to cause the inhabitants to fly from their houses in expectation of a shock. Many birds are said to show their uneasiness before an earthquake by hiding their heads under their wings and behaving in an unusual manner. In South America, certain quadrupeds. such as dogs, cats, and jerboas, are believed by the people to give warning of coming danger by their restlessness; sometimes immense flocks of sea-birds fly inland before an earthquake, as if alarmed by the commencement of some sub-oceanic disturbance. Before the shock of 1835 in Chili all the dogs are said to have escaped from the city of Talcahuano. The explanation of this apparent prescience is that animals are sensitive to the small tremors which precede nearly all earthquakes,

Chinese Rush Goods.

The city of Ningpo is the center of the large internal and foreign trade in rush goods, such as hats matting, etc. The magnitude of the trade may be estimated from the fact that last year 14¼ million hats, 1½ million mats, and about 8,000 rolls of matting were exported. The commissioner of customs in his last report from Ningpo describes the method of cultivation. The roots of the plants are pulled from last year's field, divided into small portions, and replanted in a flooded field. at intervals of about a foot. This is done in September and October. The fields must be plentifully manured, and abundant water supply is necessary, and weeds must be cleared away. The rushes are harvested in June and July; it is essential that this should be done in fine weather, so that they may dry within three days of cutting. If they dry too slowly they are apt to change color, while if they remain too long in the sun they get scorched and bent. Rain, when they are only partially dry, spoils them altogether. An average workman can make four hats of good quality, 12in., 3 braid, a day; working carelessly and weaving loosely the quantity can be doubled. But in the rush trade of Northern China. fraudulent practices have crept in and have greatly injured it. The work is hastily and loosely done, and the home market is flooded with inferior and sometimes unsalable goods. At present every hat in every bale has to be examined, and every yard in every roll of matting, greatly to the injury of

Slang.

the trade.

Despite all protests made against it, slang is almost universally used. This fact was recently tested by two men who, during a shower of rain stood in a doorway, and put the question, "Isn't this rain glorious?" to all their acquaintances who passed. Thirty-one out of thirty-five replied, "You bet;" one said, "I should smile;" two said, "She is getting there with both feet;" "Bet your sweet life," and the fourth lisped bewitchingly, "If anybody asks you, tell em you don't know." The gentlemen parted with the remark, "Well, that do settle it."

Emerson says, "The will of the pure runs down from them into other natures, as water runs down from a higher into a lower vessel." If we ourselves are true and noble, simple and sincere,

A Spider-hunting Wasp. Not long since, while I was enjoying a siesta on the porch, my attention was suddenly attracted by seeing a very large spider running up the body of the tree about six feet, he ran out on a side limb, and after he had gone about eight feet out on this limb, he dropped off to the ground. No scioner had he struck the ground than he commenced a headlong flight through the menced a headlong flight through the grass of the lawn. After he had run about five feet on the ground, I say a about five feet on the ground, I saw a very large wasp, about two inches long, following the track of the spider on the tree. The wasp was running and flopping his wings in a nervous manner, but was not flying at all. In a few minutes the wasp arrived at the spot where the spider had dropped off, which, by the way, was about ten feet from the ground.

Here the wasp became very much excited, and ran rapidly back and forth about a minute. Then he took flight, flew to the root of the tree, where I saw him again. Soon he arrived at the jumping off place, and again became very excited, running round and round, and flopping his wings nervously. Suddenly the wasp stopped and appeared to be thinking. Certainly his action bore out his conclusion, for he closed his wings and dropped off the limb, just where the spider had dropped. Arriving at the ground, he recommenced his search, and after a few futile attemps, he struck the scent, and away he went, just exactly as a hound would have followed a deer. After running about ten feet on the ground, he overtook his prey.

The spider either saw or heard his enemy coming, for, without waiting to be overtaken, he threw himself upon

his back, with his feet in the air, and in this posture awaited the attack. The wasp lost no time in beginning, but to my surprise, seemed to be somewhat afraid of the spider, The wasp took to his wings and would fly round and round the spider, and would now and then make a sudden thrust at him. The spider would, at these times, jump forward and seem to be trying to catch the wasp. The wasp was too agile, however to be caught. Suddenly the wasp made an attack, stung the spider, and in less than half a second the spider was perfectly dead. Electricity could not have killed him quicker. The wasp, after satisfying himself that his prey was dead, sat on the grass near by and proceeded to rest himself, for his violent efforts had exhausted him. After resting about two minutes he approached the spider, and after examining him critically, with his antennæ, straddled him, and pro-

ceeded to bear him away. Just here I put in a say-so, and cap-tured wasp and spider, and immulated both to my scientific curiosity. This occurrence would seem to show that the wasp can track the smell; and can likewise reason, else why did he drop from the limb? I regret to say that I neglected to keep the spider and ob-serve whether he had been really killed, or only put into lethargic condition

into which our dirt daubers put their spiders. I am not versed in entomology sufficiently to give the technical names of either wasp or spider. The spider was very large, his abdoman being about half an inch long.-L. S. Frierson,

Frierson's Mill, La., in Popular Science

Reunited after Forty Years. A remarkable case of separation of husband and wife, and their coming together again after fully forty years, came to light yesterday in the southern part of the city. The couple are nov in the city alive and well, although each believed the other dead for many years. The history of the case runs as follows: In 1847 Theodore Flotow and his wife left Bavaria to seek their fortune in this country. They were then a young couple, and felt confident of achieving success in the United States. They landed at New Orleans, and Flotow, being a blacksmith by trade, opened a shop at once and went to work with energy to support his wife and young daughter. After two years Flotow found himself penniless, with no prospect of improving his condition.
The California gold fever was raging about this time, and in a fit of desperation he concluded to leave his family and start across the plains to the land of promise in search of better luck and prosperity. He did not tell his wife, expecting, it is said, to call them ont there as soon as he found himself well situated. He experienced some hard licks, and it was a long time before he could make more than a bare living for

In the meantime his wife, who had waited for months and months, concluded that he was dead, and left New Orleans. She went to several places, working for the support of herself and child, and in a few years met and married a German named Lohenhofer. They came to this city in 1853 and lived happily together until a few years ago, when Lohenhofer died, leaving his wife and family in moderate circumstances. Since then the widow Lohenhofer has been living on the southeast corner of Third and Victor streets. Her daughter by her first husband also married, and she, too, is a widow, residing on Linn street in this city.

A short time ago Mrs. Lohenhofer

learned through a German minister living at Murphysboro that Flotow, her first husband, was still alive and in good circumstances, so far as the world's goods were concerned. Mrs. Lohengoods were concerned. Mrs. Lonen-hofer was greatly surprised at the in-formation, but concluded to meet her husband without delay. A correspond-ence was begun, and a few days ago Flotow came here from California. He is 72 years of age and Mrs. Lohenhofer 69, and to say that the meeting be-tween the old couple was touching would be drawing it mildly. It was extremely pathetic. Flotow had a strange story to relate. He, too, had married again, thinking that his first wife was dead. He said

that his first wife was dead. He said that when be got to California, after many trials and setbacks, he tried to find her, but in vain. After waiting a few years, and thinking that she was dead, he married again, but his wife lived only a few years, and he embark-

ed no more in the matrimonial busi-

ness. He is well situated, and is now

stopping with his daughter by his first marriage on Linn street. -St. Louis Republic. Sixty years ago railroads were unknown in this country, and the population of the United States consisted of lation of the United States consisted or 12,000,000 people. To-day we operate 165,000 miles of railroad, and our pop-ulation has increased to 60,000,000, Sixty years ago the aggregate wealth of the United States was less than \$1,000,000,000; at present it is estimat-ed at \$65,000,000,000. Over our 165,-000 miles of railroad there was carried 475,000,000 people, and 600,000,000 tons of freight were transported. Upon these lines are engaged 100,000 employes. Their equipment consists of 30,000 locomotives, 21,000 passenger cars, 7,000 baggage cars, and 1,000,000

press a knob and out streams the light. By clock-work machinery at the end of half an hour the lamp is extinguished and can be ignited again only with a penny taper.

freight cars. The capital invested in

construction and equipment amounts

to \$8,000,000,000, and the yearly dis-

bursements for labor and supplies ex-

ceed \$600,000,000.

The English custom of omitting the article "the" before the names of yachts, especially in the case of yachts named after women, sometimes, leads to pe-

Its Simplicity and Durability,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1889

About the time those English syndicates gets all of the American breweries bought, you will hear Uncle Sam remark that it is about time to shut down in the grog business. Close up your doors, little men, and quit,

Chicago has increased her world's fair stock to \$10,000,000, and is after that fair with no such word as fail in the way. While New York has been talking about it Chicago has raised \$5,000,000, and is now working on the second five million.

Drop two nickles in the slot and get a bottle of whisky is the latest slot machine, which has just been put in operation in Kansas City to defeat the Sunday liquor law. The authorities are at a loss to know whether to arrest the machine or confiscate the owner.

Corporal Tanner has resigned his position as commissioner of pensions and his probable successor is now a matter of discussion. It has been sug gested, and not without good reason that the appointment might appropriately be given to Mrs. John A. Logan.

Marshal Nagle, who shot Judge Terry in defence of Justice Field, in California, has been discharged from custody. Justice Sawyer giving the opinion that the shot was fired in the discharge of his duty, under the constitution of the government, and that he alone should be the judge whether he should shoot when he shot, or a half-minute later.

A lot of Manistee boys and young women have just entered Oberlin Col-One of the freshmen is a son of Gen. Cutcheon. What's the matter with the University of Michigan, ex-Regent?—Detroit Free Press.

Perhaps the matter is with the boys. Can't every country school boy walk into the University of Michigan as they can into Oberlin.

Some sneak thief entered the pasture of Daniel Closson the other night and drove ont two steers which had been worked some and it is supposed drove them to South Bend and sold them for beef, as Mr. Closson tracked them nearly to that city and then lost all trace of them.—Cassopolis Vigilant.

The Black Hills Tin Mines.

There is in immediate prospect for this country a great tin industry, not only in the initial point of mining, but also in all the points of the ramifying manufacture of which tin is the basis or an important element. There is in prospect the shattering of the monopoly of the tin supply of the world which the Cromwell mines in England have possessed for so many centuries. The deep. tin district of the Black Hills cannot be monopolized. It covers an area of at least 500 square miles, and probably extends over a large area beyond the limits that have been already only imperfectly traced.—Sioux City Journal.

They Learned Something.

A Scripps league special to the Detroit News says, in giving an account of the return of the Scripps league delegation: "Without an exception they are of the opinion that the American workmen are better housed, better fed, better paid, better clothed, and generally better off than his European fellow.

In the same dispatch to the News is the following: "Mrs. Leonora M. Barry said: 'The condition of female wage workers in all the countries we visited is deplorable. In every branch of industry, except, perhaps, in clerical work, they are infinitely worse off than American women workers. Their pay is much less for the work, and to live in the same style as our women do would cost more."

We italicize the words to which we desire to call special attention. Here is the testimony of one of the most intelligent members of the expedition showing that "to live in the same style," even in free trade Englandwhere the wonderful purchasing power of a dollar is a theme free traders are so fond of discussing—"as our women do. would cost more!" This doesn't seem to confirm the extravagant free trade assertions as to the superior purchasing power of a dollar in that country of free trade and low wages.

Another delegate says "wages are 50 per cent lower than here." Evidently the Scripps' league delegates have returned home fully convinced that this "protection cursed country" is good enough for them.—Detroit Tribune.

Anent the question of a National flower the Denver News says:

France has her lily, And England her rose And everybody knows Where the shamrock grows; Scotland has her thistle, Flowering on the hill, But the American emblem Is the one-dollar bill.

The New Railroad.

Mr. Burns was here again on Saturday. He has definitely located the new railway from the river to the depot grounds here and the committee will proceed at once to procure the right of way. The new survey from the river in this direction follows the bluff around Mud Lake as heretofore noted, but takes a course east of the section line, and crosses Pipestone street near Willits place, on the highway grade. This will be less expensive, as to cross where it first intended would necessitate a cut of twelve feet and a bridge to Pipestone street over the railway. The iron is to be laid soon from Berrien Springs to Benton Harbor, a distance of about fourteen miles. Mr. Burns confidently hopes to have the cars running from here to Buchanan by December 1st, and this means also that the highway bridge over the St. Joseph river connecting Benton and Royalton townships will be ready for use this fall.—Palladium.

Those Dances.

There is a public nuisance carried on in our village, every now and then, under the auspices of the Sons of Veterans, and, what is more deplorable, to think sons of law abiding citizens, who fought for the peace of the nation, will the sake of a few paltry dollars to be added to their treasury.

Rowdyism in every form is present at these gatherings, and in going from the hall especially are the inhabitants disturbed by their boisterous dispositions animated by too much "benzine," so as to cause them to assume the pugilistic style on the streets in front of respectable peoples' residences.

