

Berrien County Record

Business Directory

- List of various businesses and services including lawyers, doctors, and general stores.

Mortgage Sale

DEBTOR having been in the payment of a...

Business Directory

- Continuation of business directory listing various professionals and services.

Marhoff & Warner

(Successors to H. Marhoff & Co.)

Good News!

Singer Improved

Mortgage Sale

DEBTOR having been in the payment of a...

Business Directory

- Continuation of business directory listing various professionals and services.

St. Joseph & Niles

Propeller King Bros.

Grist Mill

Wm. Blake, Proprietor

Churchill & Michael

Peddlers' Stocks

Eave Trough, Conductors and Roofing

Buildings Removed & Raised

Notice in Chancery

Miscellaneous

Historical Table

Good Advice

Small Bedchambers

Absinthe Drinking

How Stupid

An Extraordinary Man

Cabinet Ware

How Stupid

A Horrid Disappointment

Christ's Patience

Love the Truth

Not so Bad as Tobacco

A Horrid Disappointment

Christ's Patience

Love the Truth

Not so Bad as Tobacco

A Horrid Disappointment

Christ's Patience

Love the Truth

Not so Bad as Tobacco

A Horrid Disappointment

Christ's Patience

Love the Truth

Not so Bad as Tobacco

A Horrid Disappointment

Christ's Patience

Love the Truth

Not so Bad as Tobacco

A Horrid Disappointment

Christ's Patience

Love the Truth

Not so Bad as Tobacco

A Horrid Disappointment

Christ's Patience

Love the Truth

Not so Bad as Tobacco

A Horrid Disappointment

Christ's Patience

Love the Truth

Not so Bad as Tobacco

Berrien County Record

D. A. WAGNER, Editor.

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1869.

THE BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD.

Our readers will have noticed the change in the form and make up of the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD. We not only present it in folio form, but in an enlarged form. It contains fifty-six square inches more than it did before. This, doubled, as there are two sides, gives the real enlargement at 112 square inches. We have made this change from a quarto to a folio for the convenience of the general reader, not really because we prefer the present form, only so far as it is more convenient. In this fast and progressive age, many things of taste must give way to convenience and utility. So in the change of the form of the Record, we feel that convenience and utility will be heartily approved by our readers. We have no doubt; for the people do not have time to consider the hand-somest form for a newspaper. They want a paper that is "handy," and easily looked over. These advantages are now all combined in the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD. Before the change, the Record was the largest paper in Berrien County, and it still maintains its superiority in this respect.

While we have expended largely to make the Record a first class local journal, our friends have appreciated our efforts, and to-day we have the satisfaction of knowing that the Record has double the circulation of any political or local journal in South-Western Michigan. It shall be our aim in the future, as it has been in the past, to advocate to true principles of a Republican government; to labor for the good of the whole County, and not merely for a little nook or corner; to expose corruption in office and office seekers in the County, as well as in the State or Nation.

Those, therefore, in office, or who seek these honors of the public, who are true to principle, and will labor for the interests of the public, need have no fears of the Record, while those, on the other hand, that would feed at the public crib without rendering that service that is meet, may well fear and tremble. This class we expect to denounce the Record, but the other class never.

It is the upright, honest citizens of Berrien County we look for the support of the Record, and not to those who would injure their neighbors for the sake of benefiting themselves, or to those who care not for the public good. Our columns are still open, and shall so continue, for the maintenance and defence of the interests of all parts of the County. None, with the knowledge of the Editor of the Record, shall have injustice done them; and hence parties or sections of the County feeling aggrieved, will have only themselves to blame if wrongs are not righted through our columns.

We tender our thanks to the numerous friends throughout all parts of the County, who have so nobly stood by the Record in its struggle for the right; and with a liberal support, and the smiles of Providence attending us, the Record shall continue to be such a County paper as will do credit to the citizens of Berrien County, and to all the region of the State round about.

TO OUR ADVERTISERS.

In changing the form of the Record, no change has been made in the size or price of the advertisements of our present patrons. Each advertisement occupies the same number of inches in the present sheet that it did in the old form. We have only changed our advertising rates to correspond with the greater length of our columns. To this our advertiser will object, as he still has the privilege of taking as much or as little space as he desires, and at the same time his advertisement, of the same dimensions, will cost him no more now than formerly.

The Record presents, by far, the best advertising medium in South-Western Michigan, having double the circulation of any other local paper in the County, or in this part of the State.

NEARING THE END.

Since Virginia has adopted a wise and liberal Constitution, and elected State officers, on the broad basis of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage, the President has appointed a time for the elections of Mississippi and Texas. The former will take place on the fourth Tuesday in November, and the latter on Nov. 30th. When the people of these States shall have adopted liberal Constitutions—constitutions in harmony with the organic law of the nation, then we may look, with confidence, for the closing up scenes of the great rebellion.

These States once more restored to their proper position in the Union, old jealousies and heart-burnings will begin to melt away, and thus will that peace, for which all have longed, begin to dawn. Ere the close of another Congress, and may we not confidently hope before another birth day of the "Father of his Country" shall have arrived, that the Union shall be reconstructed on the firm and just basis of impartial rights to all citizens.

