

HIGH'S COLUMN.

\$900 Worth

NEW DRESS GOODS

to arrive from Boston. Everything very much cheaper than ever for the best goods. Be sure to price our spring goods. Bargains in price of Muslins.

\$300 Worth

of Black Silk, and we are very proud of our pieces at 1.50 and \$1.75. They are the Cashmere finish, very soft and fine grain. You must see them to know how nice they are.

Dolmans in Black and Colored were slaughtered at

TREMENDOUS LOW PRICES.

Only place you will find Broadhead Dress Goods at 25c per yard.

Beautiful Goods!

Boys, we can sell you White Shirts very cheap.

To know what elegant ladies wool Hose at 30c, 37 1/2c, 40c and 50c, in colors and black, you must look our stock over.

Ladies, our assortment of linen handkerchiefs. Our colored borders are very fine patterns. You will like our prices.

A fine assortment of new Embroideries, with Insertion to match, bought together or single.

S.P. & C. HIGH

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, FEB. 14, 1884.

Entered at the Post-Office, at Buchanan, Mich., as Second-Class Matter.

OVERCOATS,

Men's, Youths', Boys' and School Suits.

HATS AND CAPS,

BOOTS AND SHOES,

Furnishing Goods,

A BIG LINE.

GEO. W. NOBLE.

STAND UP.

POSTMASTERS are doing a wholesale business in valentines to day.

A GLE factory is said to be in prospect for New Troy. Hold your nose.

LUCY PIKE, of St. Joseph, took a dose of arsenic, with suicidal intent.

The snow fall of yesterday afternoon and last night gives us good sleighing once more.

A NEW station has been established at Indian Lakes, on the Washburn road, and christened a island.

EDD. J. H. PATON will preach in the Odd Advent church next Sunday forenoon and afternoon, at the usual hours.

A NEW tow boat is to be put in service at Benton Harbor as a ferry, but not in the log towing business.

JESSIE REED, of Pistone, played with a loaded revolver and now has a bullet hole through the palm of his hand.

BLINGTON AND HAIR, charged with the murder of McCone of Benton Harbor, have waived examination and gone to jail to await trial.

THE ice is out of the harbor at St. Joseph, and the fishing business commenced once more with promise of lucrative profit.

JOHN CHAPMAN has been a free man since last Friday, when the court concluded there was not evidence against him sufficient to hold him to trial for the murder of Vanderhoof.

MR. JOSEPH MEISSNER will sell his personal farm property at public auction, at his home on Terre Coupee Prairie, near O. Dulynple's, on Tuesday, Feb. 26. N. Hamilton, auctioneer.

THIS is the shortest month in the year but has a full line of holidays. There is Valentine's day, Mardi Gras, Washington's birthday, and Woodchuck day.

GEN. CUTCHER has a bill in progress to provide for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Association. The Soldiers' and Sailors' Association at their meeting in St. Joseph last August, passed a resolution favoring such a home.

JUST before going to press to-day the sad intelligence reaches us that Samuel Miller, long a resident of this place, but who has been living at New Canaan for a few years past, died yesterday afternoon at his home.

THE Post & Tribune correspondent gave Buchanan's manufacturing interests a short sketch in the Tuesday's issue. The article was a very good one, with the exception that it forgot to mention about half of them.

MR. E. D. HATCHER, of Andover, Dakota, is shaking hands with his many friends here. He says he doesn't know how cold it has been there. His thermometer froze up and he couldn't tell.

LOST.—A pair of gold bowled spectacles in leather case were lost in this place Saturday, Feb. 9. The finder will confer a favor by leaving them with the owner, Mrs. A. Z. Wagner, or at this office.

THE dedication of the first Baptist church of Berrien Springs will take place Thursday, Feb. 28, at 10 o'clock A. M. Rev. H. C. Beals, the Baptist State Missionary, will be present and conduct the services.

MR. J. SPRAGUE has bought out the 5 and 10 cent store on Main street, and also the residence of Mrs. Fannie Sanford, on Fourth street, intending to become a permanent citizen of Buchanan.

OUR neighbor of the Independent now gets one half of his paper printed in Chicago, thus reducing the expenses of his office the wages of two hands; quite a saving during the year.