It seems passing strange that our officials, whose duty it is to look after from the life of Absolem. the peace of the town, should pass these existing evils without the slightest efforts of interference. GALIEN. successful term.

The Mosquito.

To expel mosquitoes, take of gum camphor a piece about one-third the size of a hen's egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel and holding it over a lamp, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitos and they will not return, even though the windows should be left open al night.—The Doctor. I learned the secret of successful

warfare against these pests when living in the swamps of Louisana, where in summer or winter, mosquitoes swarm. For some years life was un endurable, and no meal could be eaten in peace. But all at once there was a change for the better. Bars and screns were often out of place, but there was almost an immunity from insects the "critters" away. He burned small

had just changed my colored boy. The new comer explained how he kept pieces of gum camphor on the cool stove, and used a secert preparation he called "sudekillo". When I married and came to Missouri, I imparted the secret to my wife, and as there is no patent on it that I know of, I would advise all fellow sufferers to go and do likewise. The gum camphor alone is ample for the purpose, and need only to be used two or three times a week -St. Louis Globe-Democrat

Petit Jurors.

The following jurors have been drawn to be in attendance at the Cir cuit Court, Oct. 7:

Aaron J. Barga, Lincoln. Wesley Jewel, Lincoln. Joseph Everts, New Buffalo. Charles Crawford, New Buffalo. Peter T. Smith, Niles. H. A. Edwards, Niles. George L. Faurote, Niles City. Amos Wright, Niles City. Fred Durm, Niles City. Charles Julius, Niles City Jacob Boon, Oronoko. John Ocker, Oronoko. Anson Lewis, Pipestone. Charles W. Haskins, Pipestone. Fred Geisler, Royalton. R. Collier, Royalton. John Chambers, St. Joseph James M. Garrison, Sodus. Almon Wright, Three Oaks. Thomas Becker, Watervliet, Clayton Smith, Weesaw. Harmon R. Gande, Bainbridge. W. H. Thompson, Benton. Wm. Pennell, Berrien.

Enos Holmes, Bertrand. Henry Bradley, Buchanan. Daniel Ziger, Chikaming. Francis E. Simpson, Galien. Isaac Bartram, Hagar.

William Williams, Lake. Three Oaks Quill. It is reported that the grape crop will be rather short in this section of country....Ira D. Wagner has recently purchased 40 acres of land north of the river, in Chikaming township, of E. K. Warren. Consideration, \$1,000.

.... Will Sittig] was driving into town with a load of cream, Tuesday, when his team took fright at a dog in the road, near the Baptist church, and shied into the ditch. The cream cans were overturned and the contents. about 90 pounds, were lost. A gentleman who was riding to town with a basket of eggs shared in the accident. and for a short time an embryo custard was floating there about two feet

JOHN MADRON, a clever cracksman for whom Deputy Sheriff Kennedy has had a warrant for the past three months, was captured on the train between Niles and Buchanan last night by Under Sheriff Palmer and brought to Benton Harbor, where he was placed in jail. He was taken by Mr. Kennedy to Coloma on the noon train to-day for arraignment before Justice Miller on the charge of burglaring the house of Grafton P. Williams near that place last spring.-Palladium, Satur-

The RECORD learns that Deputy Kennedy had John once before, but allowed him to get away by jumping from a buggy and running.

Among the popular scientific articles to be published in The Century during the coming year will be reports of the latest studies and discoveries made at the Lick Observatory in California, furnished by Professor Holden. Proessor Putnam of Harvard has written a series of papers for the same magazine on Prehistorical America, in which he will give the result of his own explorations of caves, burial places, vilage sites, etc. A detailed account of the strange earth-work known as the Serpent Mound of Adams County, Ohio, will be painted, and the illustrations of some of the papers will include a number of terra-cotta figures of men and woman in a style of modeling heretofore unknown in American prehistoric art.

MARTIN POWERS, residing in West Niles, when digging a grave for a colt afew days ago, found three old medals about four feet below the surface of the ground that must have been embedded in the earth a great many years, probably since the time of George the Third of England. At the depth stated he found some human bones, probably those of an Indian chief, and the medals mentioned above. One of these was particularly notable. It was of siler as bright as when new, three inches in diameter and weighs 41/2 ounces. On one side is the British coat of arms and on the reverse a fine picture of George III. There is no date on any of the medals.—Niles Republican.

THREE OAKS ACORNS.

Rey, and Mrs. Cross returned Monday evening from Hartford, where they have been attending a district meeting of the Disciple church.

The Y. P. S. C. E. of the Congregational church will have a "tag" social at the parsonage next Friday evening. This will be a novelty in the social line, but promises to be both entertaining and instructive.

Townsman Richard Breece met with quite a severe fall last Saturday, while working on a building at LaPorte. He fell about 8 feet, and is now confined to his room with a sprained ankle and other lesser injuries. The Methodist young people held an

ice cream social at the town hall Monday night. The weather suggested hot coffee and buckwheat cakes in place of ice cream, but with a good crowd, excellent cream, and a red hot stove, they managed to sell eighteen dollars worth. The Chautauquans met at J. H. Hatfield's Monday night, for re-organiza-

tion. A goodly number were present and the following officers elected: persist in the prosecution of these | President, Mrs. W. C. Hall; Vice Presi-"social dances" as they call them, for | dent, Mrs. J. H. Hatfield; Secretary and Treasurer, Mrs. Alva Sherwood. All persons interested in the work are invited to unite with the circle either as regular Chautauquans or members of the local circle.

> Owing to the absence of service in some of the other churches the Congregational church was unusually well filled last Sunday evening. The audience was well repaid in a stirring address to young men. The lesson drawn

Miss Amelia Hemholz began the fall term of school in the Spring Creek district last week. We bespeak for her a successful term.

FROM BERRIEN CENTRE.

Sept. 17, 1889. Monday, Sept. 16, 1889, born, to Mr. and Mrs. James Peck, a son. Mother and child doing well at this writing. Chas. D. Pelter's brother William and wife, and William's wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jno. DeBolt, all of Centreburg, Ohio, are here visiting friends. Mr. Silas Link went to Chicago to-

Mrs. J. W. Hill and her daughter, Mrs. Hattie McGinnis, went to Chicago to-day, by the Lake.

Mr. Thos. Marrs went to Lansing this morning to take the Allen boy, found guilty of stealing watches from car men, to the reform school.

E. T. Dickson is quite ill with chills. Some of our people, who attended the Benton Harbor fair last week, thought their end had come when the drunken rioters, who caused the unpleasantness, drew razors and revolvers. Luckily no powder was wasted nor blood shed. But surely, "when liquor is in sense is out."

Prof. W. E. Peck Sundayed in Buchanan visiting relatives. Mrs. Albert J. Smith and her two lit-

tle sons are visiting her parents in Buchanan. Mr. H. L. Robinson, supervisor, has just completed 15 fine plats of the five different cemeteries of this (Berrien) township. These comply with the requirements of the law respecting the

filing of copies with certain officers. A fine program is at hand for the Berrien Township S. S. Association, and will be distributed to the several schools.

Wheat sowing is progressing finely. Mr. and Mrs. Osborne and daughter, of Andover, Ashtabula county, Ohio, have been the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Norman Nims, during the past week. Wilson G. Smith is building a barn on his farm three-quarters of a mile

east of this village. The town authorities are surveying and staking the new addition to the South Berrien Centre cemetery to-day. About thirty of Ada Becker's little friends gave her a birthday surprise on Saturday last. A fine time was had during the afternoon.

Albert J. Smith and G. W. Barleon are spending three days at Magician Lake.

FROM GALIEN. The preliminary examination of G. A. Chase, Jr., resulted in finding sufficient cause to ask him to furnish bonds for his appearance at the circuit court. Mrs. Del. Prince, of Pompei, Mich., is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. John Ingles'.

Miss Ella Harris returned home a few days ago from Vernon, Mich., accompanied by her sister, Mrs. Kirk. Khum, of the same place. Mr. E. M. Yaw and wife, of Galien

township, came home last week from visiting their son, Mr. W. E. Yaw, of Elkhart, Ind. Mr. G. A. Blakeslee returned home from his northern trip on last Friday, somewhat improved in health.

Mr. Wm. Montross, of Chicago, is visiting his father, Mr. R. W. Mon-The friends and relatives of Mr.

Michael Dempsey had the pleasure of entertaining that gentleman this last week.

Mr. Henry Shearer has accepted a position in the store of G. A. Blakeslee

This kind of weather brings home the campers. Halloo, there! echoed under the winlow where your best girl has reposed herself, will have a surprising effect.

This last week a young man tried the experiment, and the pride of his heart made her debut through the window to meet him. Running horses attached to a seed drill is not very wholesome, is it Gus? Another one of our young men has

taken his departure from our pleasant village, to try the realities of a city life in Chicago. Mr. Edward Bowers has gone there to engage in business of some kind.

The joys of Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hanover are inexpressible over the appearance of a brand new boy to their

Mrs. G. A. Blakeslee was called to Joliet, Ill., on Monday, because of the

sickness of her daughter. An item in the RECORD of Sept. 12, 1889, says that "Galien is not in a most mild state of mind." We would say that the citizens of this place have nothing to cause them any uneasiness about the Ind. &L. M.R.R. We would inform the writer of that item that the people of this place have not paid one dollar for the location of that road, and the line now surveyed is not more than half a mile east from Galien, and certainly advantages to this place from that road will be beneficial.

Life in Parts.

A man whose head is bulging with mathematical problems has figured out the disposition of every hour of the daily life of an average man, and tells just how many hours a man of 50 years has devoted to his toilet. meals or newspaper. "Let us assume," said he, "that the sleeping hours of an average man will number eight daily. That is one third of his time, so in fifty years your man will have slept all told sixteen years and eight months. The man who is shaved daily at fifty years probably had his face scraped not oftener than three times per week at twenty-five years, while during his eighteen years a ra-zor never touched his face. Say that the semi-centenarian has averaged two shaves a week for fifty years, that will give 5,700 scrapes in the half century. At an average of fifteen minutes per shave the time devoted to this one small element of life will run up to fifty-nine days and nine hours. If a man should not shave in fifty years and then attempt to make up his proportion all at once he would have to shave night and day for nearly two

months. The average man, who is not limited to twenty minutes for dressing, breakfast and catching his train, consumes about thirty minutes in getting clothing Half an hour per day for fifty years would amount to one year fifteen days and five hours, so that if a man should dress himself at the start in life for the whole fifty years he would pass two weeks before his first birthday anniversary, and this means working twenty-four hours per day. A bath should precede dressing, however, and twenty minutes a day for that purpose would put a man in the tub for eight months, thirteen days and eleven hours out of the fifty years. For other demands of the morning toilet allow ten

fourteen hours in the course of fifty

ears.
"Half an hour for breakfast, forty minutes for lunch and an hour for dinner amount to five months, five days and nine years of eating in fifty hours of life. The man who lives away up in the Iwenty-eighth ward and spends an hour of every day jogging to and from business in a horse car may not realize it, but it is nevertheless true that in thirty years one year, three months, one day and six hours of his time will go in that way. When a man reckons his time as worth fifty cents an hour it seems rather rough to think that it takes \$182.50 worth every year to get to business and back home again every day."-Philadelphia Record.

Having had the good fortune to be invited by the maharajah, Bir Shamshir, prime minister and guardian to the young king of Nepal, we leave Calcutta early in December to join his shooting party. After a couple of comfortless nights in a train we reach a small terminus from which a five mile ride on an elephant lands us in what is known as Nepal-terai. The elephant on which we ride is a small one, and is supposed to shake the rider as little as possible, but to us novices the shaking is far from being a gentle one. At a word from his "ma-hout"—a wild looking creature who sits between the elephant's ears and pricks him with an iron staff-he goes down on his knees, and one climbs on his back as best one can, holding on by his tail with both hands and trying to get a footing on

one's self on a square cushion, almost as slippery as the elephant's back.

The first time, when the great beast rises on his fore legs and then on his hind ones, it is all one can do to hold on by the ropes which are fastened to the sides of the pad; but practice makes perfect, and in a short time one learns to adapt one's self to the curious motion. A good small elephant will shuffle along easily at the rate of five miles an hour, climbing steep ravines and other obstructions, so that the rider often finds himself hanging on in an almost perpendicular posi tion. No animal is so sure footed as an elephant. He will climb steep banks and slide down into river beds with as much ease as an Irish pony, but he particularly objects to a bog, and let no one attempt to ride him over one; for if he finds himself sinking in, his first impulse is to drag the rider off and put him under his feet, by way of having something to stand on
—a proceeding one would hardly ap-

his slippery quarters. At last one

manages to scramble up, and one finds

prove of .- Nineteenth Century. An Indian Burial Place. About ten days ago I again visited the Indian graves near Romney. W. Va. It seems that ashes played an important part in the burial ceremony. as I found from half a peck to five bushels of ashes in each grave. The method of burial, so far as I can judge from careful examination, was as fol-lows: They dug or scooped out a hole from 1 to 5 feet deep by 2 feet wide and 3 feet long in the hard, stiff clay, which underlies a covering of 2 feet of soft sandy loam. These holes were filled with ashes and cinders, among which were parts of the skulls and horns of deer and bones of other animals, though they showed no signs of being burned or charred. On top of these ashes the body was then covered with the sandy loam.