THE FRENCH CABLE.

The successful laying of the French Atlantic cable causes none of the enthusiasm that witnessed the completion of the English cable, a few years ago. Nevertheless, we now have two instead of one medium of telegraphic communication with the old world. As a result, we doubtless will have much fuller digests of European news.

CANADIAN RECIPROCITY.

Some time since we noted that efforts were being made to establish reciprocity between the United States and Canada. Since that time a visit has been made to Washington by Canadian authorities looking after the matter. Of the results of this visit a recent dispatch from Washington states: "So far as can be ascertained, the recent visit of Hon. John Ross, Canadian Minister of Finance, did not accomplish much toward the renewal of reciprocal trade relations with that country. He saw Mr. Fish, Mr. Boutwell and the President, and partially unfolded his views and the views of his associates in the Canadian Ministry. The conversations showed that there was a good deal of difference of opinion between the two governments. He is coming back in a month or six weeks, and may then, perhaps, be able to give up our work, so that something can be done."

When a treaty of reciprocity is again entered into with Canada, it is hoped that this government will secure some of the benefits, and not let the Canadians have the lion's share, as was the case under the former treaty.

RAIL ROAD CARELESSNESS.

It is beginning to be a source of great concern to the public how they may travel in safety. Scarcely a week passes, but by some carelessness in the employes of railroads, accidents occur. The fearful accident on the 14th, on the Erie Railroad, makes the nerves tremble and the blood run cold. The question arises, what shall be done? How shall these fearful calamities be avoided? It is high time that those whose carelessness leads to these sad accidents, should be made to feel that they are responsible, and cannot escape a just punishment. Too great a penalty cannot be imposed upon the man who, through sheer inattention, causes such a fearful calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

REMOVAL OF THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

We gave, in a former article, a few of the reasons why the removal of the National Capital to the Mississippi Valley, and especially to St. Louis, should be taken up as a matter requiring immediate discussion by the people, and early action by Congress. There are other and national reasons which we did not then touch upon. Washington is the most exposed and indefensible position in time of war that could possibly be selected for the capital. The Potomac forms a short and easy means of approach for hostile vessels and expeditions from the sea. The location of the city is such that, though, during the last century, it was never wholly secure, and though the number of forts should be doubled, it never could be rendered entirely safe from foreign attack. The whole topography of the surrounding country is admirable for its capture, and favorable for its defence. It has not, and will never have, a local population large enough to assume any important share in its defence, and hence, in time of any war, domestic or foreign, it will be the first point of attack. Insignificant in itself, but rendered important by the location of the national edifices and the presence of the Executive, the Congress and Congress, it subjects the government to the necessity of being compelled to detail a very large army for the defence of a point of no strategic consequence, or to the humiliation of seeing the President, Cabinet and Congress taken prisoners, or fleeing as fugitives, and the National Capital and its contents falling into the hands of an invader. The war of 1812 illustrated the latter contingency, and the war of 1861-5 the former. The easy capture of the capital by the British in the former war, and their destruction of national buildings, because the forces which were adequate to prevent their capture by the British during the war for the Union nearly a year was wasted in fortifying the capital, and often 40,000 men were withdrawn from critical military operations to defend it, leave no room to doubt that the nation can never again afford to go to war with its capital at Washington. Including the delays, the loss of men in the Chickasaw, the Bull Run, and Wilderness campaigns, by the adoption of weak military policies, for reasons which grew almost wholly out of the political necessity of holding Washington, and topographical indefensibility of the place, it is a reasonable estimate to say that the location of the capital at Washington, cost the nation, in its efforts to subvert the rebellion, one full year of the time, half the national debt, and thirty to fifty thousand lives. And yet, in any future foreign war, the exposure of the capital, by reason of its location at Washington, would be just as sudden, disastrous and expensive as in those through which it has passed. It is a matter of course, that if France, Washington would be, as in 1812, the first point of attack. The Thirty-fourth of July would steam up the

Potomac, and there would be a precipitate and panic call on the country to rescue the capital, which would require five times as many naval and land forces to defend as to endanger or destroy. In a purely military point of view, the cost of removing the capital would be slight compared with that of holding it. The cost of holding it, however, during the war would pay the tire expenses of removing it to St. Louis, where it would need little or no defence.