Mrs. G. MORRIS slipped while coming down the stairs between Morris' restaurant and Croxon's market, Monday evening, and fell half way down the stairs to the walk. Fortunately she received no injuries although badly shaken up.

THE Ideal Club, which includes the young ladies of this place, will give a Leap Year dance in Kinyon's Hall, in this place, tomorrow evening. The young men are only passengers in the dance, if they are so fortunate.

Among those who call for books at our township library are a number who are neither residents nor tax payers in this township. This library is kept up by tax upon the property in this township, and the law under which it is established plainly states that none but residents of the township may partake of the benefits of such libraries, although the librarian will hardly refuse books to those who bear a portion of the burden by paying taxes in this township. He has, however, no right to allow others to use the books, and they should not compel him to refuse, as he will do hereafter.

THE TARIFF.

An address delivered by Freeman Franklin, at a Farmers' Institute held at Mount Taber Grange Hall, in Berrien Co., Mich., Jan. 26, 1884. Subject, The Tariff.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is an intricate question, and one of great magnitude—one which has engaged the minds of greatest statesmen and financiers, and one which they have always differed upon, and I have not the egotism to think that I shall be able to solve this vexed question to the satisfaction of this audience. Nevertheless I have given this question some considerable thought, and have arrived at the following conclusions:

That a tariff is the most equitable and the least burdensome way of raising the \$350,000,000 expended annually in the administration of this government; also that protection in some cases and to some industries is both necessary and wise. That it is the duty of Congress to closely watch the workings of the tariff, and whenever it becomes evident that the tariff of any industry is too high or no longer needed, to reduce it or abolish it, as the case may be; also, whenever any industry of National importance is languishing on account of undue competition by foreign nations, that the duty should be increased to such an extent as to protect that industry, and that a wise and judicious tariff is calculated to stimulate new enterprises and the manufacture and production of many things which we now import at a cost of many millions of dollars. I am aware that a diversity of interests makes a diversity of opinions, and I can readily comprehend why a nation which has unequal facilities for manufacturing should advocate free trade. But it is not so easy to conceive a nation with large manufacturing interests, which would be crippled if not ruined by unlimited competition with a nation more favorably situated, would desire free trade; and I find those nations who are desirous of building up their own national resources and thus becoming largely independent of foreign powers, are protecting their industries with a tariff.

Mr. Chairman, a few short years ago Canada was asking for a reciprocity treaty, and the United States opposed it. At that time the manufacturing interests of Canada were unimportant, but under protection they have developed amazingly, and now the tables are turned, and the Canadians realizing that it would ruin their great manufacturing interests to attempt to compete with the manufacturers of the United States, who are better established than they and can manufacture cheaper than they can, are now opposed to a reciprocity treaty, and the United States is asking it. Now the United States stand in the same relation to England as Canada does to the United States. Again, in the Southern States, where free trade has always found its strongest advocates, I now find a radical change in opinion. Why? Because in the past they were producers of the raw material only, and were not interested in any great extent in manufacturing, hence did not feel the importance of protection nor perceive its benefits. They are beginning to realize that what gave the North its superiority and greater prosperity was largely due to her manufacturing interests, and a new era is dawning upon the South, manufacturing is assuming considerable magnitude, and if not crippled by legislation is destined to reach great proportions, as the following statistics will show. I copy from an article published by the Manufacturer's Record:

