BUCHANAN RECORD.

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY,

—BY—

JOHN G. HOLMES.

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OFFICE—In Record Building, Oak Street

BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXI. BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887. NUMBER 12.

Business Directory.

SOCIETIES.

I. O. O. F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening.

F. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

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

I. O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No 836 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening.

A. O. U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holds its regular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday evenings of each month.

G. A. R.—Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular meeting on the first and third Wednesday evening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

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

PHYSICIAN.

DR. LEWIS W. BAKER, Physician and Surgeon. Night calls promptly attended to. Office in Kinyon's block.

THEODORE F. H. SPRENG, M. D., may be consulted at his office until 9 A. M. and from 1 to 3 and after 7 P. M. Office on Main street, first doorsouth of Rough Bros'. Wagon Works.

DR. R. HENDERSON, Physician and Surgeon Office over J. K. Wood's store. Residence No. 90 Front Street.

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DENTISTS.

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Agents for Berrien Co.

Call at their room in Redden's Block or at the Record office, Buchanan, or at Niles Conservatory of Music, in Redding block, Niles, Wednesdays and Saturdays. These instruments need no recommendations as they are known to every one to be the best in the market.

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Now when the buds begin to show,
'Tis time for young and old to know
That *Fevers, Lassitude* and all
The ills at *Indigestions* call,
With every trouble, ache or pain,
That follows in the *Bilious* train,
Will scatter like the thieves of night
Before a draught of Seltzer bright.

Drs. Anderson & Stockwell,

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Sanitarium for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases. Diseases of Women a specialty. Electric and Medicated Baths. Will visit Buchanan each Wednesday 44y*

SOUTH BEND

Woman's Hospital.

This institution has been established for the treatment of the *Medical and Surgical Diseases Peculiar to Women*, and is under the management of the undersigned.

The cases which are especially suitable for such an infirmary are those of inflammation and ulceration of the uterus, ovarian and uterine tumors, uterine polypus, vesico-vaginal and recto-vagina fistulæ, laceration of the cervix uteri and perineum, displacements of the uterus, vesicocele, rectocele, obstructive dysmenorrhœa, sterility, etc. Facilities will also be provided for the class of anæmic nervous persons who need rest, electric and medicated baths, etc. The terms for board, room and nursing, will depend upon the kind of room and the amount of attendance required, and must be paid weekly.

The medical and surgical fees are separate from the above, and will be determined by the character of the services rendered. For further information address,

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For Sale or Rent.

A farm of 165 acres, about 1½ miles north of the village of Buchanan, is offered for sale cheap. Can be divided in two farms of 109 and 56 acres, with buildings on each. Both together are well adapted for a fine dairy farm. If not sold soon would rent to a good tenant. For further particulars call at the premises.

9tf* MRS. B. A. KELLY.

DIX & WILKINSON,

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With 200 miles New Railroad, Good Markets, Numerous New Towns (including Rugby, an important junction, and Minot, Division Headquarters), **Two Million Acres** excellent government land, **directly on the line of R. R.** afford excellent opportunities *for stockmen, farmers, mechanics,* and merchants. Come early and investigate, or for further particulars write to

C. H. WARREN,

G. P. A. St. P., M. & M. Ry., St. Paul, Minn.

2w6

Mortgage Sale.

The sum of thirteen hundred and eleven dollars is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a mortgage made by William Vanderhoof and Elizabeth Vanderhoof to Ebenezer Harris, dated February 24, 1881, and recorded March second, eighteen hundred and eighty-one, in Liber twenty-five of mortgages, on page 469, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Berrien County, Michigan, which mortgage was on the twelfth day of May, 1883, by said Ebenezer Harris assigned to James G. DeVincy, and recorded May 25, 1883, in Liber 31, on page 338 of mortgages in said register's office, and on the 10th day of May, 1886, assigned by said James G. DeVincy to Louisa Matthews, and recorded April 13, 1887, in said Register's office, in Liber 37 of mortgages, at page 448. Pursuant thereto to the power of sale in said mortgage contained the premises therein described, to-wit: The west sixty acres of the north-east quarter of section fourteen, town eight south, range nineteen west in Berrien County, State of Michigan, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, on Friday, the eighth day of July, 1887, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with the attorney fee and other legal costs.

April 14, 1887.

LOUISA MATTHEWS,
Assignee of said Mortgage.

D. E. HINMAN, Attorney for said Assignee.

(Last publication, July 7, 1887.)

Commissioners' Notice.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien—ss. Probate Court for said County.

Estate of Oliver Dalrymple, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by Andrew J. Smith, Circuit Judge of said County, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate of Oliver Dalrymple, and six months from the 20th day of January, A. D. 1887, having been allowed by said Circuit Judge to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment: Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Saturday, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1887, and on Saturday, the 30th day of April, A. D. 1887, and on Wednesday, the 20th day of July, A. D. 1887, at 9 o'clock A. M. of each day, at John C. Dick's office, in the village of Buchanan, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated February 3, 1887.