II. The location of our government at a central point relatively to its area and its present and future population, would tend to nationalize, Americanize and equalize the legislation, and give its legislators a fair means of studying the wants and rights of the whole people. Without this, legislation will be subjected chiefly to the outside or lobby influence of that limited section of the country located near the capital. But if the capital be central and well equal to all parts of the Union, the lobbyists from various sections will be neutralized each other. While the committees with whom they work will hear all importunities and beggars, and get, perhaps, much useful information from them relative to local interests, they will be less apt than now to be misled by the views of a few interested parties. The present location of the capital is a source of great concern to the public how they may travel in safety. Scarcely a week passes, but by some carelessness in the employes of railroads, accidents occur. The fearful accident on the 14th, on the Erie Railroad, makes the nerves tremble and the blood run cold. The question arises, what shall be done? How shall these fearful calamities be avoided? It is high time that those whose carelessness leads to these sad accidents, should be made to feel that they are responsible, and cannot escape a just punishment. Too great a penalty cannot be imposed upon the man who, through sheer inattention, causes such a fearful calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

When the express train, with 11 cars, came thundering along at the rate of 80 miles an hour, striking the freight engine No. 275 on her boiler, hurling her from the track and completely turning the express engine No. 318 around, and throwing the engineer, Charles Coffey, to the ground, injuring him about the neck, a terrible calamity as the Erie accident. This calamity is chargeable to James Griffin, an engineer on a freight train, who started on the main track at Mart Hope Station, when he ought not to have done so. He has since been arrested. Thus he caused a collision with the express train. The accident is described by a correspondent of the New York Tribune as follows:

most skillful handling of the oars was required to prevent the boats from being hurled by the water against the rocks that strewn the bed of the river. The boats were crowded with only a succession of rapids, many of which we had to let the boats over with ropes, we proceeded in this manner. The light boat, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red flag, to the other boats. After making the rapids, the boats, which were often half filled by the waves and breakers of the rapids, and if the next rapids was thought to be practicable, we rowed into the stream, and the current soon carried us to the next signal station. In this manner 25 or 30 miles were made during the 31st day of May and the 1st day of June, and on the afternoon of the latter day we came to a direct fall of 12 or 14 feet. The current is scarcely perceptible for some distance above the falls, and we ran our boats ashore, without danger, within a few feet of where the water makes a perpendicular descent, and in less than five minutes, carrying no freight, and manned by two men and a pilot, the commander of the expedition took the lead. The pilot, closely observing the boats, was ready to give the word to the boat shore as soon as possible after running the rapids, and then signaled the direction, with a red

Berrien County Record.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY. THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1899.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co. Advertising Agents.

Agents for the Berrien County Record, Michigan, and the best advertising medium in the West.

To Advertisers. The Record is the best advertising medium in the West.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Photographs—M. Case. Mortgage Sale—Mary Sell. Commissioners' Notice—State of George D. Dutton.

Read Dr. Lighthill's local notices in another column.

COLD.—The weather turned remarkably cold on Tuesday afternoon; so much so that stoves and fires came into requisition to render one comfortable.

Pure Cider Vinegar at H. H. Kinyon's.

RE-UNION.—The second annual reunion of the 18th Mich. Infantry will take place in Hudson, on the 26th of August.

WANTED.—A few good men to cut logs, bolts, and wood. Apply to C. S. & H. S. Black.

If you pay money for Groceries, Crockery, &c., do not buy until you examine prices at H. H. Kinyon's.

The Three Oaks Picture Gallery has the largest and best arranged light in the county.

CARELESS SHOOTING.—It seems to us that there is a good deal of careless shooting within the corporate limits of the village. Somebody will get hurt yet we fear, if it is not stopped.

REPAIRING.—Messrs. Rough & Peary are putting repairs on their mill. They will soon have everything in order again.

A splendid line of sugars just received at H. H. Kinyon's, and will be sold cheap, but for cash only.

FOR SALE.—20,000 Pickets, planned and pointed, ready for use. Price, \$10.00 per M.

POTATO BRGS.—These pests of the potato are poisonous, and persons should be careful in handling them. We have noticed, in our exchanges, of several deaths being caused by the potato bug.

ANOTHER PIC NIC.—On Thursday, a dozen or fifteen couple went picnicking on fishing to Clear Lake. They report having had a splendid time. Everybody ought to go picnicking once or twice a year.

NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.—The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Catholic Church, in St. Joseph, was to have taken place yesterday.

NEW CHURCH.—The Methodists intend building a new church, in Denton Harbor, to cost about \$10,000.

NEW POTATOES.—For two weeks past new potatoes have been in the market. Prices, however, are pretty well up.

CORNERS FOR SALE.—Eb and Bb Corners for sale, cheap. 22w2 JOHN MORRIS, Buchanan.

ASSOCIATED.—Superintendent H. A. Ford has become associated in the Editorship of the Michigan Teacher. Mr. Ford is a worker in whatever pertains to education, and will aid interest to the Teacher by his association therewith.

I. O. O. F.—From the Palladium we learn that a new Lodge of Odd Fellows was instituted in Benton Harbor, on Thursday evening, July 13th. The officers are: I. G. Abbott, N. G.; S. E. Martin, V. G.; J. L. Winans, R. S.; H. L. Rackliff, P. S. and J. M. Sator, Treas.

STRAWBERRIES.—From the Palladium we learn that there were shipped from Benton Harbor, the present season, 11,343 bushels of strawberries, and from St. Joseph, 8,338 bushels.

WESTON.—We understand arrangements have been consummated whereby Weston, the celebrated "walkist" will visit Buchanan, and give an exhibition of his pedestrianism. His visit will occur sometime the coming fall.