There are now 314 cotton mills in the south, having 1,276,422 spindles and 24,873 looms, while in 1880 there were only 180 mills, with 713,589 spindles and 15,222 looms. In 1880 the value of manufactured cotton produced was about \$20,000,000; in 1883 it has increased to about \$40,000,000, and in the last three and a half years over \$20,000,000 has been invested by new and old cotton mills in machinery, the bulk of which was paid to northern and western machinery manufacturers. This, Mr. Chairman, has changed the condition of things, and as a consequence, some of the most earnest advocates of a tariff reside in the south. The producers of sugar are becoming alarmed at the prospect of the removal of the duty on sugar, and are asking to have it retained, and I think justly. Nine-tenths of all we consume is imported, and the removal of the duty would soon make us import the whole. We now import over \$100,000,000 worth, all of which ought and could be produced at home. Government should offer a bonus on the production of sugar from sorghum and protect it with a duty, (as France did her beet sugar industry) until firmly established. This would stimulate its production until sugar would be so abundant that we would be able to buy it for much less than we do now, and thus in the end be amply repaid for the tax levied upon us in the beginning, give this great tax upon our resources, give profitable employment to thousands of our population, diversify production, and prevent the overproduction of the cereals and consequent low prices.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, I wish to call your attention to the workings of this free trade doctrine. The last Congress removed the tariff from wool. Now, by the census of 1880, I find that Michigan alone sheared 1,965,982 sheep; amount of wool shorn, 10,724,107. In consequence of the reduction of the tariff we were obliged to sell our wool at least five cents per pound less than we would have been able to do. This entailed a loss to the wool producers of Michigan alone of \$536,205, and if the restrictions to the importation of foreign wools are entirely removed it will render the raising of sheep unproductive, and force the farmers of Michigan to stop raising them, thus depriving us of one of the most valuable adjuncts to successful farming. And if this entailed a loss of over half a million dollars in Michigan, what think you it cost the wool producers of the United States, and without any corresponding benefit as we do not buy products manufactured from wool any cheaper. I find that the arguments of the advocates of free trade are most always statements of the abuses of the system and not faults of the system itself. If such arguments have any force, and are correct, then any policy can be made to

appear wrong, as all are liable to be abused. In discussing this subject the advocates of free trade always give great prominence to the statement, that a duty increases the cost of the article upon which it is placed just the amount of the duty, and that the consumer has to pay just that much for it, and that consequently the consumer actually pays all duties, and that the manufacturer gets rich at their expense. This is not true. As the stimulus given to manufacturing by a proper tariff increases production until the law of supply and demand asserts itself and regulates the price, which in almost every case is lower than it would have been without protection. Salt is a notable instance of this. Protection induced capital to utilize our vast salt deposits, and to manufacturing it until it is so plenty that instead of costing us \$8 or \$4 per barrel, as it once did, it can now be bought for \$1.25. Our cotton fabrics, which are liberally protected, cost us less than one-fourth their former price, and many other articles too numerous to mention; and if any gain should accrue to us by free trade it would be only temporary, for just as soon as our factories were closed, the nation would manufacture would be able to dictate prices to us, and you can rest assured it would be higher, and that in the end we would pay dearly for the whistle. But if it were true that a tariff did increase the cost of what we consumed, the question would resolve itself right down to this, whether we consumed more than we produced. To illustrate: No one who does not produce more than he consumes is on a safe basis, and will sooner or later fail. This surplus, be it muscle, skill, or the products of the soil, is our net profit, and whatever increases the price of this surplus is a benefit to us. So much of what we produce as is necessary to procure what we consume simply balance each other, and in the surplus and the amount we get for it lies our only chance of profit and accumulation. Therefore, if the tariff, by stimulating manufacturing, enables us to get as much more for what we produce as it increases what we consume, then we are the gainers by the amount of increase on the surplus we have. To illustrate: Farmer A. lives near a large manufacturing town; he produces in a year grain, stock, vegetables, fruits, &c., to the value of \$1,000. This he is enabled to sell at 20 per cent higher, on account of the large demand made by the manufacturing town mentioned. Thus he gains \$200. On the contrary, the tariff levied upon what he consumes (and which has created the market for him) has averaged, say 20 per cent. But A., as all prudent farmers should do, has consumed but \$500 worth of manufactured goods. These have cost him, in consequence of the tariff, \$100 more than they otherwise would have done; and yet Farmer A. is the gainer in the transaction just \$100. Now Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, this is the solution of this whole problem. The tariff enables every producer, manufacturer, merchant and laborer (if he lives within his means) to receive more than he is taxed by it, as I shall attempt to prove before I close.