JOHN C. DICK,
EXOS HOLMES,
FREEMAN FRANKLIN, } Commissioners.

Adminstrator's Sale.

(First publication, March 31, 1887.)

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—In the matter of the estate of Sarah A. White, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Sarah A. White, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Berrien, of the 25th day of January, A. D. 1887, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises to be sold, in the County of Berrien, in said State, on Monday, the sixteenth day of May, A. D. 1887, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased), the following described real estate, to-wit: The south-west quarter of the north-west quarter of Section sixteen (16), in Town eight (8) South, Range nineteen (19) west, in Berrien County, Michigan.

ASHER W. WHITE, Administrator.

(Last publication May 12, 1887.)

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from first start. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Estate of Martha J. Tremmel.

First publication April 7, 1887.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—Probate Court for said County.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on Saturday, the second day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Martha J. Tremmel, deceased.

Albert L. Drew and Emma J. Dempsey, Executors of said estate, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such Executors.

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

[SEAL.] DAVID E. HINMAN,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate.

Last publication April 28, 1887.

TO THE LADIES.

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, headache or cold feet, swollen or weak ankles, or swollen feet, an abdominal Belt and a pair of *Magnetic Foot Batteries* have no superior in the relief and cure of all of these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For lame back, weakness of the spine, falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, incidental hemorrhage or flooding, painful, suppressed and irregular menstruation, barrenness, and change of life, this is the Best Appliance and Curative Agent Known.

Price of Supporter with Magnetic Foot Batteries, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price, and if not satisfactory even after six months trial they can be returned and money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe.

They are worn over the underclothing. They hold their *power forever*.

Send stamp for the new "New Departure in Medical Treatment. Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Send for circulars. Write us full particulars as regards your difficulties—order direct.

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Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

QUALITY PURITY NOT QUANTITY

On Every Bottle.

Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Stendies the Nerves, Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

DR. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it specially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely in my own family."

Mr. W. F. BROWN, 537 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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DYSPEPSIA

Up to a few weeks ago I considered myself the champion Dyspeptic of America. During the years that I have been afflicted I have tried almost everything claimed to be a specific for Dyspepsia in the hope of finding something that would afford permanent relief. I had about made up my mind to abandon all medicines when I noticed an endorsement of Simmons Liver Regulator by a prominent Georgian, a jurist whom I knew, and concluded to try its effects in my case. I have used but two bottles, and am satisfied that I have struck the right thing at last. I felt its beneficial effects almost immediately. Unlike all other preparations of a similar kind, no special instructions are required as to what one shall or shall not eat. This fact alone ought to commend it to all troubled with Dyspepsia.

J. N. HOLMES,
Vineland, N. J.

CONSTIPATION

To Secure a Regular Habit of Body without changing the Diet or Disorganizing the System, take

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

ONLY GENUINE MANUFACTURED BY

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A HANDSOME WEDDING, BIRTHDAY, OR HOLIDAY PRESENT.

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LUBURG CHAIR

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—WILL PAY—

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Cotton and Woolen Rags,

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For a check for $30 we will print a ten-line advertisement in One Million issues of American Newspapers. This is at the rate of only one-fifth of a cent a line, for 1,000 Circulation! The advertisement will be placed before One Million *different* newspaper purchasers—or Five Million Readers. Ten lines will accommodate about 75 words. Address with copy of Adv. and check, or send 30 cents for Book of 176 pages.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce St., New York.

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TRADE MARK

ORANGE BLOSSOM

REGISTERED.

Notice to the Ladies!

Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son,

Druggists and Booksellers, have the agency for the sale of the famous specific, "Orange Blossom," a positive cure for all Female diseases. Every lady can treat herself. Call for "A Plain Talk to Ladies." Trial box free. 26-51

AT WORK.

F. E. WEATHERLY.

"Plane an' chisel an' hammer, gayly they flash in the sun!
An' somebody's waitin' to welcome me home
When my work is done.
Somebody's hands are workin' for bread for the babes t' eat,
Somebody's eyes are lookin' for my comin' up street.
Plane an' chisel an' hammer, gayly they flash in the sun!"
That's how I used to sing at my work; but that song's done.
Here 'n the lonely workshop I chisel an' hammer an' plane.
Not wi' the old good heart—I shall never ha' that again.
There's nobody waiting at home for me; the cottage is all so lone.
An' the babes—God bless 'em—it breaks my heart to hear 'em moan.
There's nobody at the window lookin' out up the village street,
An' work do seem so hard now; she used to make it so sweet.
An' the neighbors, kind hearts! they come an' stop at the workshop door.
An' pities an' talks an' talks—they mean all well for sure.
Calmer a bit maybe I'll grow; but there'll still be the place—
The empty place in my heart, spite o' the cheeriest face.
Somethin' 'll fill it? What! Now that she's gone away
I don't want it filled by nothin'. Never! That's what I say.
Plane an' chisel an' hammer, gayly they flash in the sun!
An' nobody's waitin' to welcome me home when my work is done.
An' when the ev'nin' comes, an' I wipe the sweat from my brow,
I stop wi' my coat on my arm, an' think how lonely all is now.
I think of her place at the table an' fire, an' her empty chair.
An' the lonely supper awaitin' for me, an' she not there!
The babes that crowed 'n her arms, an' held to her dress hem,
Comin' to meet me! How proud I was of her an' them!
I stop at the door as I mind it, an' I haven't the heart to go
Back to the empty cottage; it makes me miss her so.
I see the shadows a-gatherin', an' the last o' the settin' sun,
An' I wish the day weren't over an' my day's work done;
The shadows over the church an' her grave an' the fields below,
An' there on the lonely cottage! an' I haven't the heart to go.