REUNION.—The Fourth Annual Reunion of the Twelfth Michigan Infantry will take place at Buchanan, on the 26th of August next. A general turn out of both officers and privates, and their families, is expected. We trust they may enjoy a grand good time.

HARVESTING.—The past week has been very unfavorable for harvesting, as the weather has been too wet. Yesterday, and Monday, however, were fine days, and the farmers improved their well.

CHERRIES.—Mr. Ames H. Clark brought into our Sanctum yesterday, a cherry limb, which excelled anything we ever saw in the cherry line. The branches were literally covered with large ripe fruit. We gathered some five quarts of cherries therefrom.

TEMPERANCE.—The regular monthly discourse before the Buchanan Temperance Union, will be delivered by Rev. Wm. Fuller, at the Presbyterian Church, on next Lord's day, at 8 o'clock, P. M. Everybody is invited to attend.

A SENSATION.—Decidedly a sensation occurred Tuesday night, on account of the introduction of two or three "fast women" into a certain building on Front Street. Several parties were somewhat interested, judging from reports current on our streets next morning.

TO EXCHANGE.—An Eb Corner, German Silver, Rotary Valve, Bell Black, and in perfect tune and order. To exchange for a Bell Front, Bb Corner, Rotary Valve.

REQUIRE at the "Guest Not" Billiard Hall, under Colby's Bank, or address, JULIAN BOSTWICK, Niles, Mich.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER.—Number 7 of this interesting and new publication, is before us. Judging from the present and past numbers, we feel safe in predicting an extended circulation for this work.

Dr. Lighthill is coming to Buchanan. Those of our readers troubled with any disease of the Eye, Ear, Throat, or Lungs, will be glad to learn that the celebrated Dr. Lighthill, formerly of New York and Chicago, will visit Buchanan, at the old made requests of some of the afflicted with Deafness, Catarrh, and Blindness, in this vicinity.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This magazine, for August, is at hand, and, like its predecessors, is full of interesting matter. No magazine devoted to literature, science, art and politics, does excel in interest the Atlantic Monthly, published by Hildes, Osgood & Co., Boston.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The August number of this deservedly popular popular ladies' magazine is before us. It contains the story, "Paul and Virginia," is a perfect beauty. The fashion plate is up to the times, and the literary department is decidedly interesting.

WE NEED IT.—We mean we greatly need a new school house, one that will do honor to our village. This miserable old thing which we now have is a disgrace to our citizens and village. This matter of schools is doing much to retard the interest of our village, and to depreciate the value of real estate. It is hoped that wise counsels may prevail in this matter, and that the interest of our citizens and village generally, may be consulted. Let harmony prevail and all will yet be well on this vexed question of a school house. We have no interest in this matter but that in common with every other citizen. A fine school building, such as one as would be an honor and credit to all, would do more than any one thing we can think of, at present, to build up our village, and draw a large class of valuable citizens to settle in our midst. Aside from this one thing, we know of no more desirable location, in all Southern Michigan, than that of Buchanan. Let every citizen study his own, as well as the public interest, and we, in this, will not be long before the vexed "School House question" will be harmoniously disposed of.

HEALTH AND HOME.—No. 30 is a specially fine one, both in the variety and excellence of its illustrations. It contains the beginning of the very interesting story, "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl," by Octave Feuillet, author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," which was everywhere so deservedly popular by reason of the singular interest of its plot, the variety, beauty and thrilling character of its incidents, the artistic tone of its style, and the healthy tone of its morality. "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl" will be found to possess all these qualities in an equal marked degree. The illustrations at were designed and engraved expressly for the Health and Home in Paris by eminent artists. This new paper is becoming deservedly popular. Send 10 cents for specimen copy to the publishers, Pettigill, Bates & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

LINE UPON LINE.—An exchange discourses in the following sensible manner on the value of advertising: "Not long since a business man of this town, who has been in the habit of advertising in the Spring and Fall, called at our office before the usual time: 'I want to advertise.' I find that occasional advertising does not pay; and I want an advertisement to stand the year around. I find that persons living a few miles from here suppose I had gone out of business from the fact that they saw no advertisement in the paper; and I have been ten times as much as an advertisement would have cost."

"It is so; a yearly advertisement is a constant invitation for trade with you, give assurance that you are always prepared to supply the wants of the people in your particular department, and serves as a reference of all times. Thousands of dollars are lost by business men by spasmodic advertising, as well as a neglect of this important matter."

List of Letters. Remaining in the Post-Office at Buchanan, on Thursday, July 22, 1899: Backus Thomas E. Myler Emma Head Mackay A. Paulson W. A. George M. Sheldon William Horns John Storer Amos D. Kelsoy Emma Smith George Keller Julia Mrs. J. W. Wright W. J. Kloton Alfred Wimer James Lee Elmer Wilson Robert Mark Weston Estate. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised." N. H. MINNAN, P. M.