At the bottom of one of these graves we found a pot made of clay, about 22 inches in diameter by 10 inches deep, the sides of which were of elaborate ornamentation, the principal being a carved face about every six inches around the top. In the pot was the upper shell of a turtle, the jaw bone of a squirrel, and several clam shells-evidences of food placed in the grave for use in the journey to

"the happy hunting ground The pottery consisted of three kinds -yellow, brown and black. The first had but little ornamentation; the second was ornamented to some extent. but the last was the Royal Worcester of Indian art production, and was, without doubt, placed in the graves of those only who were greatly distinguished.

Among the articles found was a knife made of copper roughly beaten out. The blade was 5 inches long by 11 inches broad, and its dull, sandstone sharpened edge must have required strong muscular exertion on the part of the operator to remove the scalp of

The graves are scattered over a space of about ten acres, and are on what is called the Island Farm, which consists of about ninety acres. The owner thinks the entire island was a burying ground. - Washington Star.

A Good Word for the Farmer It is a great mistake to attribute want of mental culture to the American farmer. He must know more or less of most of the practical sciences in order to take care of his animals, his crops. his machines, to forecast the weather for his seeding and his harvesting and the prospect of demand for his marketing. He not only reads the papers, but he has undisturbed time to ponder on what seems important, to digest it, and form well considered conclusions. Only his tongue is not so fluent or flippant, his thoughts not so nimble, his principles not so adaptable, his hands and dress not so free from dust and rents, and his enduring fiber not so supple as among

the sedentary, room imprisoned, over

sheltered denizens of the town.-W.

G. W. in Rural New Yorker. Not so Bright as Painted. Many people who read of the fabulous salaries paid to men and women in the theatrical profession envy them their lot. These people do not know what the life of the average actor is, Of course there are exceptions to the rule, but the average professional actor's lot is not a particularly happy one. He makes a contract for \$150 a week, and thinks himself secure in a good position. He soon finds out, however, that contracting for \$150 a week and getting the money are two different matters. The pay will come regularly for a while, then it is a week late, then two weeks, and so on until finally the company breaks up, owing its members three or four weeks' salary. The expenses go on just the same, and the result is the actor finds himself penniless and without an en--Professional in Globe-Democrat.

gagement in the middle of the season. A Postage Stamp Speculation. A story is told by a commercial raveler who, at the time of the introduction of the penny post, was doing business in the Channel Islands. An English shilling brought thirteen Jersey pennies in exchange, so, when the penny stamps came into the island they were sold for a Jersey penny. Thirteen were sold for an English shiling, and our friend was not long in finding this out. So he bought up all the local stock of stamps—some £400. worth-and sold them when he crossed the water, realizing about 8 per cent. on his bargain. Other commercials followed suit, and the officials at the neral postoffice were the number of stamps which were required for insignificant little Jersey. Settling day came—and with it the explanation. The enterprise was speed-ily stopped.—London Tid-Bits.

A Student of Natural History. Little Tommie, a bright little fellow, three years old, in speaking of an ele-phant he saw at the circus, said: "It had its tail on the end of its nose." A few days ago he was shown a dead snake that some one had thrown into the street, and when he reached home his mother told his father of it, but Tommie said: "No, papa, I didn't see the snake, I saw his head on the end of his tail!"—New York World. PUBLIC NOTICE.

We the subscribers, freeholders of

the townships of Niles and Buchanan, as indicated below, hereby give notice that on the 14th day of October, A. D. 1889, at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the County of Berrien, in the State of Michigan, to be held on said day in the Supervisors' room in the Court House of the County of Berrien, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said County of Berrien, we, said subscribers and other freeholders of said townships of Niles and Buchanan, will present an application to said Board of Supervisors, praying said Board to alter the boundary line between the township of Niles and the township of Buchanan as follows: By detaching that territory situated in said township of Niles which lies east of the Saint Joseph river and west of the range line between ranges 17 and 18; also that part of section 29 situated north and west of the St. Joseph river; also sections thirty and thirty-one, and attaching all of the above described territory to the township of Buchanan, so that the boundary line between the said townships of Niles and Buchanan shall be the east line of sections one twelve, thirteen and twenty-four, in town 7 south, range 18 west, in the said township of Niles, and the south line of section nineteen and south line of that part of section twenty lying west of the Saint Joseph river and that part of the Saint Joseph river within said section twenty-nine and the east line of that part of section thirty lying south of the Saint Joseph river and the east line of section thirty-one. Said ections nineteen, twenty, twenty-nine,

thirty and thirty-one being in town 7 south, of range 17 west, in the said township of Niles. FREEHOLDERS OF THE TOWNSHIP OF NILES.
J. M. Platts. Martin Meffert. Fred'k Andrews. W. B. Hoag, O. W. Main. Gotlieb Boyle. M. Roe. Jno. Andrews. Wm. R. Rough. E. J. Roe. Alvin Bates. olomon Rough Mrs. Lura Bunker. G. C. Fuller. Mrs. J. A. Denno. Jno. G. Holmes. G. W. Batchelor. Jno. Searls. James Ingalls. H. H. Juday. D. J. Burditt. Chas. Mutchler. E. L. Williams. Jno. Graham. Burton Jarvis. G. W. Sickafoose. Mary A. Lingo. T. C. Elson. Mrs. A. Tichenor. Jacob F. Hahn. W. Hallock. L. L. Redden. A. J. Carothers. T. W. Thomas.

A Cassopolis merchant keeps lapboards and folding chairs to rent for lap supper occasions.

John Lang, of Woodstock, Lenawee county, was accosted by two men on he highway, a mile from Rome Center, Wednesday, and ordered to throw up his hands and deliver his money. He put the whip to his horse instead and escaped, followed by several bullets, one of which took off the end of one of his fingers. The robbers also escap-

Buy a Home in Ellis, Kansas.

ising in Kansas. located on the Union Pacific Railway. It is a division station of that road and has divison shops, round house and eating station. Mills and factories are springing up and it is becoming a thriving place, in the midst of a prosperous farming region. It is a healthy place and the soil and climate are excellent. ADBERT WOODCOCK, General Land Comm'r, U. P. Ry., Omaha, Neb., or LEROY S. WIN-TERS, Land and Emig. Agt., U. P. Ry.,

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,

PRACTS AND PHYSIC. Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford is a strong advocate of daily exercise for

Loose's Red Clover Pills Cure Sick Headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation. 25c per box, 5 boxes \$1. For sale by W. H. Keeler. 17y1 Many an old book has to be bound ver to keep the piece.

Dropped Dead. Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder people drop dead with worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles' new and great discovery, the New Cure. Always commence when you first begin to get short of breath, have weak, faint or smothering spells, pain or tenderness in side, etc. Sold at W. H. Keeler's. 1 Thou shalt always have joy in the

evening if thou hast spent the day well. Blood vs. Nerves. Great mistakes have been made in the world by supposing many nervous 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 s caused by weakness of the parts; biliousness, constipation, etc., to weakness of the nerves of the liver or bowels; pains, irregularity, sterility, to derangement of the uterine nerves. For all weakness, Dr. Miles' great nerve and brain food surpasses other remedies. Trial bottles free at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store.

The master and engineer of a trading steamer on the Columbia river, Oregon, are husband and wife. Eupepsy.-4

This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy 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 lemon 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.

South Dakota has incorporated school suffrage in the constitution. A Scrap of Paper Saved Her Life. -4 It was just an ordinary scrap

She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping pa-per 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. Rupper's Druggistore. W. F. Runner's Drugstore.

M. P .- .- A New Discovery. Weakened and deranged livers. stomachs and bowels should never be acted on by irritants like common pills bran, etc. Miles' Pills cures liver com-

plaint, constipation, piles, etc., by a

new method. Samples free at W. H. Keeler's. Love cannot enter the heart without bringing with it a train of other

Bucklen's Arnica Salva. 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 Carry religious principles ir to com-

mon life, and common life will lose its transitoriness. The Homeliest Man in Buchanan as well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and

get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a reme dy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. 43 y 1 The barren life, as soon as its barrenness is absolutely belpless, becomes a literal death.

Some Foolish Pcople Allow a cough to run until it goes beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could theybe induced to try the successful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1. Trial size free. At all druggists. 43y1

It is always safe to learn even from our enemies—seldom safe to venture to instruct even our friends.

A Sensible man Would use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. It is curing more cases of coughs, colds, asthma, bron-chitis croup and all throat and lung diseases than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a sample bottle free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles 50c and \$1. 43y1

The best government is self-govern-

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.

Don't bolt your reading as you do

Interested People. Advertising a patent medicine in peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free, that they try it before purchasing. The large bottles 50c and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption. 43**71**

A jewel of a weman is better than a woman of iewels. 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

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

Speak well, even to bad men.

CONSUMPTION CURED. 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. Noves, 149 Power Block,

Rochester, N. Y. Opportunities are best taken on the

Loose's Red Clover Pile Remedy Is a possitive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, bleeding, itching, ulcerated, and protruding Piles. Price

50c. For sale by W. H. Keeler. 17v1 The darkest day to-morrow will have

past away. The Population of Buchanan Is about 3,000, and we would say at least one-half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggists and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trila size free. Large bottles 50c and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

Good manners cover defects for a

Estate of Mary S. Wicks. First publication Sept. 12, 1889. OTATE 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 4th day of September, in the rear one thousand eight hundred and eightynine.
Present, David E. Hinnan, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Mary S. Wicks, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Mary S. Wicks, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified of Mary A. Wright, daughter of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Freeman Franklin, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the foremon, 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 Villege of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be gunted: 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 haring.

(A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN. Last publication October 3, 1889.

NOTICE FOR HEARING CLAIMS. wrapping paper, but it saved her life. First publication September 19, 1889.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—8s.

Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, made on the 31st day of August, A.D. 1889, six months from that date were allowed for creditors—to present their claims against the estate of Davis Owen, late of said county, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, for examination and allowance, on or before the 28th day of February next, and that such claims will be heard before said court, on Wednesday, the eighth day of Rebraary next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of each of those days.

Dated September 14, 1889.

(A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, [SEAL.] Judge of Probate.

Last publication October 17, 1289, First publication September 19, 1889.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. First publication September 19, 1889. TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss— In the matter of the estate of Daniel Babcock,

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

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Daniel Babcock, deceased by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Berrien on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1889, there will be sold at public vendne, to the highest bidder, at the premises to be sold, in the county of Berrien, in said state, on Saturday, the 2d day of November A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forencon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of 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 at a point about ninety rode east of the southwest corner of section twenty-six (26, town seven (7) south, range nineteen (19) west, and being at that point where the west line of the Indiana and Lake Michigan railroad as now located, crosses the south line of said section twenty-six; thence north along the west line of said railroad as now located to the north line of the south half of said section twenty-six; thence north along the west line of said railroad as now located to the north line of the south half of said section twenty-six; thence are now located as now located red feet; thence south alone the cast line of said railroad as now located to the south line of said

to the place of beginning.

JOHN BABCOCK, Administrator. Dated Sept. 19, 1889. Last publication October 31, 1889.

> Estate of Ira Wicks. First publication Sept. 12, 1889.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Betrieu.—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, on the 4th day of September, in of Berrien Springs, on the 4th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Ira Wicks, de ceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Mary A. Wright, daughter of said deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Freeman Franklin as administrator with the will annexed, or to some other suitable parean.

granted to Freeham Frankin as administrator with the will annexed, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 7th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of suid 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.) DAVID E. HINMAN,

[L. S.]

Last Publication, Oct. 3, 1889.

Last Publication, Oct. 3, 1889.

Estate of Elias Eaton. First publication, Sept. 12, 1889.

OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss Nata session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 9th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Elias Eaton, de-

In the matter of the estate of Elias Eaton, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elias Eaton, 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 the petitionor, as administrator with the will annexed, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 7th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing 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, Indepot Probate
Last publication, Oct. 3, 1889. (A true copy.) Judge of Probate Last publication, Oct. 3, 1889.

Estate of Jane E. Hurrington. First publication Aug. 29, 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 22d day of August, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine. Present, David E. Himan, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Jane E. Harring

In the matter of the estate of Jane E. Harrington, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Velorus Harrington, 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 said Velorus Harrington, the Executor named in said will, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 23d day of September 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 circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

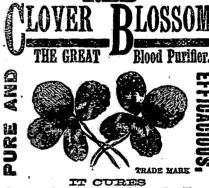
DAVID E. HINMAN,

[L. S]

Judge of Probate.

<u>OOSE'S EXTRACT</u> RED

Last publication Sept. 19, 1889.



Cancers, Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

PRICE, \$1 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5, 1 lb. can Solid Extract \$2.50

J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO.