. . . . . .

Yes, I got my work to do, thank God? Hammer an' chisel an' plane
'Tis work, work, work, as steadies one's heart an' brain.
Just the same for all on us, maiden an' man an'—wife!
Life wi'out work, I reckon, ain't worthy the name of life.
An' life wi'out hope to hold to, why—better die a'most!
'Tis a ship wi'out an anchor, I say; a gate wi' ne'er a post.
Plane an' chisel an' hammer, gayly they flash in the sun!
Thank God, I've hope and work; 'tis that as helps me on
That's what the parson 'ud say; but 'tis hard to stick to 't though;
'Tis hard to be left alone! An' the babes! Ah, to want her so!
Plane an' chisel an' hammer, gayly they flash in the sun!
An' nobody's waitin' for me at home when my work is done.
There's her empty chair by the fire, an' the seat by the window-pane;
She'll never come back to them or sit an' work in them again.
But the empty place in my heart, there's somethin' as seems to say
She'll come to that forever, maybe, in heaven some day.

DICK'S PROPOSAL.

BY MERLEY MIST.

Dick Nash paced slowly forward and backward on the river bank in front of the boathouse. He was an honored member of the Shaddock Boat Club, and was very popular among the boys. He had always lived in C—, a city of about twenty thousand inhabitants, pleasantly situated on the bank of the Mississippi.

Dick lived with his mother and sister in the house where his father had died fifteen years before. The family had once been wealthy, but after the death of Mr. Nash they met with severe financial losses, and after the two children had been well educated, it was found that there was little or nothing left.

This matter worried Dick not at all, for he had recently been admitted to the bar, and, as he expressed it, was now ready to pitch into business. His good physique and excellent mental qualities were backed up by that rare old virtue, common sense. He did not sigh, as do some young men, for downy beds and flower-strewn paths through life; but as combativeness was one of the strongest elements in his make-up, he rather courted difficulties, and sighed for worlds to conquer.

He had determined to scale the heights in his profession, and win for himself a name and fortune; consequently he looked poverty unflinchingly in the face. He had two loved ones to work for—his mother and his sister Mabel; hence he became the ever-to-be-envied man with an aim in life.

It was just at this time that a great change in Dick's circumstances took place; for, on the death of an uncle, he came into immediate possession of a hundred thousand dollars.

"Here, mother, is something that will interest you and Mab and no doubt make you very happy: but as for me, it has knocked the foundations from under the castles I have been building, and caused my ambition to wilt."

Leaving her, he made his way to the boat-house, and 'tis there we find him in meditation deep. His hat was thrust back on his head; his hands were exploring the depths of his trousers pockets; while from his lips (if one must tell the truth, for Dick was no angel), protruded a cigarette, from which floated wreaths of smoke. A stiff breeze stirred the water and played pranks along the shore; while the smoke and ashes from Dick's cigarette were whirled in every direction.

Although not a condition of the will, it was mentioned as a special request of his uncle that Dick should go abroad at once and spend a year or two in traveling before settling down to business. It was this matter that was troubling the young man as he strode along the river bank.

"What the dickens do I want to go abroad now for," soliloquized he, "unless on a wedding trip? I'd better marry at once, and, as the saying is, kill two birds with one stone. But there is only one girl for me—Millie Denton; and I might just as well ask for the moon. There is little chance for me where so many others have failed. However, she is well worth trying for, and I'll start on a new plan. I'll make her think I care nothing for her, and see if I can make her the least bit jealous."

Dick had just come to this conclusion when, on looking up, he beheld the object of his thoughts coming toward him.

"A good time to begin," thought he.

Millie came tripping along, her golden hair tossed about by the wind; her cheeks were rosy, and her blue eyes sparkling.

Dick appeared not to recognize her at first; then, looking up, and favoring her with a little stare, he exclaimed,—

"Why, it's Millie!"

"None other," laughed she.

"What brought you here?"

"Oh, I am looking for some one."

"Some one who belongs to the club, I suppose?"

"Not exactly, although he is here a great deal."

"Well, you won't find him."

"Why?"

"Because there has been no one here for the past hour but myself."

"Why don't you ask for whom I am looking?"

"Perhaps I don't care," lazily.

"Oh, but he is just splendid!"

"Who is splendid?"

"Ha! ha!" laughed Millie. "I thought you wanted to know all the time; so—"

"But I don't!"