Dr. Lighthill's circular, which can be procured at the Tremont House, Buchanan, free of charge, contains essays on Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, or Catarrh, Throat and Lung diseases, or Blindness, and diseases of the Eye, together with the names of some of the most eminent Divines and Statesmen in the United States. Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at the Tremont House, Buchanan, from 3 o'clock Friday, July 30th, until 6 P. M., Saturday, July 31st.

NEW JOB TYPE.—THE RECORD office has recently added to its extensive Job Department, over thirty new fonts of type, together with a variety of ornamental and other material, which renders the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD office the most complete Jobbing office in Western Michigan. Those wanting work from a small label to a mammoth poster, will do well and save money by patronizing the RECORD office.

CATARH, in its various forms, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by Dr. Lighthill. His treatment is original and effective. The Doctor requires to see the patient but once, and the cure can be effected at the patient's home, without interruption to business, or loss of time. Consultation free. Dr. Lighthill will be at the Tremont House, Buchanan, from 3 o'clock Friday, July 30th, until 6 o'clock Saturday, July 31st.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER.—Number 7 of this interesting and new publication, is before us. Judging from the present and past numbers, we feel safe in predicting an extended circulation for this work. Send 15 cents for a specimen copy, to the publishers, Western & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Dr. Lighthill is coming to Buchanan. Those of our readers troubled with any disease of the Eye, Ear, Throat, or Lungs, will be glad to learn that the celebrated Dr. Lighthill, formerly of New York and Chicago, will visit Buchanan, at the old made requests of some of the afflicted with Deafness, Catarrh, and Blindness, in this vicinity.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This magazine, for August, is at hand, and, like its predecessors, is full of interesting matter. No magazine devoted to literature, science, art and politics, does excel in interest the Atlantic Monthly, published by Hildes, Osgood & Co., Boston.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The August number of this deservedly popular popular ladies' magazine is before us. It contains the story, "Paul and Virginia," is a perfect beauty. The fashion plate is up to the times, and the literary department is decidedly interesting.

WE NEED IT.—We mean we greatly need a new school house, one that will do honor to our village. This miserable old thing which we now have is a disgrace to our citizens and village. This matter of schools is doing much to retard the interest of our village, and to depreciate the value of real estate. It is hoped that wise counsels may prevail in this matter, and that the interest of our citizens and village generally, may be consulted. Let harmony prevail and all will yet be well on this vexed question of a school house. We have no interest in this matter but that in common with every other citizen. A fine school building, such as one as would be an honor and credit to all, would do more than any one thing we can think of, at present, to build up our village, and draw a large class of valuable citizens to settle in our midst. Aside from this one thing, we know of no more desirable location, in all Southern Michigan, than that of Buchanan. Let every citizen study his own, as well as the public interest, and we, in this, will not be long before the vexed "School House question" will be harmoniously disposed of.

HEALTH AND HOME.—No. 30 is a specially fine one, both in the variety and excellence of its illustrations. It contains the beginning of the very interesting story, "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl," by Octave Feuillet, author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," which was everywhere so deservedly popular by reason of the singular interest of its plot, the variety, beauty and thrilling character of its incidents, the artistic tone of its style, and the healthy tone of its morality. "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl" will be found to possess all these qualities in an equal marked degree. The illustrations at were designed and engraved expressly for the Health and Home in Paris by eminent artists. This new paper is becoming deservedly popular. Send 10 cents for specimen copy to the publishers, Pettigill, Bates & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

LINE UPON LINE.—An exchange discourses in the following sensible manner on the value of advertising: "Not long since a business man of this town, who has been in the habit of advertising in the Spring and Fall, called at our office before the usual time: 'I want to advertise.' I find that occasional advertising does not pay; and I want an advertisement to stand the year around. I find that persons living a few miles from here suppose I had gone out of business from the fact that they saw no advertisement in the paper; and I have been ten times as much as an advertisement would have cost."

"It is so; a yearly advertisement is a constant invitation for trade with you, give assurance that you are always prepared to supply the wants of the people in your particular department, and serves as a reference of all times. Thousands of dollars are lost by business men by spasmodic advertising, as well as a neglect of this important matter."

List of Letters. Remaining in the Post-Office at Buchanan, on Thursday, July 22, 1899: Backus Thomas E. Myler Emma Head Mackay A. Paulson W. A. George M. Sheldon William Horns John Storer Amos D. Kelsoy Emma Smith George Keller Julia Mrs. J. W. Wright W. J. Kloton Alfred Wimer James Lee Elmer Wilson Robert Mark Weston Estate. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised." N. H. MINNAN, P. M.

Dr. Lighthill's circular, which can be procured at the Tremont House, Buchanan, free of charge, contains essays on Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, or Catarrh, Throat and Lung diseases, or Blindness, and diseases of the Eye, together with the names of some of the most eminent Divines and Statesmen in the United States. Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at the Tremont House, Buchanan, from 3 o'clock Friday, July 30th, until 6 P. M., Saturday, July 31st.