Detroit, Wich. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.



ST.LOUIS.MO. FOR SALE BY DALLAS.TEX.

WALLACE RILEY, Agent.

For sale by W. H. KEELER.

Dr. J. T. SALTER

Buchanan Drug Stores.

MORTGAGE SALE.

W HEREAS, Andrew C. Day and Betsey Day, his wife, did, by their certain mortgage deed, bearing date the 31d 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 impaid of principal and interest on said note, the sum of Fifteen Thousand and Forty-Eight and 75-100 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.

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 (50) 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 (23) links; thence south eighty (80) rods to section line; thence east along section line forty-two (42) rods twenty (23) links; thence south west quarter of said section twenty-five (25), commencing at a stake in the center of MicCoy's creek; thence south fitten (15) links to place of beginning. Also, a plece of land in the southwest quarter of said section twenty-five (25), inks; thence east forty-two (42) rods twenty (23) links; thence east five (5), thence west thirty (39) rods thirteen (13) links to highway: thence south, 53 degrees 10' west, twenty-eight (28) rods to the northeast corner of the southwest quarter of said section twenty-five (25); thence west thirty (39) rods thirteen (13) links to highway: thence south, 53 degrees 10' west, twenty-eight (28) 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) acree, being the Rural Mill property here-tofore deeded by the party of

ciaim some interest in the said described premises grantées or otherwise.

Berrien Springs, July 1, 1889.
FRANCIS A. OGDEN,
Assignee of said Mortgage
C. H. & C. B. Woon,
Attornreys for Assignee.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. First publication Aug. 22, 1839.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, \ Ss.
COUNTY OF BERRIEN, \ Ss.
In the matter of the estate of Amos II. Clark, In the matter of the estate of Amos II. Clark, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the assigned, Administrator debonis non with the will annexed of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the Country of Berrien, on the filth day of Angust, A. D. 1889, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises hereafter described, in the country of Berrien, in said State, on Saturday, the fifth day of October, A. D. 1889, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgaces orotherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said sale, the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at the north-west corner of lot number twenty-two (22) on Main street, in the village of Bachanan, thence running north four (4) rods, thence east to west line of Short street, thence south four (4) rods, thence west to place of beginning.

W. A. PALMER,
Administrator.

Last publication Oct. 3, 1839.

DO YOU READ THE COSMOPOLITAN,

That Bright, Sparkling Young Magazine. The Cheapest Illustrated Monthly in the World. 25 Cents a Number. \$2.40 a Year-THE COSMOPOLITAN is literally what the press universally calls it, "THE BEST AND CHEAPEST ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE" in the world.

SUBSCRIBE--An Unusual Opportunity. The price of the two publications......\$3.90. We will furnish both for only.....\$270.

THE COSMOPOLITAN furnishes, for the first

time in Magazine Literature,

A Splendidly Illustrated Periodical at a price hitherto deemed impossible. TRY IT FOR A YEAR. It will be a liberal education to every member of the household. It will make the

give you more for the money than you can obtain in any other form. Do you want a first-class Magazine, giving annually 1,500 pages by the ablest writers and eleverest artists—as readable a Magazine as money can make-a Magazine that makes a specialty of live subjects?

nights pass pleasantly. It will

Send \$2.70 to this Office, and secure both the COSMOPOLITAN and RECORD. Young professional and business men seeking paying locations, should read the "Business Opportunities" shown in THE COSMOPOLITAN. They are something

never before given to the public.

Buy Your Hardware





Wood & Hoffman.

BUCHANAN, MICH.

W. TRENBETH,

Merchant Tailor

Has moved into his new brick building on Frant street, foot of Day's ave., and has the largest stock of new

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

SUITINGS.

For Gentlemen's Wear,

to be found in Berrien county at the lowest living prices for good work.

FALL STOCK

now arriving, of which

An Inspection is Solicited.

Buchanan Markets. Corrected weekly by Bishop & Kent.

Hay-\$6 @ \$8 per ton. Butter-1.ic. Eggs--14c. Lard-9cs

Potatoes,-new, 25c. Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$4.40 @ \$6.00 per bbl., retail Honey-1212.

Live poultry-6 @ Sc. Wheat, -new, 72c. Oats -21c. Corn-40c. Beans-1.75. Wool-17@25c.

Live Hogs-\$3.50.

NILES will have a gymnasium club.

A TEN pound boy is the recent addition to Ellis Roe's family.

MRS. A. J. EYCHNER and two children, from Iowa, are here for a visit. THE old lady says it is about time

for the "Equinomical" storm. THE C. W. & M. railroad was sold last week.

MRS. W. J. DAVIS has a letter advertised at Buchanan post-office.

GET out those underclothes you pack ed away last spring.

MISS CLARA WILSON, of Galien, spent Sunday in Buchanan.

Two or three cases of scarlet feyer are reported in town.

MRS. CROFOOT has gone to Rome City. Ind., to visit a brother.

Mr. J. MILEY has moved his household to Niles, where he has employ-

CORN in most parts of the country is out of the way of frost and the crop

HIGHEST temperature during the week, 89. Lowest, 40. At seven this morning, 48.

FREEMAN FRANKLIN will spoak in Mt. Taber Grange Hall, Saturday afternoon, Sept. 28.

GEORGE FOX was in town Tuesday. He is traveling for a Chicago grocery house, in northwestern Iowa.

SOUTH BEND fair is being treated rather coolly by the weather clerk this

THERE was another shooting match it town, Saturday afternoon, and John M. Rouch wears the badge.

THE A. O. U. W. Lodge will meet, next Tuesday for special work. All members please be there.

JOHN HOLLIDAY has returned from Kansas, where he has been the past two or three years.

REV. F. Z. ROSSITER, of Kalamazoo, will preach at the Presbyterian church

mext Sunday, morning and evening. MRS. MATTIE Fox and daughter,

who has visited friends in Ohio several weeks, returned Thursday. JOHN DYE, of Independence, Kan-

sas, visited Buchanan last week, Fri-

BENTON HARBOR has just voted \$4. 000 more bonds to build a new canal bridge, near the Graham & Morton

CHARLEY SHELDON, living near Mt. Zion church, is made happy by the advent of a son, and Jerry Richerson, of

this place, by a daughter. HENRY IMHOFF had a fork run

through his foot while threshing on Portage prairie Friday, making a pretty sore foot. It was a dangerous wound.

THE painters at work on the bride

are trying to do a good job but have met with an unexpected obstacle. -B. S Era.

- Was it the bridegroom?

JACK CRANDALL, formerly liveryman in this place, who has been in Kansas the past few years, has re-

A. O. Howe was in this place Saturday evening. Al. is now comfortably, and he says permanently located, in · Chicago, corner of State and Randolph.

TRENBETH has moved his business into his new building, and is happily situated. He has the finest merchant tailoring establishment in any Michigan town of twice the size of this.

A FEW are taking advantage of the cheap rates to visit the Detroit Exposition, this week.

MISS MARY ARTHUR, who visited her people at Prince Edward Island for several weeks past, has returned to Bu-

tisement of Moses Livingston, South Bend clothier, on the first page of this By reports in the Palladium, Benton Harbor has some gunners not safe to

MRS. LAURA COURTRIGHT and son Paul, after a few weeks visit in Buchanan, returned to their home, in Howard, Kansas, Tuesday morning.

MISS HATTIE MOWREY has secured a situation in a millinery establishment in Cassopolis, at a good salary, and has gone there to work.

THE new list of dead-beats reported to the Merchant's Retail Commercial agency from this county is out, and makes a pretty good county directory. There are a few names not in it.

DRESS-MAKING,-Mrs. Leigh and Mrs Minnie Bennett will open, on Monday next, a dress-making establishment, in Empire block, in the rooms lately occupied by Dr. Baker as an office.

REV. S. L. HAMILTON has received word that Rev. J. H. Buttleman, the newly appointed pastor, expects to be present next Sunday, and if so he will

Bob Younger, the notorious bandit, finished his sentence in Minnesota State Prison, Monday night. It was consumption that killed him.

HERE is how they feel at St. Joseph: The melancholy days have come, The saddest of the year;
A little too warm for whisky sling,
And a little too cool for beer.

JAMES BROWN, familiarly known as Judge Brown, a resident of Niles over fifty years, and for eight years Judge of Probate for the county, died Tuesday morning, aged seventy-five years.

MRS. BASSETT, of Chicago, visited her sister, Mrs. Henry Groyer, from Saturday to Tuesday. Her little girl, who has been visiting here several weeks, returned with her.

H. Case, head sawyer for Rough & Earl, had a close call, while sawing last week. He got close enough to have the toe of his shoe ripped off.—Dowa-

THE M. C. R. R. Company will sell excursion tickets to Downgiac Sept. 24 to 27, good for return Sept. 28, at one and one-third fare for the round A. F. PEACOCK, Agent.

THE M. C. R. R. will sell excursion tickets to Detroit Sept. 17 to 27, inclusive, good for return Sept. 28, at one are for the round trip, with 50 cents added for admission to Exposition. A. F. PEACOCK, Agent.

THE M. C. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets from all stations to Lansing Sept. 9 to 13, good for return Sept. 14, at one fare for the round trip. A. F. PEACOCK, Agent.

MRS. M. MUDGE, of Galien, offers the furnishing of the Commercial House in that place for sale, or trade for land, or a house and lot. The house is furnished in good style, and a good opening is offered for the right party. Apply at the premises.

FRANK MERSON informs the RECORD that he finds it necessary and cheaper to buy hogs in Chicago for the local meat supply, as the stock is picked up so closely by shippers, and has bought a carload for his market.

A MAIL route has been established between this place and Berrien Springs, over the St. Jo. Valley road. This adds materially to the work of the Buchanan P. M., without any corresponding increase in pay.

Mr. Wirz, whose injury by being run over by a loaded wagon was mentioned in these columns last week, died Sunday as the result of his injuries. Peritonitis attacked him with fatal re-

WM. SCHULTZ's barn, four and onehalf miles south-west of Berrien Springs, was burned by a spark from a threshing machine engine, Tuesday. The barn contained about twenty ton of hay and 400 bushels of wheat. Insured in Farmers' Mutual.

PEPPERMINT growing has been commenced in the vicinity of Decatur. There is an excellent location, so far as soil is concerned, near this place for peppermint culture, and where it has been followed has been proven profita-

THE Marshal wants it understood this is the last call for the village taxes, and those who have not paid up are expected to come to the scratch before this month is gone. There are about \$200 still uncollected, and September 30 is the last day of grace. Pay up.

SUPERVISOR ALEXANDER was out with a horse and buggy, Saturday afternoon. He drove up to the Moccasin hill spring, and stopped for water. He had barely struck the ground before his horse struck a run and gave his driver a pretty hard jerking about by holding to the lines. No serious

Mr. P. T. HENDERSON is comfortably located in his new undertaking rooms, one door east of Trenbeth's new building, for all kinds of work in cabinet making and undertaking. A much more pleasant position than his old place on Chicago street:

MR. FREDERICK WHITE has been notified to appear before the inter-state commerce commission in Chicago, September 30, to lay before the commission his case against the railroad companies for stealing wheat from the farmers. Mr. White has worked long and hard white has worked long and hard upon this case, and is confident of a striking a church. The parachute strong case against the companies. strong case against the companies.

DEL JORDAN is doing a good business, for a blind man, in the room under the bank. Although totally blind he manages to make up a dozen to fifteen good brooms a day, or over two-thirds of a day's work for a man with two good eyes,

DR. F. H. BERRICK was called to ATTENTION is called to the adver-Chicago Saturday by the announcement that his son Charles had been hurt. Charles was run over by a horse just as he stepped from a street car, knocked down upon the pavement, a gash cut in the back of his head and other bruises inflicted. No serious results have running at large without wearare anticipated.

MR. P. N. WEAVER went up on a ladder Sunday to dig the leaves out of his eave gutter, and had barely reached the top of the ladder, when it came down and brought him down with it. He was knocked senseless by the fall and remained in that condition some time, and although quite badly bruised is about his business again this week.

THE South Bend Times contains a flattering account of the career of Dr. Elmer Star, a former Niles township farmer boy, who started in the study of medicine in Buffalo School of Medicine, practiced as assistant to Dr. Dunning in South Bend, and now, at less than twenty-five years of age, holds a position as lecturer on diseases of the eye and ear in the Buffalo school.

A Mr. STEVENS, of St. Joseph, has a frog farm that is making him rich and happy. He is said to have one or more millions of frogs, tadpoles and other stages of their growth, and is reaping high profit from their culture. They sell for from \$1.50 to \$5 per dozen. There are a few people who can raise that kind of crop successfully.

DEL. FRASER'S case, which has been hanging fire the past three or four weeks, was settled, so far as Justice court is concern, yesterday, Fraser being held to explain to the Circuit Court, for complaint. and in default of \$500 bail he has gone to jail. He was on another toot Monday night and brought out his Winchester rifle and threatened to shoot some people who were going along the street.