"Do not interrupt me! If you insist upon knowing—"

"I don't—"

"It is my black dog, Towser!"

"The deuce!" exclaimed Dick.

"Why, Dick Nash!"

"What is the matter, Millie Denton?"

"Isn't deuce a swear word?"

"A mild one."

"Don't you know that you oughtn't to swear in the presence of a lady?"

"Yes; I suppose I must beg your pardon?"

"Yes, I think you ought to, if only to teach you better manners."

"Well, do you insist upon it?"

"Oh, no! But—"

"Then you do insist; so here goes."

Taking a large handkerchief from his pocket, he spread it carefully on the grass at her feet; then, assuming a most comical position and expression as he knelt upon it, he began,—

"O fairest of thy sex!"

"You silly goose!" laughed Millie.

If you don't keep still, I won't apologize at all! Once more, then—O fairest of thy sex, I have committed an unpardonable—"

"Hear—hear—hear!"

The voice came from the direction of the boat-house. The speaker was Ned Morgan, and he and Fred Bailey were greatly enjoying the little scene.

"Well, old fellow," continued Ned, "this sort of thing usually takes place in the conservatory, if we are to believe the novelist, but I see that you are trying to improve on the old plan. With the blue dome of heaven overhead, and the Mississippi throbbing at your feet—with the birds hushing their songs and the trees whispering lowly, you—"

"I say, now, I don't think this quite the fair thing. Here was Miss Millie just ready to bless me with a sweet yes, when—"

"But," interrupted Millie, enjoying the joke in spite of herself, "you know I had not made up my mind."

"You run away, boys, while she makes up her mind," said Dick.

"You go right along and don't mind us," said Ned, "for we mean to see it through."

"Come, Millie, said Dick, "hurry up and say yes."

"But suppose I say no?"

"Then I will never rise again; and I wish you would hurry for my knees ache awfully—an unnatural position, you know."

"Dear me! then I say yes, for if I did not I should forever after be haunted by a vision of you in your very uncomfortable position."

"That settles it," said Dick, jumping up; "I think that if we don't hurry up, Trowser will get away from us. Come, Millie."

Leaving the others they started in pursuit of the favorite. As soon as they were out of sight of the others Dick said,—

"Well, I'm glad it's all settled!"

"What is settled?" asked Millie.

"Why, our engagement."

"Ha! ha!"

"What are you laughing at?"

"You, of course! I don't see how you can keep your face so long when you joke."

"Then you think it is only a joke?"

"Why shouldn't I? Are you crazy?"

"Not I; but I had made up my mind to marry you, and as we were engaged all fair and solid, in the presence of two witnesses, I don't see how you are going to get out of it."

"I do."

"Well, how?"

'I shall have you put in the asylum."

"Just because I want to marry you?"

"You don't want to marry me!"

"It's the dearest wish of my life, Millie, believe me."

"Then why didn't you ask me decently, instead of joking about so serious a matter?"

"Well, to tell the truth, Millie, I thought that I would essay something like the way of a proposal." Then in a few earnest words he told her how dear she was to him, and begged her to be his companion on the voyage which he was soon to take, as well as on the voyage through life.

"Why, Dick, you take my breath quite away!"

"Well, hurry up and breath again, Millie, for my heart has stopped beating, and it will not resume its proper action until you have given me the answer I crave."

"Oh, Dick, you are too funny; but I suppose if you insist—"

"I certainly do insist!"

"Well, I—"

"Go on!"

"Well—your heart may beat again."

"My dearest Millie—"

"O Dick! We are on the street, you know!"

"Well, what of it?"

"Nothing; only I would not like to have it said I allowed young men to embrace me in public."

"Why, who was embracing you, I should like to know?"

"You were!"

"I didn't touch you!"

"But you were going to!"

"No, I was not; but I suppose that you expected me to—"

"Dick Nash!"

"Never mind, Millie, we won't quarrel over it, anyway."

A month later Dick and his bride sailed for England, the happiest couple that ever stepped on board a ship. They had many laughing disputes over the time Dick tried to embrace Millie on the street, and they still argue the question occasionally, perhaps for no other reason than that in their great happiness they love to recall the day from which it took its birth.

It appears probable, says Vick's Magazine, that the days of patent fruit jars are ended, since the testimony is so satisfactory in favor of tying cotton batting over the mouth of the jar containing the fruit. The fruit is cooked, or rather brought to the boiling point, and then poured hot into the jars, which are at once covered with white paper, and over that a layer of cotton batting, just as it comes off the roll, and tied down securely with cotton twine. The philosophy of it is that the cotton prevents the entrance of bacteria, which are the cause of all ferments.

George Gould made a million dollars last year. George is a son of his father.

Bill Nye Reports A Sermon.

Special to the Chicago Daily News.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., April 8, 1887.