NEW JOB TYPE.—THE RECORD office has recently added to its extensive Job Department, over thirty new fonts of type, together with a variety of ornamental and other material, which renders the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD office the most complete Jobbing office in Western Michigan. Those wanting work from a small label to a mammoth poster, will do well and save money by patronizing the RECORD office.

CATARH, in its various forms, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by Dr. Lighthill. His treatment is original and effective. The Doctor requires to see the patient but once, and the cure can be effected at the patient's home, without interruption to business, or loss of time. Consultation free. Dr. Lighthill will be at the Tremont House, Buchanan, from 3 o'clock Friday, July 30th, until 6 o'clock Saturday, July 31st.

THE MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER.—Number 7 of this interesting and new publication, is before us. Judging from the present and past numbers, we feel safe in predicting an extended circulation for this work. Send 15 cents for a specimen copy, to the publishers, Western & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

Dr. Lighthill is coming to Buchanan. Those of our readers troubled with any disease of the Eye, Ear, Throat, or Lungs, will be glad to learn that the celebrated Dr. Lighthill, formerly of New York and Chicago, will visit Buchanan, at the old made requests of some of the afflicted with Deafness, Catarrh, and Blindness, in this vicinity.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This magazine, for August, is at hand, and, like its predecessors, is full of interesting matter. No magazine devoted to literature, science, art and politics, does excel in interest the Atlantic Monthly, published by Hildes, Osgood & Co., Boston.

THE LADY'S FRIEND.—The August number of this deservedly popular popular ladies' magazine is before us. It contains the story, "Paul and Virginia," is a perfect beauty. The fashion plate is up to the times, and the literary department is decidedly interesting.

WE NEED IT.—We mean we greatly need a new school house, one that will do honor to our village. This miserable old thing which we now have is a disgrace to our citizens and village. This matter of schools is doing much to retard the interest of our village, and to depreciate the value of real estate. It is hoped that wise counsels may prevail in this matter, and that the interest of our citizens and village generally, may be consulted. Let harmony prevail and all will yet be well on this vexed question of a school house. We have no interest in this matter but that in common with every other citizen. A fine school building, such as one as would be an honor and credit to all, would do more than any one thing we can think of, at present, to build up our village, and draw a large class of valuable citizens to settle in our midst. Aside from this one thing, we know of no more desirable location, in all Southern Michigan, than that of Buchanan. Let every citizen study his own, as well as the public interest, and we, in this, will not be long before the vexed "School House question" will be harmoniously disposed of.

HEALTH AND HOME.—No. 30 is a specially fine one, both in the variety and excellence of its illustrations. It contains the beginning of the very interesting story, "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl," by Octave Feuillet, author of "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," which was everywhere so deservedly popular by reason of the singular interest of its plot, the variety, beauty and thrilling character of its incidents, the artistic tone of its style, and the healthy tone of its morality. "The Romance of a Rich Young Girl" will be found to possess all these qualities in an equal marked degree. The illustrations at were designed and engraved expressly for the Health and Home in Paris by eminent artists. This new paper is becoming deservedly popular. Send 10 cents for specimen copy to the publishers, Pettigill, Bates & Co., 37 Park Row, New York.

LINE UPON LINE.—An exchange discourses in the following sensible manner on the value of advertising: "Not long since a business man of this town, who has been in the habit of advertising in the Spring and Fall, called at our office before the usual time: 'I want to advertise.' I find that occasional advertising does not pay; and I want an advertisement to stand the year around. I find that persons living a few miles from here suppose I had gone out of business from the fact that they saw no advertisement in the paper; and I have been ten times as much as an advertisement would have cost."

"It is so; a yearly advertisement is a constant invitation for trade with you, give assurance that you are always prepared to supply the wants of the people in your particular department, and serves as a reference of all times. Thousands of dollars are lost by business men by spasmodic advertising, as well as a neglect of this important matter."

List of Letters. Remaining in the Post-Office at Buchanan, on Thursday, July 22, 1899: Backus Thomas E. Myler Emma Head Mackay A. Paulson W. A. George M. Sheldon William Horns John Storer Amos D. Kelsoy Emma Smith George Keller Julia Mrs. J. W. Wright W. J. Kloton Alfred Wimer James Lee Elmer Wilson Robert Mark Weston Estate. Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "Advertised." N. H. MINNAN, P. M.

Dr. Lighthill's circular, which can be procured at the Tremont House, Buchanan, free of charge, contains essays on Deafness, Discharges from the Ear, or Catarrh, Throat and Lung diseases, or Blindness, and diseases of the Eye, together with the names of some of the most eminent Divines and Statesmen in the United States. Dr. Lighthill can be consulted at the Tremont House, Buchanan, from 3 o'clock Friday, July 30th, until 6 P. M., Saturday, July 31st.

NEW JOB TYPE.—THE RECORD office has recently added to its extensive Job Department, over thirty new fonts of type, together with a variety of ornamental and other material, which renders the BERRIEN COUNTY RECORD office the most complete Jobbing office in Western Michigan. Those wanting work from a small label to a mammoth poster, will do well and save money by patronizing the RECORD office.