The benefits which accrue to the farmer by a good home market (and which is made possible by our manufacturing interests) is forcibly illustrated by our neighboring town of South Bend. Its many large factories, which employ hundreds of hands, makes a good market for everything which the farmer produces, and for a radius of twenty miles teams are seen going laden to her ready and good market. If you doubt the effect it has and the importance the farmers attach to this fact, just try to buy a good farm near South Bend, and the price will convince you. Thus, if a tariff benefited Farmer A. it will benefit our nation, for our nation is but an aggregation of individuals, and if I can show that a properly arranged tariff does this, then I have proven my position. I will try. We have three great national industries, viz: Agriculture, Manufacturing, Commercial, and these three beget a fourth, Commerce, all closely allied and mutually dependent upon each other, and if any policy is pursued by the government which cripples one, all the rest suffer correspondingly, and as every citizen of the United States is engaged or interested in one or all of these pursuits, this question comes home to us all.

I start out with the assertion that free trade would, in a short time, close many of our factories and destroy very largely, if not quite, our manufacturing interests; the second one in importance in this country. But say the advocates of free trade, this is not true. Protection was all right in the start, but now our manufacturing is fully established and protection is no longer necessary. In answer I would say: I have but to call your attention to the history of Ireland. Before the union with England, Ireland was a great manufacturing nation with those interests (as she supposed) firmly established and prospering to such an extent that English capital sought investment in Ireland. But after the union between England and Ireland took place, and England became mistress of the situation, she enacted a code of tariff laws which enabled her to receive all the raw material which Ireland produced and which they needed duty free, placed a high tariff on all goods manufactured in Ireland which sought an English market, and a very low one, or none at all, on goods made in England which sought an Irish market, thus discriminating against the manufacturers of Ireland and in favor of those in England, and as a consequence the manufacturing interests of Ireland reached a high degree of prosperity. English capital was thus faced to be recalled and sought investment in a more genial atmosphere; and thus was Ireland taught that discriminating laws would ruin any industry however well established and of however long standing. The agricultural and mercantile interests of Ireland suffered badly in consequence, and have never reached their former degree of prosperity, and Ireland is indeed poor. With such facts staring us in the face, am I assuming too much when I claim that the same result would follow in the United States if we should be foolish enough to grant what England is seeking and so earnestly desires, viz: the adoption of those same free trade

doctrines. In discussing this subject many only touch the surface. They only look at the present, and do not take into consideration the future; they do not realize that they are sowing the wind that they may reap the whirlwind. It is impossible for us to compete with England. Her manufacturers are able to procure their capital for three per cent, while ours have to pay at least six per cent, and with labor only about one-half as high and equally as effective and skillful, with just as good machinery. I repeat it, we cannot compete with English manufacturers, and if forced to do so by the advocates of free trade, one of two things must follow; either they must secure the necessary capital at a low rate, as the English do, (and that can't be done) and reduce the wages of their employees to the same starvation rate, or else close their factories, and I leave it for you to judge which would be done.

Now let us go below the surface and see what the results would be to the several industries I have named. I presume that there is no one who will claim for a moment that this nation is not largely dependent upon agriculture for its prosperity. If any such there should be, I have but to call their attention to the proportion the exports of agriculture bore to all others for the year just passed. The excess of exports over imports was \$100,658,000. The exports of agriculture amounted to \$619,000,000. The exports of the products of manufacture amounted to \$112,000,000, being larger than during any previous year. Thus you will see that our agricultural exports were nearly six times as large as those of manufacture, or that about \$58,378,000 of the \$100,658,000 of excess was due to agriculture. Comment, therefore, is unnecessary. It certainly proves that the financial interests and prosperity of this country is largely due to agriculture. Now let us follow this free trade doctrine a little further, and see what the result would be to this great industry. Statistics show that we consume about four-fifths of all we produce, and export about one-fifth. Necessarily, then, the large amount consumed regulates the price and makes it relatively much higher than it would be if we were obliged to export one-third or one-half, as would be the case if our manufacturing interests were ruined, (which I will attempt to show before I close.)