A few weeks ago I had the solemn satisfaction of listening to the Rev. Buchu Brown, the colored pastor of the Mount Pisgah Fire-Proof Baptist church. Mr. Brown is a self-made man, with a low, mellow voice and large mournful eyes. He begins in a soft, soothing strain and gradually gets up to a point where a common sinner without influential friends feels as if he *didn't weigh more* than eight pounds. One of the peculiarities of Rev. Buchu Brown is that he never saw a passage of scripture that he would not cheerfully undertake to expound. No matter how a line or a chapter may have worried and annoyed the learned doctors of divinity, Buchu Brown will take it without previous consideration and clear it up.

After depositing a dry, hacking cough in the palm of his hand, Mr. Brown said we would sing:

"There is a fountain filled with blood,
Drod from Amanuel's veins,
And sinners plunged beneath that flood
Lose all their guilty stains."

He then offered a prayer, in which he made a most astounding exposure of his congregation to the Lord, but hoped that "in wrath He would remember mercy."

Another hymn was then sung by the entire congregation, and, as it was familiar, I joined in it with my rich falsetto voice. It had been years since music called forth in me an answering melody, and many months had passed since my bird-like voice had floated out upon the quiet air in song.

After the hymn was over the pastor rose and said that while he was glad to have outsiders drop in at the services of the Mount Pisgah Fire-Proof Baptist church at any time, he would see that the next man who tried to break up the meeting was put out, if he had to do it himself.

I did not join in singing the other hymns.

Colored people are passionately fond of music, but they do not care much for classical music.

The Rev. Mr. Brown took a text, but I do not remember what it was.

Neither did he.

He spoke of various people referred to in the bible, and his sermon was like Mr. Ward's great panorama lecture—chiefly characterized by the large number of things in it that had nothing to do with it.

I remember that he referred incidentally to Pontius Pilate:

"And what kine of a man was Pounchus Pilate?

"What kine of a man would you recken he wus to look at?

"Wus he tall and slim like a young saplin?

"Not much! He was a big, broad man wid double chins onto him as fur as de eye could reach.

"Paunchus Pilate!

"Hum dat name over to yourselves, kine friends, and see ef you don't conclude dat he was a wide man."

Later on he rebuked the youth of his congregation for various kinds of seemingly harmless sports, and rebuked the parents for permitting them. Among others he swept across the play-ground with the besom of his wrath and attacked the game of marbles.

He showed how marbles led to gambling, and gambling to razors, and razors to the "gallus."

"Moreover, bredren," he said in a low, tremulous tone, "what do de scripters say?

"Do not de blessed word ob de Lord say ober and ober again; "Marble not?"

Of course I have only space in a brief letter like this to touch lightly upon the more salient points of Mr. Brown's sermon, and it will necessarily look rather disconnected in the way I am compelled to give it, though it did not sound so at the time.

I remember that he alluded to the "pestilence that walketh in darkness," and after he had shown it up in all its horrors he threw a blinding glare of light upon this passage of scripture, which has been to me heretofore as a sealed book, by announcing that it referred to what is called by naturalists and zoologists the bedbug.

He then warmed up the lukewarm and went for those who were prone to experience religion one day and backslide the next. He had no patience with such people, white, black, or buff color. "It makes no odds to me whedder you are de chillen of colored parents or white parents or whedder you be de oftsprings of a white modder and a colored fodder. My remarks applies to each and all, and I say dat I hab no faith in the 'ligion dat busts out on Sunday and busts up on Monday. Hit don't parlize!"

Brother Buchu Brown closed his sermon with a warm appeal for funds to be used, as he stated, "for to fresco de abcess at de rear ob de church."

Noticing that the room was very close and poorly ventilated, as these churches generally are, and that the odor of sanctity that should pervade such a place was standing a pretty poor show, Brother Buchu Brown made the following announcement:

"We will now hab a season ob prayer, which will last upwards ob half an hour. Brudder Soudan Johnson will please lead in prayer, and in de meantime will Brudder Borax Anderson be good enough to burn a rag?" *Bill Nye.*

Why She Missed The Ferry Boat.

She was to meet her adored one on the nine o'clock Oakland boat, and it wanted fifteen minutes of the hour. Her hand was on the door, when it struck her she had forgotten to line her left eye-brow. Rushing to the glass to rectify this, she discovered a small, red spot, commemorative of a departed pimple. A dab of lillie white settled that defect, and she was about to make a fresh start when a backward glance assured her that her new hat was not as becoming as it should be. So she stopped just long enough to give it a punch over one ear and a "hyke" in the back. Then her "Recamier locks" wanted a little arranging, and a patch of blond must be pinned across her nose. Then she parted her lips to see if her filled tooth showed plainly, and that started a most seductive pimple in one cheek, which suggested a scrap of black court-plaster on its very verge to call attention to its dangers, like a sign-board on a thinly frozen pond. Then she tipped the glass and stuck in the curling-tongs to hold it, and walked across the room with her head over her shoulder to get a back view, gave her drapery a twitch here and a pat there, tried to see how long a step she could take without bursting the tapes, gave herself a little shake, like a sparrow after a shower, changed her four button gloves for six, sprinkled Lubin's latest on her handkerchief, stamped her little French heel once or twice to settle herself, and seizing her parasol in the most approved style to show the lace to advantage, started for the ferry, where a smiling official; either in a fit of admiration or sarcasm offered her his glass with which to watch the fast receding boat, already half across the bay.