MR. E. A. BARTMESS, who has been located in Lowell, Mass., the past two years, has secured the position of teacher of latin, natural sciences, mathematics, vocal music and civil government, in the Carleton school in Bradford, Mass. Carleton is a private school where rich men's sons are prepared for Yale.

MR. E. B. CASE, who has been a citizen of this place something over a year, an invalid, died at his home on Detroit street Friday. An autopsy was performed by a number of local physicians. and it was determined that his ailment was cancer in the stomach and liver. The funeral services were held at his late home Sunday, conducted by Rey. J. F. Bartmess.

THERE was a decided fall in the temperature in all parts of the north-west. Sunday, reaching the frost point in many sections. It made overcoats and fires in demand here, but no frost was seen. Crops are about all past the danger point, with the exception of a few poor pieces of corn, in this vicinity, so that a frost could do but little damage.

THE C. S. L. C. will meet in Y. M. C. A. hall, next Monday evening. The circle is trying to negotiate for a course of entertainments to be given in this place during the coming season that shall be first-class and not expensive. They have three lecturers and a concert offered which they will likely accept, which will give Buchanan its excellent entertainment for the winter.

for this county will be a special examtwo will be the last Friday in October, in New Buffalo, and the last Friday in November, in St. Joseph. After that there will be no more until the regular examination, at Berrien Springs the first Thursday in March. Cut this out-

will take up on Oct. 2nd 1889.

Per order of the

back ride, Friday, and when coming down Day's avenue, his steed ran with him to Lister's barn, and in going across the sidewalk, which had just been wet, the horse slipped and threw Master David over his head, cutting a gash over his left eye, and thumping him up generally. He is patched up so that he is able to be about the street, and will soon be ready for another

horseback ride. THE Michigan Central is putting down a cement walk around its depot in Jackson and will erect a fence to

Wonder if they are using the same grade of "cement" that they did when they built their new walks about the depot in Buchanan. The job done here is an imposition on a patient communi-

THE M. C. R. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets from Buchanan to Chicago on the following dates, at \$2.80 for the round trip, including admission to the Exposition:

Luesday, Oct. 8, good for return ui til Monday, Oct. 14, inclusive. Tuesday, Oct. 15, good for return until Monday, Oct. 21, inclusive.

Prof. Rice, who made the balloon assension here with the Wallace show,

and returning on trains No. 4 and 8

(Mail and Kalamazoo Accommodation).

THE SERVICE

You know, and if you don't know we will give you prices here that you may know

we can save you money. Look at the following prices:

 Two-wheel Carts.
 10c { 1-gallon Glass Pitcher.
 15c

 Six good Lead Pencils.
 5c { Six Goblets.
 20c

 Three papers good Pins.
 5c { Tea Spoons, set.
 10c

 Three papers Tacks.
 5c { Table Spoons, per doz.
 30c

 A big assortment of Combs, each.
 5c { Good pair Scissors.
 10c

 Six good handkerchiefs.
 25c { Coat Racks.
 5c to 10c

 Six post Scales.
 25c { Coat Racks.
 25c to 10c

 Hatchets......25c to 50c Hammers 10c to 50c Curling Irons.......25e No. 9 " " " 60c 2-quart Covered Dinner Pails..... 10c One pound good Smoking Tobacco.... 15c One pound good Plug Tobacco..... 25c One pound good Fine Cut Tobacco... 25c Big assortment Pocket Knives....5c to 65c One set good Table Knives and Forks...50c And a thousand other articles marked way down.

JOHN MORRIS, Proprietor.

Buchanan Leads The following is the enrollment of different High Schools in our county. together with the non-resident pupils at present attending.

Buchanan 77 Galien.... 17 Three Oaks..... 41 Berrien Springs... 22

This is the best showing for High School proper that Buchanan has ever made, and this, too, when the school census is less than for several years. Verily we have reason to be proud of our school. Everything is harmonious, and no one can find cause BUCHANAN was the scene of one of

the coolest suicides on record last Sunday. Dr. E. E. Fast, aged about thirty years, who has been practicing here about a year, being the victim. He was addicted to the chloral habit, and had occasional freaks of this habit that made him so that he was a houseful by himself. Such a freak came upon him last week, and Friday, as a matter of safety to herself and child, his wife went to her parents on Day's avenue to stay, leaving him alone with his stock. chloral. Sunday morning her brother, Harry Papson, went to the doctor's office and found him in his room, and when he went away was asked to come down again after a while. After dinner Harry and his brother went down together, and finding the door locked effected an entrance through a back window, and upon reaching the doctor's room found a washbowl and pitcher, both full of blood, sitting on the floor at the front of the bed. A probe, some lances, a razor and a book on anatomy, opened to a cut of a face, showing the

anatomy of the neck. The doctor was lying upon the bed with a cut about an inch long in one side of his neck and the jugular vein severed, and, as a matter of course, dead. It is supposed that he had been in this condition two or three hours, as rigor mortis had set in. He had taken the greatest pains to do a clean job, and no great amount of blood was spilled upon the clothing or carpet. The remains were buried in Oak Ridge cemetery Tuesday after-

the funeral.

noon. Mrs. Fast has the sympathy of

the entire community in her affliction.

His father and two brothers, from

Princeville, Illinois, were here to attend

THE appointments of the M. E. Conference, at Greenville, were made Tues-

day, and are as follows for Niles

LEVI MASTER, PRESIDING ELDER

Bangor, Uri Mason. Benton Harbor, E. B. Patterson. Berrien Springs, G. W. Gosling.

Buchanan, J. H. Buttleman. Cassopolis, J. Wilson.

Dowagiac, S. L. Hamilton. Eau Clair, J. H. Schwenforth.

Edwardsburg, W. N. Younglove.

Decatur, W. W. Lamport.

Galien, Samuel Trewin. Hartford, W. A. Prouty.

Keeler, O. T. Hutchinson.

Lawrence, Wm. Bramfitt.

Mattawan, S. S. Slyter.

Marcellus, W. Stenchcomb.

Paw Paw, W. J. Hathaway, Pokagon, J. B. Tallman. St. Joseph, J. W. H. Carlisle. Stevensville, F. R. Nix.

Three Oaks, L. E. Lovejoy. Vandalia, J. E. Arney.

Rev. W. I. Cogshall will go to Kala-

mazoo, First church; C. G. Thomas, to

St. Johns; Mr. Haight, of Niles, to

ANDREW C. MERRILL, bookkeeper

for Boydell Bros., who embezzled several thousand dollars from the firm, changed bis plea of not guilty this morning and pleaded guilty to the

charge in the recorder's court. Judge

Chambers will investigate further be-

fore passing sentence.—Detroit Journal.

Berrien Springs Era.

yesterday the May Graham was unable

to come farther than the Devil's Elbow.

... The report of the secretary of the

county board of school examiners for

the year ending Sept. 1st shows 275

legally qualified teachers in the county of whom 7 hold state certificates. Dur-

ing the past year 260 third grade, 8 second grade and four first grade certifi-

cates have been granted. There are 152 districts in the county.

The Battle of Gettysburg.

be sure and not forget to see the Panorama of the Battle of Gettysburg, while

in Chicago during the Exposition. Take advantage of the low rates and see

There is no picture in the world like this of Gettysburg; no other picture presents such a scope of country or

Locals.

WANTED. - A girl to do general

MRS. M. L. COX.

S. SCOTT.

Crackers.

housework. A middle-aged woman

NOTICE.

Hog with left ear cropped. Owner can

have, hog by paying damages and for

Taken up by Stephen Scott, a Black

preferred. Enquire of

this notice.

Gettysburg.

We beg leave to advise our readers to

Owing to the unusually low water

Lawton, E. H. Day.

Mottville, C. S. Fox.

Niles, M. D. Carrell.

Kearney, Neb.

Coloma, J. R Oden.

THE next examination of teachers ination, held at Benton Harbor the last Friday in September. The next

HAVING secured the services of Solomon Wiseacre the Deestrict School

Come early and come provided. The master will board the first week with J. H. Roe.

Neighbors are expected to invite him around as fast as they finish butchering and sausage-making.

COMMITTE-MEN.

DAVID HELMICK was out for a horse-

keep people away from the trains un-less they are provided with tickets.—

Tuesday, Sept. 10, good for return until Monday, Sept. 16, inclusive.
Tuesday, Sept. 17, good for return until Monday, Sept. 23, inclusive.
Tuesday, Sept. 24, good for return until Monday, Sept. 30, inclusive.
Tuesday, Oct. 1, good for return until Monday, Oct. 7, inclusive.
Tuesday, Oct. 8, good for return until Monday, Oct. 8, good for return until Monday.

gives such a thrilling representation of a battle. It is no wonder it is called Good only on trains No. 11 and 13 (Mail and Kalamazoo Accommodation).

A. F. PEACOCK.

25 pieces of Broadcloths and Dress Flannels, at S. P. High's, consisting of beautiful plaids, stripes and plain

goods, at bed rock prices. Our new stock of ladies' fine Shoes and gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, considering their quality and prices, are worthy of examination.

WEAVER & CO. Ladies, our Cloaks are on exhibition, and we kindly ask you to come in and look at them. We will be pleased to show you what we have, whether you BOYLE & BAKER5 JUST ARRIVED.

New Crate of Crockery. New style. MORGAN & CO.ク Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves, all

CHARLIE HIGH'S S. P. High has a most complete line of Underware, which is selling very

Look at those 25 cent Dress Flannels, BOYLE & BAKER'S. All kinds of Yarns found at CHARLIE HIGH'S

Our new line of fine Pants just received are the most complete in texture and patterns of any previous in WEAVER & CO. A Low prices will induce people to trade. S. P. High finds it so.

We think we have the correct styles. D The finest Bakery Goods in town, MORGAN & CO. Fannel Skirting for ladies that will

Ladies, our Cloaks are handsome.

keep you warm. Look at CHARLIE HIGH'S. Look at those 5c Prints, at BOYLE & BAKER'S.

S. P. HIGH has the best line of Yarns in town, at the lowest living prices. 1# Ho! Ho! See the new Millinery Goods, at BOYLE & BAKER S./4 Something new in Collars for ladies and children, at CHARLIE HIGH'S.

The DAVIS Bros. will be in the Stove Blacking business for Buchanan this season. The boys are experts with the blacking brush, and can make your stove look nicer than new. Leave orders at Wood & Hoffman's. AL. HUNT's is the place to buy Fur-

Please call and settle your Binding Twine account. It is past due. TREAT BROS.

Come in and have a Tooth Pick with P. O. NEWS STANDA The finest Rocker on the market. No springs to get out of repair. Call and see them, at AL. HUNT'S.5 Box Paper awful cheap. We have

some we want to dispose of at once. 7

P. O. NEWS STAND. Ladier, we have some fine Dress Goods and Ladies' Suiting, the finest in the county. Come and see them. H. B. DUNCAN.

Headquarters for Writing Material; also the handy and popular place to buy School Supplies, etc. THE POST-OFFICE Timothy Seed, at

BISHOP & KENTS. $^{\mathcal{L}}$ Our Underwear are splendid. We will not be undersold. Come and see H, B. DUNCAN. First arrival of Fall Millinery Goods Come and see the new styles at 17

Talk about Dress Goods. We make a specialty in this line and give you a nice stock to select from. BOYLE & BAKER. All those indebted to the old firm of

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

High & Duncan will please call and settle their accounts, as we want to H. B. DUNCAN. Opposite Post-office The new Dress Goodr are handsome

BOYLE & BAKER'S. & S Tablets! TABLETS!! TABLETS!!! P.O. NEWS DEPOT. When you want Goods at a bargain. call on me. I will save you money. 1 H. B. DUNCAN.

For low prices and the best selection BOYLE & BAKER'S. I have as nice Dress Flannels as ever came to Buchanan, for the money. Ladies, come and see them.

BRINK DUNCAN, Opposite Post-office.

Corn and Oats, at BISHOP & KENT'S. Headquarters for Peaches, at Mon GAN & Co's, as usual. J. H. ROE

Keeps the best assortment of Violin,

"Chicago's Pride, and Greatest Artistic Guitar, Cello, Banjo and Mandolin Strings in town. A fine Silver Steel String for 5 cents. Lots of New Goods this week, at , D H. B. DUNCAN'S. Come and see what a nice lot of New

Goods we have at the new store op-

posite the P. O. H. B. DUNCAN. ላላ

H. B. DUNCAN'S. Winter Rye for Seed, at BISHOP & KENT'S. Try our Oat Meal Wafers and Soda

MORGAN & CO.

Come and learn our prices, at

C. A. SIMONDS & CO.,

ALWAYS LEAD IN BOOTS AND SHOES. It will pay all parties reading this advertisement to call and see them before you buy.

E. F. WOODCOCK, CASHIER.

Citizens' National Bank,

DEAR SIRS:

Yours at hand and contents noted. We ALWAYS have money to loan on approved security. Come over and see us.