Now the great question of the day is that of transportation; and this can, in a great measure, be solved by increasing our manufacturing to such an extent as to demand all we produce, or at least until we shall manufacture everything we need. Now what enables us to consume so large a proportion of what we produce? Manifestly our great manufacturing and mercantile interests, whose hundreds of thousands of employes are all consumers and not producers. Now what would be the case if our factories were closed and the vast herds of laborers employed by the same were to become producers instead of consumers? The tables would be turned, and as farmers we would have to depend upon an export demand for at least one-half of all we produce, and the result would be extremely low prices. But, says the free trade advocate, this is not true. Let us see. From the census of 1880 I learn that our manufacturers employ 2,742,450 persons, all of whom would be forced to seek other channels of labor. They have not the means or experience to engage in trade, and our commerce is so limited that but few could find employment there. Necessarily, then, the most of them must seek the only avenue left, that of farming, which would destroy the diversity of labor and make an over production of the products of the farm, and consequently low prices; so that farming would cease to be remunerative and all would be hard up and forced to retreat, to curtail expenses, to lessen their purchases, and thus render one of our great industries unprofitable and entail great loss upon our mercantile interests; so that I think I have proven that the farmer and merchant should be the last to ask for free trade. And now let us see if the laborer would be benefited by this change. Those who could not engage in farming must become laborers or tramps, and here the law of supply and demand would be most forcibly felt. With the supply of laborers largely increased and the demand largely reduced, the most disastrous results would follow. What would stare them in the face and they would be forced to work for what they could get, and instead of being able to get \$1 per day and board, as they do now, they would not get over fifty cents. As laborers, are you prepared to accept this? Do you suppose that the extra amount you have to pay on what you consume, on account of the tariff, equals one-half your wages? and if not, then in what direction does your interest lie? Certainly not in the route of free trade.

Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I think I have proven to you that the farmer would lose by free trade, and that our mercantile interests would receive a severe check and the laboring classes receive an undue proportion of its evils. Who, then, is there to advocate free trade? I answer, those who have special interests which will be subserved thereby; those who, like the lily, neither toll nor spin, and yet Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed as are they; who are too proud to be satisfied with domestic goods, and must have those of foreign manufacture, with foreign wines, foreign cigars and foreign everything, and who now, under the tariff, are made largely to contribute to the support of government. This class, of course, would be only too glad to be able to supply their wants without contributing to our national fund, little caring what the result would be to the masses. And now, Mr. Chairman, let me say, that I do not wish to be understood to advocate an undue tariff, or a tariff where not necessary; but a tariff for protective laws, and protection to all industries which cannot meet foreign competition without it. Thank you for your kind attention.

[St. Jo Traveler's Home.] The C. & W. M. R. R. depot was broken into and the money drawn out of \$1,125, early Sunday morning. A young fellow named Chas. Thompson, being suspected of the theft, was arrested on complaint of their agent Mr. Balder, had his examination before the Circuit Court, and in default of \$300 bail, was taken to the county jail.

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Locals.

If you want your Watch repaired, go to J. J. ROE.

His long experience and ability as a good workman are well known. If you want a new Clock, he has it.

If you want a good Watch, he has it. If you want Domestic Sewing Machine No. 6 or 10, he has them.

Good! COME! COME! Everybody come and see those new Embroideries, whether you buy or not.

REDDEN & BOYLE. Scrap Pictures in great variety, at WESTON'S.

The Cyclone Mouse Trap, the best scheme for catching mice, only 10 cts. Sold by BARMORE & RICHARDS.

Don't forget that Groceries are down to Bed Rock, at GEO. W. FOX'S.

Remember that you do not have to make 20 purchases of KINYON, in order to get a present, as he gives one with every 20th sale amounting to 25 cents or more.

Please call and see our new line of Hats, Suits and Neckties.

WEAVER & CO. Beautiful 5c Prints, at ROUGH & HELMICK'S.

More new Handkerchiefs with fancy borders, handsomer than ever, only 5 cents, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S.

Transfer Pictures and Decalcomania, at WESTON'S.

2 pound can Pine Apples, only 10 cts., at BARMORE & RICHARDS.

KINYON has the largest stock of Brackets ever brought to Buchanan. Dress Goods reduced from 25c to 15c per yard. ROUGH & HELMICK'S.

Ladies, when you want Embroideries, call on us. We can certainly suit you. REDDEN & BOYLE.

Our Canned Goods are selling fast. BARMORE & RICHARDS.