CATARH, in its various forms, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, can be cured by Dr. Lighthill. His treatment is original and effective. The Doctor requires to see the patient but once, and the cure can be effected at the patient's home, without interruption to business, or loss of time. Consultation free. Dr. Lighthill will be at the Tremont House, Buchanan, from 3 o'clock Friday, July 30th, until 6 o'clock Saturday, July 31st.

and others for their revolutionary principles; a man who died a political death at Washington, and (report said) a national one in Tenn, now turns up in Washington, while Pres. Grant is on a visit, and delivers his curious and peculiar inaugural address with rapturous applause. His friends, no doubt, will have it printed in pamphlet form, so that all can read it. Valandigham has been slighted, and left out in the cold.

The New York Sun proposes the name of Schuyler Colfax, for the next President. For one, support it, although he has not sought or worked for that position, and Henry Clay, who never gained the position. Yet I have always believed that Schuyler Colfax would some day be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while Schuyler Colfax was in the White House, he would be the only President in the history of the United States, who would be President of the United States, and all that is necessary to do to place him in that position, is for his party to give him the nomination, and he will be nominated. The Democrats may imagine the Republicans, by proposing Schuyler at this time, are sick of Grant. Not so. After having fought it out on his line, he now proposes to leave at least four years of peace. And if Gen. Grant ceased to be President while

"Phnygrams." Real Estate. The Chicago Journal says that an old darkey, who for years has followed the honorable business of whitewashing, was applied to by a gentleman the other day who desired to give him a job, when the following conversation occurred: "Oh, bress yer keart, massa, I'as gone out ob de whitewashing business altogether. I'as in de real 'state business now."

DRY GOODS FOR CASH! AT WM. H. FOX'S. (Post Office Building.) Always on hand a full stock of Domestic, Cottons, AND LATEST STYLES DRESS GOODS.

Redden & Duncan HAVE OPENED UP AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF Groceries IN BUCHANAN, Next Door to Osborn's Drug Store.

GO TO REDDEN & GRAHAM'S TO BUY YOUR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS. We have now on hand all kinds of Implements, consisting of Reapers & Mowers, Buckeye Grain Drills, Sulky Hay Rakes, Revolving Hay Rakes, PLOWS OF ALL KINDS, Cultivators, Corn Plows, SALT, LIME, &c.

NOTICE.—All persons having unsettled accounts at Binns & Rose's are requested to call and settle immediately. All accounts running over thirty days will be charged ten per cent. interest. BINNS & ROSE.

Clark & Alexander. Dry Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c. We are receiving a new line of Prints and Dress Goods for summer; a few choice Lawn patterns, (best English) at very reasonable rates. Linen Lawn for H'dk's. for \$2.75 and \$3.50.

Power Press STEAM JOB PRINTING HOUSE. We have a very large assortment of the latest and best style of type, and material for JOB WORK, and is fully prepared to execute in the best style known to the art.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND Hoofland's German Tonic. Prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The Great Remedies for all Diseases of the LIVER, STOMACH, OR DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

Said a worthy case leader to his brethren and sisters: "Let every one of you tell his or her experience fully; tell it all the way back." One young disciple rose and remarked thus: "My Christian friends when I was a youth of about fourteen summers I went to school; one day I had a disturbance with one of the boys; after a hard struggle I came off victorious. Brothers and sisters, pray for me that I may always come off victorious!"

CENTRAL MEAT MARKET! FLOUR, FEED AND SEED STORE! HOWARD & DE MONT, FISH, HAM, &c. BUY AND SELL STOCK.

GROCERIES DOWN FOR CASH! AND CASH DOWN FOR GROCERIES! AT H. H. KINYON'S.

WOOL WANTED! For which we will pay the Highest Market Price. Office in Redden & Duncan's Grocery Store. REDDEN & GRAHAM.

THE BEST PLAN.—Binns & Rose have now on hand a large stock of Hoop Skirts which they offer at surprising low figures. Call and see.

"For One Dollar!" Parasols & Balmorals. We ask a fair investigation of our styles and prices. A choice selection of new styles WALL PAPER!

Berrien County Record. A very large assortment of the latest and best style of type, and material for JOB WORK, and is fully prepared to execute in the best style known to the art.

DEBILITY. Resulting from any Cause, whatever: PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM, Induced by Scurvy, Excess, Fevers, etc. There is no medicine extant equal to these remedies in such cases.

A STRANGE COW.—An old man and his wife, whom we will call Davy and Molly, were one evening telling a neighbor what a good cow they once owned. Says Davy, 'she gave milk fourteen years straight ahead, and never had a calf in time.' 'Yes,' says Molly, 'she was like her mother, she never had a calf in her life, either.'

FRESH & SALT MEATS, FISH, HAM, &c. BUY AND SELL STOCK. FLOUR, FEED AND SEEDS, and in fact everything usually kept in a FLOUR, FEED AND SEED STORE, for sale at low prices.