ROEBROS.

Second-Hand

W. H. KEELER'S New School Books,

Cheaper Than Ever Before,

DODD'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

A specialty at unequaled prices. Call and be convinced. Main Street, Buchanan, Mich.

WALL PAPER.

NEW FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

A FINE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS.

another. The price for this lot will be CORNER DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

them it will make you dizzy. The price for this lot will be \$4 each. THE LITTLE DRUG STORE

FOR PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES

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

Any person detected in delivering in Michigan Central elevator for C. Bishop of a lower grade of grain than bargained for, on account of dampness, smut, dirt or any cause whatever, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. You have warning.

C. BISHOP.

43 MAIN STREET, NILES,

The Best Rubber Goods Sold in the Market.

C. A. Simonds, formerly with Noble.

We are now prepared to fit the men HON. O. F. BARNES, PRESIDENT. up with good boots. J. K. WOODS. Don't forget that I still sell Pianos

and Organs. If you contemplate buying either, see me before buying. J. G. HOLMES. If you want the BEST Tea for the

money, go to MORGAN & CO. Don't fail to look at the new Hats at BOYLE & BAKER'S. A lot of Wall Paper for sale at S. P.

School Books and School Supply, at W. H. KEELER'S DRUG STORE. Sedond Hand School Books, at

HIGH's for less than one-half its cost.

W. H. KEELER'S DRUG STORE. LADIES, LOOK HERE! I have the best Dongola Kid, hand sewed, Shoe for three dollars, I ever saw for the money. Call and see them before buying. J. K. WOODS.

Thin Dress Goods for these hot days

are the nicest thing to have. Look at

CHARLIE HIGH'S stock.

TAKE NOTICE.—All of my unsettled accounts and notes have been left with Charles Pears for collection. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me please call and settle. T. F. H. SPRENG.

DRESS-MAKING. Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do dress-making in the latest styles and give good work. Call at her home on Day's Avenue, near the depot.

Call and see our new stock of Wall Paper and Decorations



DUUUUI DUUKS.

DRUG STORE.

One door east of post office.

New and Second-Hand.

GRAND BENEFIT

—_IIV—— CLOAKS

We have a kindly feeling for those that trade with us, and when the opportunity presents itself we are only too glad to help them get something for almost nothing. See? There are a great many of our customers that are not able to buy nice cloaks for their daughters, for one cause or another, they need the money for other things. We own up, "honest Injun," that our exhibition for one week, commencing Monday, Sept, 9th, and the sale will commence Monday, Sept. 16th. This will give every one an opportunity to see the goods. There will be none of

Lot 1.—386 Cloth Newmarkets, worth \$7, \$8, \$9 and \$10, all sizes, 32 to 44 bust measure, a great many styles. We will not have every size of each style up to 44 bust, but will be able to fit every one of one pattern or

these goods sold during the week we

exhibit them.

Lot 2. - 545 Cloth Newmarkets, worth up to \$15.00. When you see price for this lot will be \$4 each.

Lot 1 will include 556 Jersey and Cloth Jackets, braided and plain, all colors and all sizes, goods that usually sell for \$6 to \$10. The price for this benefit will be \$2 each.

kas, braided and trimmed, worth up to \$15, for \$4 each, This Cloak sale is not really a sale, but a gift. Our plan of doing business

Our Carpet and Curtain Sale will con-

tinue during September.

Lot 2 will include 97 cloth Modjes-

COME AND SEE US.

South end, Ind.

NILES, MICH., Aug. 28, 1889.

Yours Respectfully,

E. F. WOODCOCK, Cashier.

-AND

AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

AL. HUNT HAS A FULL LINE OF

Furniture. Picture Framing and Upholstering

heart has melted and we will give you the grandest benefit you ever received at our hands. The cloaks will be on New Patterns! New Papers! New Borders!

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

AROUND THE CORNER,

AND TOILET ARTICLES.

is not copy-righted; our advertisements are not copy-righted; our goods are not copy-righted; any one can buy of us. INOTICE TO FARMERS.

BARMORE.

He Was Only Incidentally a Humorist, but Always a Practical and Hard Working Legislator-A Quarter of a Century

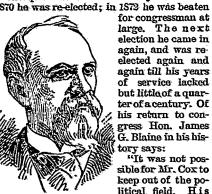
SUCCESSFUL CAREER.

in Congress-1857 to 1889. Now that Congressman Samuel Sullivan Cox has passed to his eternal rest, the American public fully realizes the good work he did. He was a humorist, it is true; but he was far more. He was virtually the creator of the life saving service on the coasts, and secured the enactment of the desired laws by congress; he devised and systematized the best practicable system of taking the census; he drafted and had passed several laws of great value to New York city, and during the civil war he was conspicuous among the very few men who opposed the general policy of the administration, and yet was never for one moment misunderstood or accused of faltering in devotion to the Union and constitution. His own statement of his position in those exciting, times has been accepted by men of all parties. It was given in his "Eight Years in Congress," in 1865, and ran

"I represented you truly when I warned and worked from 1856 to 1860 against the passionate zealotry of north and south. I supported every measure which was constitutional to suppress the rebellion. At the same time I have fully challenged the conduct of the administration in the use of the means committed to it by a devoted people. Believing that a proper use of such means would bring peace and union, and believing in no peace as permanent unless it were wedded to the Union in love and contentment, I have omitted no opportunity to forward these objects. This I have done in spite of threats and violence. For doing it your confidence has not been diminished, but in-

It may be added that though many believe he erred in many of his votes, all concede his honesty and patriotism. He was, indeed, of patriotic ancestry on both sides. His paternal grandfather entered Washington's army as a captain and rose to the rank of brigadier general, and his father was one of the pioneer settlers and statesmen of Ohio, while his mother was of the Sullivan family of Revolutionary times. Of Irish descent, Samuel Sullivan Cox was born at Zanesville, O., Sept. 30, 1824. He graduated at Brown university in 1846, worked long and earnestly as editor and contributor to a local paper, spent a year in Peru as secretary of legation, traveled in Europe, wrote "The Buckeye Abroad," and did many other good things before reaching the age of 32, at which age,

in 1856, he was elected to congress. Three times re-elected, he served continu ously eight years; then, having missed two terms, he re-entered congress, this time from the Ninth district of New York. He had taken up his residence in the city in 1866. In 1870 he was re-elected; in 1872 he was beaten for congressman at



again till his years of service lacked but little of a quarter of a century. Of his return to congress Hon. James G. Blaine in his his-If tory says:
"It was not possible for Mr. Cox to keep out of the po litical field. His

SAMUEL SULLIVAN COX talent for the stump, his ready wit, and above all his good nature and good sense, commended him to the New York Democrats. He has been a model of industry. In all the pressure of congressional life, to the duties of which he has given assiduous attention, he has devoted much time to literature and has published several original and entertaining books." The first of these books, "The Buckeye

Abroad. has often returned to plague the author. In its pages he expressed without reserve and with all the fervor of youth his immature ideas on Catholicism, Ireland, foreign trade and many other subjects, on which, it is scarcely necessary to add, his opinion was changed by longer observation. Never theless these were his expressions in type, and they have many times been quoted, both in

congress and the campaign press. The work which Mr. Cox did in congress was of the most practical nature. He was always the friend of the letter carriers, and he not only secured them better pay, introduced a bill which gave them vacations, but he worked hard and long to lessen their hours of labor, in which effort he was successful. His law for the inspection of foreign vessels has done much to lessen the dangers of the sea, and the bill he introduced for the protection of immigrants put an end to many scan-

A number of resolutions about the protection and release of American citizens abroad, including the vindication of German, Irish and Hebrew citizenship and religious toleration, fill his honorable record. Mr. Cox tried twice to pass a bill for the protection of commercial travelers, which was both times defeated in the senate. For many years he was regent of the Smithsonian institution. He moved to take the Thurman bill forfeiting lands given to the Pacific railroads from the table and passed it in the house after one day's debate. He made the only speech against the back pay bill and returned the money paid to him.

Mr. Cox served as a member of the committee of foreign affairs, for which he was eminently qualified by his experience in diplomacy, his extensive travels in foreign lands and his close study and research. His mind was retentive and vigorous. When in 1883 he was a candidate for speaker of the house of representatives it was asserted that no other man was better adapted for the position than Mr. Cox. because of his perfect familiarity with the rules and practice of the house. As speaker pro tem, he proved himself an excellent parliamentarian, bearing himself with dignity and a measure of force little to be expected from so slight a form.

Every Congressman regretted that Mr. Cox was to leave Washington for Constantinople He had been so long in the house that they could not bear the idea of parting with him. He was appointed in March, 1885, and soon after he took his departure from New York for the scene of his new labors in the East. The sultan gave him a most cordial reception, and it is certain that he made a most favorable impression upon the Turkish court. He cleared up many diplomatic tangles, and the relations of the United States and Turkey were never more friendly. At length Mr. Cox wearied of the Orient, resigned, came home and easily resumed his place in congress. "I yearned for the society of you gentlemen," he said in one of his spee after his return, and the good natured laugh which followed showed that the yearning was mutual. His greatest success was to come. Almost alone he extracted his party from an absurd position in regard to the admission of the new states, and won so many friends that his tour through Montana, Washington and the Dakotas was a continued ovation.

From December, 1857, to March, 1859, save about six years, he was continuously in congress, and only Judge Kelley and Sam Randall, of Pennsylvania, outranked him in continuous service. His nickname of "Sunset Cox" may have been given in consequence of his initials, "S. S.," but its first application was soon after the publication in his paper, The Statesman, of Columbus, O., May 19, 1853, of a sophomorical description

A GREAT OLD SUNSET. What a stormful sunset was that of last night! How glorious the storm, and how splendid the set-ting of the sun! We do not remember ever to have seen the like on our round globe. The scene opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of a opened in the west, with a whole horizon full of a golden interpenetrating luster, which colored the foliago and brightened every object in its own rich dyes. The colors grew deeper and richer, until the golden luster was transformed into a storm cloud, full of finest lightning, which leaped in dazzling zigzags all round and over the city. The wind arose with fury, the slender shrubs and city three made, observe to its majesty. Some giant trees made obcisance to its majesty. Some even snapped before its force. The strawberry beds and grass plots "turned up their whites" to

As the rain came, and the pools formed, and the gutters hurried away, thunder roared grandly, and the fire bells caught the excitement and rung with hearty chorus. The south and east received the copious showers, and the west all at once brightened up in a long, polished belt of naure, worthy of a Sicilian sky. Presently a cloud appeared in the azure belt, in the form of a castellated city. It became more vivid, revealing strange forms of peerless fanes and alabaster temples, and glories rare and grand in this mundane sphere. It reminds us of Wordsworth's splendid verse in his

The appearance instantaneously disclosed Was of a mighty city, boldly say wilderness of buildings, sinking far And self withdrawn into a wondrous depth.

the shoulders of Aliens," made a nation ter unto themselves, the water, so to speak,

Far sinking into splendor without end! Mr. Cox's first speech in congress attracted much attention, and his address late in 1862, when he described a brother congressman as flying from the field of Bull Run hanging to the tail of a stampeded steer, "like Anchises borne from burning Troy on laugh in spile of its sorrow. In this same speech he summed up the Missouri controversy of the time in such an admirable and humorous style that it was at once accepted as correct by the public. This was the speech n which he told how Fremont's greatness "was blasted by the consuming torrent of Blair's Rhetoric'"—that being the title of a popular school book of the time. One of his last speeches was on the fisheries and fish ion, in which he said:

ting asked the Puritans:
"What is your object? What do you intend?"

Ye monsters of the bubbling deep,

Your Maker's name upraise;

the man object or this but, sir, is not to assist the fishermen so much as the consumers of fish. It would send out the seed broadcast that food harrests may grow in all the waters of this land. I trust there will be nothing done here to impair the usefulness of this bureau. I trust, as this

bill takes no money out of the treasury, that no further objection will be made to its passage;

that the president may be able to select a good, practical man of science and energy, whether he be a Democrat or not, to occupy and honor the

be a Democrat or not, to occupy and nonor the position. I am not sure but that there may be found some good, scientific Democrat in this country to administer this office. [Laughter.] All the sciences cannot be monopolized by the Republican party. There may be a Democrat dis-

publican party. There may be a Democrat dis-covered with the qualities of a good, scientific fisherman. The president will find him. The president himself is somewhat of an expert in that line. [Laughter.]

The last letter written by Mr. Cox referred

to an engagement to lecture on the Yellow-stone country before the Steckler association

of New York city; it was to Julius Harburg-

er, president of the association, and ran thus

New York, Sept. 6, 1889.

Dear Friend—After your work is done to night come around to my house and see me. I am down sick with a malarial fever, and have been since we fixed our lecture. I have tried and medicated, etc., in hope to be well for the 10th inst. Perhaps

I may fail. Come and let me talk it over. It will

be a great disappointment to me if I can't get up in

time. Yours, S. S. Cox.
Four evenings later, at S:30 p. m., the very

ime he should have been before the club, he

breathed his last. The immediate cause of

his death was peritopitis. His wife, who survives him, was Miss Beecher, of Muskingum,

O., an heiress and a very intellectual woman

Maf. William Warner.