There are said to be 60,000 opium eaters in the United States.

A Quaint Old Wooden Book.

Dr. William Fred Holcombe, of New York, has in his possession a veritable curiosity of ante-Revolutionary days. Seen lying upon a library table, one would take it for an old-fashioned book bound in calf and discolored by age; but a closer examination would reveal the fact that it is entirely of wood, the covers, raised bands, edges, etc., being very fairly simulated. This instrument—for such it is in reality—is nothing more nor less than a pitch-pipe, such as our pious ancesters were accustomed to carry to church with them in order that the precenter might not start them too high or too low when the psalm was given out. It measures three and one-half by five and one-half inches, and was used in the first church in the town of Sterling, Mass., prior to the Revolution. At the juncture of the upper edge with the front edge there is just such an aperture as is found in an ordinary whistle. The lower edge pulls out, being fastened to a slide, upon which the tones and half tones of the scale are marked by letters and lines. At the end of the slide is fastened packing of cork, which makes it fit accurately. Upon adjusting this slide at the desired pitch, and blowing through the aperture, a loud, clear tone is given forth. From the bottom of the movable edge hangs a piece of tape which seems to serve as a book-mark and heightens the deception. —*American Bookmaker.*

Keeping Eggs.

To have fresh eggs the year around, keep hens that will lay them fresh every day. To prevent fresh eggs from spoiling on your hands, eat them or sell them to some one else. We make no extra charge for these two valuable hints! The usual inquiries about preserving eggs for several months have arrived with the return of summer. In answer, we have, as usual, to say that we know no art by means of which eggs can be made to retain the freshness of their youth for six months, or more, nor do we know of any method of rejuvenating them after they have reached their dotage. It has been proved that eggs will keep in fair condition, two or three months, simply packed in salt, or in dry, sifted coal ashes. The common method of keeping in lime water is probably as good as any. The formula is two pounds of lime, one pint of salt and four gallons of water. Slack the lime in hot water. Put in only fresh eggs and keep them covered with the liquid. Eggs thus packed and placed in cold storage, when the temperature is between 35° and 40°, will probably come out in edible condition six months later; but they will not be fresh eggs and it will be prudent to make use of them soon after they are taken from the pickle.—*Selected.*

Men and Women at the Table.

Everything you can eat with a small spoon was invented for women. It was delicate flattery in the male sex to thus infer the dainty size of the female mouth. There is not so much difference in quantity of consumption between the two, but man, being naturally a coarser animal, thinks he has to eat most, and he uses a big spoon. But the little spoon goes oftener to the lips. The fact is that woman's great joke on man is the way she allows him to think things and never undeceives him. A man takes up the bill of fare and smacks his lips and makes a great show of appetite and enjoyment. A woman never makes any demonstration, but the simple, innocent way in which she unostentatiously gets away with the menu is delightful. A man howls when he is hungry. A woman never says she is hungry; she just waits till the man howls, and, under the cover of his enormous appetite and fierce demonstration, she has a good square meal, and he thinks she is so delicate.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Language of the Nails.

He who has white spots on his nails is fond of the society of ladies, but is fickle in his attachments. He who keeps them well rounded at the tip is a proud man. He whose nails are detached from the finger at the further extremities, and when cut showing a larger proportion of the fingers than usual, ought never to get married, as it would be a wonder if he were master in his own house, for short nails betoken patience, good nature, and, above all, resignation under severe trials.

Nails which remain long after being cut level with the finger end are a sign of generosity. Transparent nails with light red mark a cheerful, gentle and amiable disposition. Lovers with transparent nails usually carry their passion to the verge of madness. If you come across a man with long and pointed nails you may take it for granted that he is either a player of the guitar, a tailor or an attorney. He who keeps his nails somewhat long, round, and tipped with black, is a romantic poet.

The owner of very round and smooth nails is of a peaceable and conciliatory disposition. He who has the nail of his right thumb slightly notched is a regular glutton, even nibbling at himself as, when having nothing eatable at hand, he falls to biting his own finger nails. And, lastly, he who keeps his nails irregularly cut is hasty and determined. Men who have not the patience to cut their nails properly generally come to grief; most of them commit suicide or get married.—*Baltimore News.*

A Story From the Deacon.

"Talking about the sudden changes of the weather," said aman from Southern Nebraska, "let me tell of an experience we had last fall. At Milford, Seward county, where I live, we'd been having a religious revival, an' I was one of the leading spirits in the work, if I do say it myself. We got about twenty converts, and set a day 'long toward the last of October for a grand baptizin' in the Big Blue River. It came off accordin' to programme, but just as Elder Smith ducked the Widder Snell—she weighed about two hundred—I'm an unrepentant sinner if the weather didn't turn cold that very minute, and froze so much ice on the surface of the water that

BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN C. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887.

New York laws are driving Buffalo horse-racing into Canada.