New stock of Sealy's Perfumery, just received at WESTON'S.

We have a few of those packages of Cup and Saucer Tea left. Selling fast, at 55 cts. BARMORE & RICHARDS.

Now is the time to buy Embroideries, cheap, at ROUGH & HELMICK'S.

CARPETS! CARPETS! One dollar per yard. Less than cost. Our dollar carpets for 75c. J. L. TAYLOR.

Large stock of Silverware just received, direct from the manufacturers, at KINYON'S.

The celebrated James Means \$3.00 Calf Shoe for men, both button and Congress. Call and see them. Sold only by J. K. WOODS.

A valuable farm for sale 1 1/2 miles southwest of the city of Niles, known as the G. W. Potter estate, consisting of 160 acres, well fenced and well watered, and under good cultivation, with good buildings. Terms easy, price reasonable. Inquire of Mrs. E. S. POTTER, or C. I. POTTER, on premises.

We are closing out our Wall Paper. Now is your time to buy. J. L. TAYLOR.

Canned goods down cheaper than ever. Chomons given with them. BARMORE & RICHARDS.

Oil Cloth at 35c per yard, worth 50c. J. F. TAYLOR.

Cloaks and Dolmans regardless of price. J. F. TAYLOR.

All Dry Goods at cost, at J. F. TAYLOR'S.

Best Kerosene Oil sixteen cents per gallon, at TREAT & REDDEN'S.

Try one of those fine Photos. They are sure to be recognized as the best nickel Cigar in town. For sale by C. R. SHAW.

Rags and old rubber in exchange for Goods, at the 10 CENT STORE.

Come and see how cheap we are selling Canned Goods. BARMORE & RICHARDS.

Glassware, Notions, and Kitchen Goods, at the 10 CENT STORE.

FOR SALE.—A good small farm, of 20 acres, conveniently located, near this place, with good buildings and orchard, can be had at this office for \$2,500. House cost \$1,500. A bargain. Use Mrs. DR. DUTTON'S sore cure for Caked Breasts and Sore Nipples. Also Lung Ointment.

Closing out all winter Goods at reduced price to make room for spring stock, at REDDEN & BOYLE'S.

Our stock of Canned Fruit is immense. Sold cheap. BARMORE & RICHARDS.

ROUGH BROS. having sold their stock of Hardware are now anxious to settle their books. All indebted are requested to pay up. The books may be found at the office of J. C. Dick, Esq.

CHEAP, CHEAPER, CHEAPEST Table Linen in town. Come and see what we are selling for 25 cents. REDDEN & BOYLE.

TEAMSTERS WANTED. I want every hungry teamster to try one of my good dinners at the new Bakery and Restaurant, opposite the Major House. C. R. SHAW.

Hungry farmers should try one of NEW'S excellent Dinners, at the new Restaurant, opposite the Major House.

A good Lunch with Coffee for 15c, at the new Bakery and Restaurant, opposite the Major House. Good DRY WOOD may be found at ROUGH BROS. Wood Yard.

G. W. NOBLE for the next 30 days will sell Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, and Furnishing Goods, at prices never before offered in Buchanan.

WESTON'S Corn Cure never fails. 15 cents at WESTON'S DRUG STORE.

MORRIS has 20 different brands of Plug Tobacco.

Try that 40 cent Fine Cut Tobacco, at MORRIS'S.

Extra copies of the RECORD may be had at the News Depot of H. H. KINYON.

Ladies, try Dr. Strong's supporting improved corset for health, comfort and ease, only found at REDDEN & BOYLE'S.

161.8 acres of first-class Land, conveniently located can be had at this office \$60 per acre. A portion of this same farm with no better land sold recently for \$100 per acre. It is a bargain.

Anyone having Kansas real estate for sale or trade, may find it to their advantage to call at this office.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS,

From year to year have been bought from the stock of

Dr. E. S. DODD & SON,

The Druggists.

All knowing themselves indebted to J. F. TAYLOR will please call and settle as books must be closed.

J. F. TAYLOR. FOR SALE.—A farm of 18 acres, in the village of Buchanan. For particulars, call on or address J. M. MATHEWS, Buchanan, Mich.

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