William Warner, who is spoken of as suc-

pensions, was born

in Kansas City in

1841. His child-

hood was not spent

among the scenes

which took place

there between the

Pro-Slavery and

Free Soil parties. He

was brought up and

began his education

a time he was a

student in the Law-

Wisconsin. For

cessor to Corporal, Tanner, commissioner of

that state, but was graduated at the Univer-

sity of Michigan. He studied law, but spent

three and a half years between '61 and '65 in

the Union army as a soldier in the Thirty-

After serving with sufficient distinction to

come out of the war a major, in the spring of

1867 he was elected city attorney of Kansas

City, and four years later was chosen mayor

of that place, and presidential elector on the

Grant ticket in 1872. Seven years ago he

was appointed state attorney for the western district of Missouri. Maj. Warner went to

the Forty-ninth congress from Missouri as a

Republican. He was re-elected. In the fall of 1888 he was elected commander-in-chief of

CAPT. MINNIE HILL.

She Is an Enterprising Commander of

Pacific Coast Steamer.

One of the Pacific coast steamers is com-

manded by a handsome young woman, who

was born in Albany, Ore., in 1865, where she lived until a short time before her marriage

with Charles Hill, in 1883. Mrs. Minnie Hill

is a handsome brunette, about 514 feet in height and weighs about 140 pounds. At the time of their marriage 11r. Hill was

ourser of the steamer Joseph Kellogg. He

remained in this position for three years, his

wife helping him in his work. They lived

conomically and succeeded in saving \$1,000,

with which they purchased an old schooner

ting a small engine into her.

Columbia river.

P

*

and converted her into a trading boat, put-

Mrs. Hill had studied navigation, and while

helping her husband had gained a thorough

knowledge of the Columbia and Willametti

rivers. She next took out a second class master's license and easily passed her exam-ination. In December, 1886, Mr. Hill obtain-ed an engineer's license for the steamer Min-

nie Hill to run from Portland to Astoria, a

distance of 110 miles. A stock of goods was

then bought on credit and they started a

Mr. and Mrs. Hill were very successful in

CAPT. MINNIE HILL. day she entered or

erduties as commander of their new vessel

the Clatsaf Chief, and her husband went on

their venture. In

the first year they

paid off all their debts, and in the

second year their

carrying trade had

assumed such pro-

portions that they

purchase a larger

steamer, for which

they paid \$3,000.

Nov. 20, 1887, Mrs

Hill applied for and

was granted a mas

ter's and pilot's

license. That same

trading business at the various points on the

the Grand Army of the Republic.

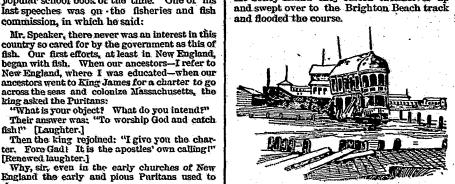
third and Forty-fourth Wisconsin Volunteer

They had no children.

MAJ, WM. WARNER.

infantry.

Up from the sands, ye codlings, peep, And wag your tails always:



began to hump itself, and then the wind

came along, causing a swell. Thus the waves reared themselves higher up on the shore

than for many years before, and swept away board walks, bathing houses, cottages, and damaged hotels and railroads all along the

New Jersey coast, and at Atlantic City in particular they wrought great havoc. At Coney Island they curled themselves up

BATHING HOUSE AT MANHATTAN BRACH. At Manhattan Beach they played hob with the bathing house, as will be seen from the illustration, and twisted up the rails of the Marine railroad—said to be the shortest and most profitable road in the world. The waves And wag your tails always
[Laughter and applause.]
So that in early New England the cure and care
of fish was concomitant with commerce, liberty
and sanctity. In later times New England has obtained congressional enactments giving free salt
for her fish, while the miserable man in Chicago
cannot get free salt for his pork. [Laughter.] Concame up at Brighton Beach nearly to the Brighton hotel, which perhaps you may remember was moved back so far last winter. They had a whole school of snorting steam cannot get free salt for his pork. [Laughter.] Congress has always had a kindly word for the fishermen. For many decades it gave bounties at so much per cod. These fishermen have not become less tenacious of their rights since the bounty ceased. They are a power in numbers and influence. They number a million or more of men constantly engaged in their hardy and hazardous occupation. Their calling is associated at the present time with some curious wriggling in diplomacy. [Laughter.] But wherever they are, and wherever they adventure, they should be cared for by the fostering arm of the government.

The main object of this bill, sir, is not to assist the fishermen so much as the consumers of fish.



DEVASTATION AT ATLANTIC CITY, back of the hotel pulled it out of its moorings and took it back where it was thought the wild waves spoken of would never reach it, but, bless you, they forgot all about the possi ble conjunction of nexp tides with a cyclone.

And at sea also great damage was done. Many vessels were cast ashore, and many a brave sailor boy went to "Davy Jones" locker.

Great is the power of water.

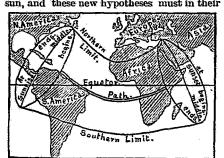
Infant Physics. Mother-What have you' done with your new gun, Jack? Jack-Frowed it down do well. Mother-How do you ever expect to get it

Jack-Oh, when the world turns over tomorrow it will drop out.—Harper's Young

TOTAL SOLAR ECLIPSES. TWO OBSILURATIONS OF THE SUN IN THE YEAR 1889.

Two in One Year for the First Time Since 1712 and the Last Time Before 2057-They Give Occasion to Learn the Nature of the Sun.

This year began with a total eclipse, and just before its close, on Dec. 21, there will be another similar phenomenon. Two total eclipses in one calendar year very seldom occur, as may be concluded from the fact of the last one being about twenty years before the birth of Washington, and that the one following that to which this article refers will not take place until the year 2057. Very frequently two successive total eclipses will occur within a period of twelve months, although not in the same year, so that it is hardly a matter of astronomical significance. The importance of a solar eclipse lies in the fact of its affording the only chance ever afforded to see the solar corona; and as there are only sixty or seventy of them in a century, but a limited opportunity is afforded for discovering the mysteries of the sun's surroundings. Observations on the intensity and character of the light of the corona are also valuable for the advancement of astronomical science, so that it is necessary that every possible eclipse should be observed. The results of observations during the last eclipse have caused a decided modification of former views as to the constitution of the envelopes which encircle the sun, and these new hypotheses must in their



PATH OF THE ECLIPSE OF DEC. 21. turn be subjected to the test of additional observation. It will be four years before another total eclipse occurs, which makes one more reason for taking advantage of what is

about to happen. Although astronomy is one of the very oldest of the sciences, and has made immense strides in advance, it is only within a few years that, by the aid of the spectroscope and photography, the nature of the sun and its surroundings has been established with anything like certainty, and even at this date the theories as to the sun's activity are widely at variance. The halo of light seen around the black disk of the moon at total solar eclipse was, until about twenty years ago, thought to be due either to the effect produced by our own atmosphere or by the moon's atmosphere. Now astronomers are convinced that this corona is part of the sun itself, and that to it scientists must look for the disclosing of the mysteries connected with the sun's light and heat.

Recent observations of eclipses have made it quite certain that the sun as ordinarily visible to us, bounded by the photosphere, is only a part of the sun. Just outside the pho tosphere is a comparatively thin layer of gas, mainly hydrogen, called the chromosphere around this is the corona, thousands of miles thick, and around the corona there is a considerable extension of matter, about which very little has been definitely determined. The general theory that has been built up from a knowledge of these facts, and from the observations of such phenomena as sun spots and prominences, is that the chemical elements are being continuously tossed about in the enormous atmosphere of the sun, and never getting out of it. The outer layers of this atmosphere are recognized as much cooler than the inner. Cool masses of matter are produced by condensation, and, having gathered weight, come under the influence of a gravitation over twenty-five times as pow erful as our own, and fall with almost incredible rapidity toward the center, and it is supposed that these terrific rains of cooled matter produce what are called sun spots. Astronomical computers have for ages been able to determine the motions of the sun, moon, earth and stars with sufficient accuracy to not only say when the various phenomena will take place, but to give the exact location best suited for observation. In

as engineer. Finding it profitable to branch out and take in more territory, they shipped a larger stock of goods, and in another year their fortune was established. Capt. Minnie Hill won the heart of every one by her happy disposition, her kindly heart and charming manners; her hushand was just as well liked for his upright and this eclipse the path of totality begins about manly qualities. This couple and their tradhalf way between the island of Hayti and ing were known all over the Columbia and the northern coast of South America, ex-Willametti rivers. In another year they bought the steamer Gen. Newde for \$7,500. tends in a southeasterly direction, touching She is 111.5 feet in length, 20.5 feet beam and has a depth of hold of 5 feet. Their busithe South American coast here and there until it reaches a point in the South Atlantic ness is succeeding better than ever, and they ocean almost midway between the islands of Ascension and St. Helena, when it bends to now nearly carry every article that can be the northeast, passing over the island of San found in a general merchandise store. Mr. Hill runs the lower deck, where he attends to the men's wants and the captain takes care of Paul de Loando, and so continues across Africa, ending in 5 degs. north latitude and about 49 degs. east longitude. The eclipse is the women on the upper deck, and is said to be an excellent hand at making a shrewd barcaused, as is well known, by the shadow of gain. Mrs. Hill steers and her husband gal-lantly responds to the bells, and "goes ahead" the moon sweeping over the earth, the sun being either wholly or partially obscured on that part of the earth where the shadow falls. or "slows down" as she orders, and there is The total eclipse is visible only to a very no happier couple. Their home is in Portsmall portion of the earth's surface, because land, where it is said they have accumulated

property to the amount of about \$25,000. THE RECENT STORM.

How the Water Was Heaped Up All Along the Atlantic Scaboard. Those who read the story and have seen the pictures of the great Conemaugh flood have a good idea of the great power of water, and a renewed illustration of this power is furnished by the storm which recently created so much devastation all along the Atlantic coast. When the sun and the moon pulled together and attracted the earth's wa-



The last session of congress appropriated \$5,000 to defray the expense of an expedition of scientists to be sent under the auspices of the secretary of the navy to observe the total

about 100 miles into the interior.

the distance of the moon changes so little

from us that the earth can never be far from

the vortex of the moon's shadow as cast by

the sun. As the moon moves around the

earth from west to east, its shadow moves in

the same direction, and the diameter of the shadow at the surface of the earth ranges

from zero to 150 miles. It therefore sweep

along a belt of the earth's surface of that

breadth, in the same direction in which the

earth is rotating, with a velocity of 1,200 to

2,100 miles per hour. It may be inferred from

this that a partial eclipse is visible over a much greater portion of the earth's surface

than the total eclipse, to observe which the observer must station himself beforehand at

some point of the earth's surface over which

the shadow passes.

The point selected in this case as being

most favorable for the necessary observations is the town of Muxima, on the Quinza river, in Africa. The scientists will land at the

island of San Paul de Loanda, which is be-tween two and three hundred miles from the

mouth of the Congo, and will from there go

ecuose, and at a conference held in Washington it was decided to divide the expedition into two parties, one under the direction of Professor Todd, of Amherst, already famous for having conducted a similar expedition to Japan two years ago, the other party to be under the direction of Mr. Joseph Russell, of Washington, who is an expert in solar pho-tography, and will be intrusted with the duty of obtaining photographs of the eclipse in its various pha

Mr. Russell has quite an established reputation for devising instruments best adapted to suit peculiar conditions of observation and a reflecting telescope for taking frequent pictures of the corcna is in process of construction under his supervision. He will also have a photometer for finding out how much the total light of the corona is equivalent to, ind other more or less complicated appa-atus. The two parties will take separate tations near the town of Muxima, and exlect to reach the ground some time in ad-ance of the date of the eclipse, so as to have

ill the instruments properly adjusted before-land. The point selected is above the maarial belt, and as the natives are peaceable n that section of the coast, no troubles on that score are to be feared. One of the govunment vessels will be selected to take out the party and to bring them home. Eclipses of the sun have not the peculiar uttraction to the aborigines of various counries that the moon has always been said to possess, because total ones are less frequent and are not of so long duration. The follow-ers of Pizarro found the belief among the

eruvians that a partial eclipse meant illness of the luminary, and that a totality signified leath, when it was supposed to fall to the earth and so end the world. When one ocurred they would try to appease the wrath
if the gods by beating upon everything that
would make a noise, and chastise their pet mimals in the faith that the heavenly body witnessing the sufferings of the creatures it oved would revive itself to save them When the body emerged from the shadow, praise would be given for the mercy shown in not outting an end to human existence. The Esquimaux acted somewhat similarly. The women bored the ears of the dogs in the

faith that, if the animals cried out, the end of the world was not yet at hand; for these mimals are presumed to have existed before men, and to have a better presentiment of the future. The story of the dragon that caused eclipses by devouring the sun or moon is still current among the masses in Siam and China, and it was only at the beginning of the last century that the Christian world abandoned the custom of ringing bells during storms and eclipses to counteract the workings of the bad spirits, and to repel with a priest's blessing the darkness caused, as they thought, by phantoms, and it was not mill the light was fully restored that men could hope that the world would last at least through another era.