LUTHER & SON, IMPORTERS OF CROCKERY! And Dealers in Glass Ware! DRY GOODS! CLOTHING & CARPETS. HATS & CAPS.

LOGS. The Subscriber wants to purchase quantity of good saw Logs, for which he will pay The Highest Market Price, At his Saw Mill at Buchanan.

BARGAINS IN CLOTHING! L. ESTES' STORE. NEW FIRM! Eaton & Broadwell, Groceries, PROVISIONS, Tobacco and Cigars.

Clark & Alexander. New Harvester! Patented June 3, 1868. Among the many advantages and improvements of this Machine, we note: 1st, Simplicity of Gear.

FRENCH BROS. Hardware Store AND TIN SHOP. THE PLACE TO BUY HARDWARE, STOVES, TIN WARE, CUTLERY, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, BUILDERS' MATERIALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' TOOLS, DOORS, SASH, GLASS AND PUTTY, TIN WARE.

CAUTION. Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. See that the signature of C. M. JACKSON is on the wrapper. All other imitations are worthless.

A Dutchman once met an Irishman on a lonely highway. As they met, each smiled, thinking he knew the other. 'Tut, on seeing his mistake,' remarked, with a look of disappointment—'Faith, an' I thought it was you and you thought it was me, an' it's my own fault.' The Dutchman replied—'X-aw, dat is't driv; I am anther man and you is not yourself; we pe both some other bodies.'

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

ROZEL'S MIXTURE. The Great External Remedy. It will Cure Rheumatism. The reputation of this preparation is so well established, that little need be said in this connection.

ROZEL'S MIXTURE. The Great External Remedy. It will Cure Rheumatism. The reputation of this preparation is so well established, that little need be said in this connection.

DR. V. CLARANCE PRICE'S NOTICE FOR AUGUST, 1869. THE only Physician of his class in the West, has no equal in his specialty. He has a better reputation than any other in the West, and his success is due to his skill in treating all chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?

A gentleman traveling in a railway carriage was amused by a constant fire of words between two ladies. One of them at last kindly inquired if their conversation did not make his head ache; when he answered with a good deal of indignation, 'No, ma'am; I've been married twenty years.'

D. E. Beardslay & Co., MAIN STREET, Buchanan, Mich., Manufacturers of Solid Collar, Glass Hardened, Axles, and Oil Tempered Springs.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

DR. V. CLARANCE PRICE'S NOTICE FOR AUGUST, 1869. THE only Physician of his class in the West, has no equal in his specialty. He has a better reputation than any other in the West, and his success is due to his skill in treating all chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

DR. V. CLARANCE PRICE'S NOTICE FOR AUGUST, 1869. THE only Physician of his class in the West, has no equal in his specialty. He has a better reputation than any other in the West, and his success is due to his skill in treating all chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?

A Memphis paper says that a jury in that city has found a man guilty of murdering a citizen who is alive and well, and are now debating whether to recind their verdict or let the convict murder the citizen.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

DR. V. CLARANCE PRICE'S NOTICE FOR AUGUST, 1869. THE only Physician of his class in the West, has no equal in his specialty. He has a better reputation than any other in the West, and his success is due to his skill in treating all chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

DR. V. CLARANCE PRICE'S NOTICE FOR AUGUST, 1869. THE only Physician of his class in the West, has no equal in his specialty. He has a better reputation than any other in the West, and his success is due to his skill in treating all chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?

An American lecturer of note solemnly said one evening: "Parents, you may have children, or, if you have not, your daughters may have."

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

DR. V. CLARANCE PRICE'S NOTICE FOR AUGUST, 1869. THE only Physician of his class in the West, has no equal in his specialty. He has a better reputation than any other in the West, and his success is due to his skill in treating all chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

DR. V. CLARANCE PRICE'S NOTICE FOR AUGUST, 1869. THE only Physician of his class in the West, has no equal in his specialty. He has a better reputation than any other in the West, and his success is due to his skill in treating all chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?

Some of the Southern railroads are sadly out of repair. A local journal says of one of them: "This route is slow and sure. An experienced surgeon and undertaker are on every train. Passengers' valuables will be taken care of, whether slightly, seriously or fatally injured, or otherwise."

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

RESTAURANT AND Ice Cream Rooms! Buchanan, Michigan. 1st Door West of Clark & Alexander's. RECEIVED DAILY. ALL THE CHOICEST GRADES OF CRACKERS.

DR. V. CLARANCE PRICE'S NOTICE FOR AUGUST, 1869. THE only Physician of his class in the West, has no equal in his specialty. He has a better reputation than any other in the West, and his success is due to his skill in treating all chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

DR. V. CLARANCE PRICE'S NOTICE FOR AUGUST, 1869. THE only Physician of his class in the West, has no equal in his specialty. He has a better reputation than any other in the West, and his success is due to his skill in treating all chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, and bowels.

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?

ASTROLOGY. The Stars and Planets reveal your destiny—YOUR DESTINY. What is it? Good or evil? Rich or Poor? Married or Single? Are you to die? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin? Are you to sink into poverty and ruin?