Kokomo, Ind., has four gas wells in successful operation.

Contrary to first report the amendment increasing the salaries of State officers met the same fate as the prohibition amendment.

The regular cyclone season was opened in Ohio last Friday, when the two towns of Barton Station and St. Clairsville were partly demolished.

Judge Wood Davies, of New York, explains Governor Hill's high license veto in the following pithy sentence: "The saloon is the nursery of the Democratic party."

The jury at Morris, Ill., on Tuesday found Watt and Schwartz guilty of murdering Express Messenger Nichols, and fixed the penalty of imprisonment for life. A motion will be made for a new trial.

The Bethlehem Iron Works Company of Pennsylvania has been awarded the contracts for furnishing to the Navy Department 1,400 tons of steel gun forgings and 4,500 tons of steel armor plates, at a total cost of $4,512,-938.

The Atlanta National proposes for the Republican ticket for 1888, Robert T. Lincoln of Illinois, and Joshua R. Hill of Georgia, and says that that ticket would break up the solid South. Joshua Hill has been a prominent member of the United States Senate.

There is now but little question but that a bill to increase the liquor tax and restrictions upon the traffic will be passed by the present legislature, and that the amount of tax will range from $300 to $700, according to the size of the town.

The jury in the case of Ahrensdorf, at Sioux City, Iowa, for the murder of Rev. Haddock, disagreed, standing eleven for acquittal to one for conviction, the one being unable to bring over the eleven obstinate ones to his views. It is now charged that the jury was bribed.

The Inter-state commission made public its first announcement, indicating its ideas of the law, to the effect that railroads which have been straining the law to make it obnoxious, have been going too fast, and will likely be called upon to change their newly adopted methods to conform with reason.

Now comes the discouraging news that the large circuses that had routes planned for Michigan the coming summer, have cancelled their engagements because of the increase in railroad charges, made under the guise of it being required by the interstate commerce bill.

The Panhandle railroad company has just discovered a general system of robbery of its trains that has been carried on by its employes. So extensive was it that all who were implicated could not be arrested without stopping the work of the road. Perhaps the system of long days, low pay and hard work may be credited with being responsible for the most of it.

A gang of tramps struck South Bend Monday, and were carrying on a promiscuous pillage in various parts of town, when the police made a raid on them, runing in twelve and killing one who was shot through the breast by officer Metz while resisting arrest. Metz had two in charge when one broke away and drew a revolver to shoot him, and the other reached into his pocket and also threatened to shoot, when Metz fired, but a search proved that the dead man had no weapons.

The Republican members of the Legislature and Senate met in caucus at Lansing, Tuesday, to hear the report of the committee and decide what action to take in order to secure the proper legislation for a better regulation of the liquor traffic. Local option by county and an increase of tax is the prevailing sentiment. The State pharmacists were in session at the same time to consider the same subject. The expression seemed to be in favor of taxing all druggists who sell liquors by the glass the same as saloons, the others to be exempted.

The new Prohibitory law in Kansas appears to have struck the liquor traffic hard. No one can run a drug store without first passing a pharmaceutical examination, and procuring the signatures of twenty-five men and twenty-five ladies to a petition for him to do so. This petition among the ladies is what catches them, especially in the small towns, and as a consequence the condition of health throughout Kansas, as indicated by the large number of drug stores, is rapidly improving. It was a very sickly state of affairs that required seven drug stores in a town of 800 inhabitants.

The southern portion of the country is to have the first important reform placed among them by the interstate law, or the law be proven a farce at once. A colored preacher bought a first-class ticket from Chattanooga for Atlanta, went into a first-class car to ride. The conductor ordered him out and he refused to go. The conductor went into another car to gather tickets, when three high-bred young gentlemen pounced upon the darkey, beat him over the head with a heavy cane, and finally forced him to leave the train. As the company afforded him no protection in the rights he had paid for, and endeavored to deprive him of those rights, he proposes to try the force of the new government law on the company. This will probably be the test case that shall decide upon the further treatment of the colored people by Southern railroads, and may be a good thing for the Negroes if not for the balance of that portion of the country. As a large proportion of Southern members voted for the bill this phase of its effect may be somewhat disagreeable to them in their constituencies.

The Interstate Commerce Committee having rented rooms at $36,000 per year, and instituted a salary list of $40,000, are ready to answer questions and regulate the commerce of the United States and adjoining territory. And to say the least it is a pretty big contract, but the people will be disposed to give the thing a fair trial.—*Inter Ocean.*

Michigan Wheat.