A PENNSYLVANIA PAGAN.

He Lives in Reading and Has a Cellar Full of Idois. The only known maker and worshiper of dols in the United States lives at Reading, Pa. His name is William Christopher Clemner and he is a bricklayer by trade. Ten rears ago he became a contractor long mough to lose more than he possessed, and ais reverses affected his mind. After a year or two he apparently recovered, but developed such strong heretical tendencies that he was dropped by the Catholic church. He is m object of curiosity and almost awe to nany of his townspeople from the fact that he is known to have a cellar full of clay idols. which he made himself and which he devout-

A New York World reporter who gained access to this cellar says: Months and months it must have taken to nodel and decorate the hundreds of fantastic images with which the cellar is filled. On

the floor, on shelves, swinging from the joists and hanging to the walls are burnt clay objects of all sizes and shapes. From the ceiling swings a gigantic arm and hand, stained flesh of hands and feet are scattered all about, and what is most remarkable is that every rude human image. whether complete or representing detached members. bears the strongest likeness to the earli-

est specimens of Egyptian plaster art. Look at the large idol in the cut. Might he not have been taken Nile? And it is the same with the hands and

Even the clay implements, natural size, hanging against the wall are a mixture of Egyptian, Aztec and Mound Builder. The only evidence the sanctuary affords that the idol maker is not wholly a pagan is the presence of a number of rosaries of different sized balls of clay and spools strung on a wire. Builders who have recently employed Clemmer say that he has to be closely watched at his work to prevent outer courses of red pressed brick being alternated with rows of in cans, old shoes, bottles and the like. The idol maker and worshiper was induced with some difficulty to make some explanation. He refused to admit that any of the

deities had special attributes or that he prayed to them. "But what are they for? "They are holy people."

"Who is this?"—apparently a squabby mage of Queen Victoria. "That is the Virgin Mary." "And this?" "My good friend, Joe Stickler."
"And this big one" "Oh, he is just a holy one."

The hands and feet, he explained, were

hose of his friends. The irregular objects another,

tions of his wildest schemes for making money. One was something that would enable engineers to run their trains safely, and piece of Dutch chiside of it, was used for telegraphing. Then the man driffcomplaints that the railroad company and the county had not paid him for his discoveries. He

ONE OF THE IDOLS. must have money to build his temple on the mountain top. "A temple for these idols where people can go and worship them?" This question seemed to strike the keynote of the man's desires. His face lighted up with enthusiasm and he broke into a rhapsody over his coming temple on the mount.
"The mountain is hollow. These holy people will sit in the temple and say what is in the mountain—silver, gold, diamonds—and everybody be happy. Up by the Crystal cave I make my temple. But there is no money "

money—no money." Crystal cave is a cavern in the mountain a few miles distant, brilliant with calcareous incrustations. Near this the pagan would build his temple. "How many images have you here?"
"More than six horses could haul in a 'agon."
"How long did it take you to make them?"

'No, no: not so much as even these." And he took two pieces of burnt clay from his in-ner vest pocket. They were colored blue, with one end of each dipped in red. "What are they?"
The answer was in a half whisper:
"This the finger and this the toe of my

What Is Fog? In an interesting letter to Science, H. A. Hazen, of Washington, gives some interesting and valuable particulars respecting the proprieties and nature of fog. He says that it is admitted that fog is simply cloud composed of water dust or solid minute spheres of water from 1-7,000 to 1-1,000 of an inch in diameter. Many have supposed that a dust particle must be the nucleus for each sphere, but an examination under the microscope of evaporated fog has proved that such is not the case. Briefly stated, the cause of fog is as follows: It is essential that there be no wind. The sky must be

clear. The air must be saturated or

nearly so. The formation of fog is a

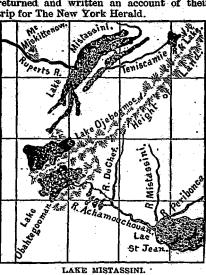
purely mecchanical process unaccompanied with heat.—New York Herald.

Pebble Cut Pebble. Miss Alleyway (haughtily) — We's goin' to summer in the country. You Miss Backcourt (disdainfully)-We don't 'sociate wid none of our country relations.—New York Weekly.

LAKE MISTASSINI.

A Hitherto Unknown Rody of Water

Thoroughly Explored. For many years it has been supposed that a great inland sea, called Lake Mistassini, existed far up about the 50th parallel of latitude in Canada. It is a gloomy, sterile region, and the Indian hunters and trappers who went there often reported stories of famine among those whose lot had been cast there. During the past summer Professor W. J. Louden, of the University of Toronto, and Mr. George Sandfield MacDonald undertook the exploration of the lake, and have returned and written an account of their trip for The New York Herald.



They left Quebec on July 13 last, and went to Robrival. Thence, after obtaining an addition to their outfit and a guide and three men, the party worked their way up the Achamouchouan river, ascending rapids and portages, securing plenty of fish, on which diet they principally subsisted. On July 30 they reached Lake Achamouchouan. Along the route they met Indians whose condition confirmed the stories that had been told of the scant food obtained by the inhabitants of this dreary region.

On Aug. 9 they reached the Hudson's Bay company's post on the lower end of the lake. and the next day set out to explore the body of water which had so long been a mystery. They located their position from the Pole star at night, and took the temperature of the water, which they found to be 50.5 degs. Fahrenheit. After traversing the lake from its southern to its northern extremity they entered the mouth of Toquoco river. Here they stepped ashore and congratulated each other. They had reached the limit of their intended exploration.

The next morning, after paddling up the river for two hours, they came in sight of some hills about five miles distant. Leaving their cance they tramped across a swamp and ascended the highest of these hills. The day was clear, and from a height of 2,000 feet the whole region to the north of the lake was visible. Below, on a broad plateau, the country could be seen for a distance of seventyfive miles, and they were enabled to make some excellent drawings. After gaining all the information required to complete a map, the party started back on their journey out of the wilderness.

Records of temperature which they examined indicate that the winters are extremely cold and summers are very short. There is abundance of fish, but about the only meat to be obtained is bear meat. Furs are plenty, and securing the hides of animals with which to keep the ladies of more southern climates warm in winter is about all any one finds to do. The currency consists of brass coins gilded over, bearing the crest of the Hudson Bay company. They are known as "beavers." There are also "half beavers" and "quarter beavers." They doubtless originally tool their name from the value of a beaver's skin.

A Novel Idea. A novel attraction in the shape of a palace of black diamonds is to be seen on the San gamon Fair association grounds at Spring-field, Ills. The entire structure is in reality a palace of coal, as it is built of rough block of coal dug out of the Sangamon county



THE COAL PALACE. Owing to the shortness of time at the dis posal of the operators who were putting up the palace it is necessarily somewhat limited in its dimensions, but it is big enough to make a very imposing appearance. Bullard which is certainly a picturesque feature of the Sangamon fair and Springfield's exposi tion. The original idea was suggested by The Illinois State Journal to Col. Charles F. Mills, secretary of the association, and in two days he had the coal operators of the city thorattention to the coal of their county by erecting a palace of coal on the fair ground. The formal opening of the palace was attended with much ceremony. Senator Shelby M. Cullom delivered an address on "Coal in Commerce" and Pat H. Donnelly, late secretary of the Illinois Miners' Protective association. one on "Coal-Miners," and there were also several other addresses.

The current number of The Pall Mali



of cuts pertinent to the big dock laborers strike, which has been the subject of so many dispatches and has caused great derangeme to the trade of the world's metropolis. A picture of one of the processions of strikers are well known the world over.

Very often the bluntest man makes the sharpest points. Can the maker of flags be classed as a standard author?

Bananas, like wedding guests, are always ready to throw the slipper after the paring comes off.

One would naturally suppose that an engine has to be hot before it can raise steam, but the fact is it has to be coaled. Love may want all or nothing, but

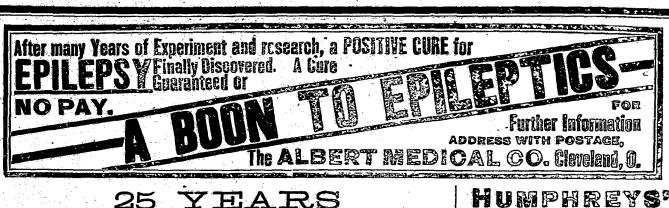
sheriff's; besides the latter will take what it can get. -Baltimore Ameri-Catarrh Can't Be Cured

its attachment is not so exacting as a

with LOCAL APPLICATION, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucus surface. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucus surface. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing catarrh. Send for testimonials free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Prop., Tole-

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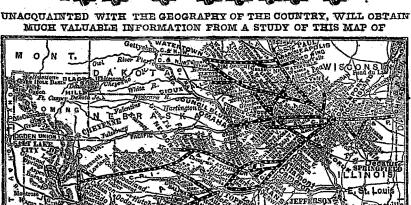
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RAYMOND, FEB. 28, 1888. Dr. F. B. Brewer:-I received your last box of medicine all right. I think I am much better than I was a week ago. I commenced to gain strength as soon as I got the chills and fever broken up. I don't have those nervous spells 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. BERDAN, Raym; nd, Dak

DR. F. B. BREWER, 135 Chicago Ave., Evanston, ILL. Will be at Niles, Mich. Bond House, on Wednesday, the 30th of Cotober.



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MORTGAGE SALE.

WHEREAS, Andrew C. Day and Betsey Day, his wite, did, by their certain mortgage deed, hearing date the 30th day of Angust, A. D. 1875, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Berrien County, State of Michigan, in book 14 of mortgages, at page 486, convey to Ross W. Pierce of Berrien County, Michigan, the real estate hereinniter described, to secure the payment of a certain principal promissory note of the said Andrew C. Day, of even date with the said deed, payable to Ross W. Pierce or bearer; for the sum of three thousand, one hundred and forty-one and 53-100 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. Ugeen 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 iwenty-nine hundred and eighty-four and 12-100 dollars. Now therefore, in pursuance of and under the powers invested in the gald mortgagee and his assigns, and for the purposes expressed in said mortgage, on

Friday, the 27th day of So ptember,
A.D. 1889, at one o'clock in the afternoon, at the
front door of the Conrt 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 nortgage 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:
A piece of land situated in the south-west corner
of the north-east quarter of section thirty-flye (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 laud and Day's
land, and running thence east on the west line of
the railroad lands one hundred and forty (140)
rods, 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 forty-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 being not far from forty acres of
laud more or less. James Mathews, Craig Mathews, Benjamin Binns and Sue M. Hall claim some
interest in the said described premises as grantees or otherwise.

Berrien Springs, Mich., July 1, 1889.

FRANCIS A. OGDEN,
Assignee of said Mortgage
C. H. & C. B. Woon, Att ys for Assigne e,

122 La Saile St. Chicago. Friday, the 27th day of Soptember,

WANTED! to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock. A ful line of leading specialties. Salary and expenses paid to successful men, No experience necessary. Write for terms, stating age. [Mention this paper.] U. L. BOUTHBY. Nurseryman, East Park, Rochester, N. Y.

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WHEREAS, Andrew C. Day and Betsey Day lis wile, did by their certain mortgage deed bearing date the twelfth day of April, A. D. 1875 and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of Berrien County, State of Michigan, 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 10-160 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 56-100 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. 1839, 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, 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 John Hamilton's original plat of said Village, beginning seventy-six (76) feet west from the south-east corner of said lot forty-three (43), thence west on Front street twenty-four (24) feet, thence south seventy-two (72) feet, thence north seventy-two (72) feet, thence south seventy-two (72) feet to the place of beginning. Also an undivided one-half (½) of lot number twelve (12) in said John Hamilton's original plat of said village 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.

Berrien Springs, Mich., July 1, 1889.

FRANCIS A. OGDEN, Mortgagee.

C. H. & C. B. Woop, Attys for Mortgagee, Friday, the 27th day of September

Specialty by Dr. KILLER, South Bend, Ind. Removal of Tumors: Radical cure of Hernia (rupture), Fistula and Piles, Correction of Deformities, such as Club-foot, Bow-leg, Knock-knee, Hare-lip and Mothers-mark; Diseases of Bones and Joints, &c., &c. Call personally or address him for terms and date.

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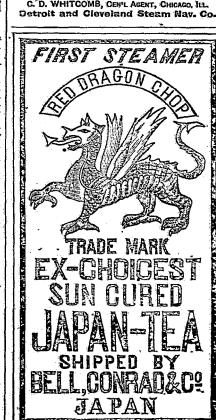
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