LANSING, Mich., April 14.—The Michigan monthly crop report for April was issued from the office of the Secretary of State today. For it returns have been received from 1,000 correspondents, representing 747 townships. Six hundred and sixty-four of these returns are from 432 townships in the southern four tiers of counties and 182 reports are from 163 townships in the central counties. Correspondents very generally agree that it is yet too early to actually report upon the condition of wheat. The weather during March was extremely unfavorable and warrants the expectation that the crop has suffered severely. The fields look "bare and brown." Correspondents are yet hopeful, however, that the root is not seriously injured. As usual wheat on clay and undrained lands and high knolls has suffered most. The "condition compared with vitality and growth of average years," as expressed in figures and shown in the table, is at this date hardly satisfactory. Quite an extended summary of the notes of correspondents in the southern four tiers of counties upon the condition of wheat are published, which seem to confirm the figures in the tables as to the condition of the plant April 1, when the reports were mailed. Nearly all of them declare their inability to estimate the extent of the damage, and the belief that it is likely to show a marked improvement during April. The weather since April 1 has been warmer, but it is yet so dry that the plant has made little if any growth. Three per cent. of the wheat and 7 per cent of the clover meadow and pastures will be plowed up. The condition of wheat is reported at 89 per cent, and of meadows and pastures 88 per cent. The condition of live stock is: Horses, 97; cattle, 95; sheep, 97; and swine, 96 per cent. The prospects for an average crop of apples is 90 per cent.

Reports have been received of the quantity of wheat marketed by farmers during the month of March at 218 elevators and mills. The total number of bushels reported marketed is 808,-254, of which 275,420 bushels were marketed in the first or southern tier of counties, 217,209 bushels in the second tier, 107,210 bushels in the third tier, 168,308 bushels in the forth tier, 97,757 bushels in the fifth and sixth tiers, and 102,350 bushels in the northern counties. At thirty-one elevators and mills, or 17 per cent of the whole number from which reports have been received, there was no wheat marketed during the month. The total number of bushels of wheat reported marketed in August, September, October, November, December, January, February, and March is 10,788,000, or about 41 per cent of the crop of 1886. The number of bushels reported marketed in the same months in 1885 and 1886 was 12,024,524, or 39 per cent of the crop of 1885. For these months in 1885–6 reports were received from about 45 per cent, and in 1886–7 from about 51 per cent of the elevators and mills in the southern four tiers of counties.

Circuit Court.

The circuit court convened at the court house on Monday, Judge Smith presiding, and the following business has been tansacted as we go to press:

The people vs. Geo. Taylor, alias Geo. Holtz, larceny, plead guilty.

The people vs. Jas. Montgomery, plead guilty to the second count of the information.

The people vs. Henry Martin, plead guilty of assault and battery, and entered into his own recognizance to appear at next term.

The people vs. Guy Howe, Frank Osborne, Clinton McGlinsey and Harry Samson, charged rape, plead not guilty.

The people vs. Harry Swartz, Walter Swartz, Charles Slater, William Slater, John Laghe and Charles Parks, arraigned and plead not guilty and the trial of Harry Swartz and Walter Swartz was continued until next term they giving bonds for their appearance.

The people vs. Claus Schultz, nolle prosique entered.

Charles Kawalka vs. village of St. Joseph. Judgment set out and a new trial granted.

The following cases were continued until next term: John H. Bunker vs. Henry C. Lane; Bradford Tober, et al vs. Clinton G. Cribbs; Milton Olmstead vs. estate of Charles Kruger; Samuel Rosebaum vs. John F. Todd et al; Joel Blakeman vs. Charles W. Stahlin; In re estate Simeon Bradbury; Leonard Parce vs. A. D. Stowe; Wm. C. Gowely vs. Joel H. Wicker; Roslinda Redding vs. Curtis H. Lamb.

Altman & Co. vs. John Hilderbrand. Judgement for plaintiff for $80.29 and costs.

Isaac Altman, et al vs. George Berrman. Judgment for defendant.

The people vs. Wade Hurris, plead guilty to the charge of affray and was fined $1 and costs, taxed at $14.

Petition of Albert Burkhe and Harrietta Burkhe in regard to lot 7 block 28, Benton Harbor, granted.

Benjamin Peckham vs. Elizabeth Hoag, assumpsit, judgment for plaintiff for $6,000.

August Anderson a native of Sweden was admitted to citizenship.

Charles Hillman vs. John C. Schwenk, assumpsit, being tried by jury as we go to press.—*Berrien Springs Journal.*

State Items.

There is hydrophobia in Ontonogon County.

The Allegan county outlook for peaches is excellent.

Ann Arbor is making a strong effort to enforce the Sunday law.

A seven-foot vein of coal has been struck near Union City.

Now the story is being told of a Cheboygan boarding house keeper who has drawn $15,000 in a lottery.

Wayland will take the benefit of Michigan local option law and will have no saloon this year.

Three Rivers has a bonded and floating debt of $5,500 and wants $3,000 more to meet current expenses.

The Wisconsin shore was seen inverted over the lake at Grand Haven Monday, and was a beautiful mirage.

Two swans were killed in Ranson a few days since, either of which measured eight feet from tip to tip.

It is pretty evident that a healthy public sentiment is on the increase at Muskegon. From May, 1884 to May, 1885, $9,562.21 was expended for the poor and this sum had fallen from May, 1886 to May, 1887, to $4,452.14, a decrease of a little over $5,000. It shows that with the increase of population, pauperism (whether from a decadence of laziness or other causes unknown) has actually decreased over 50 per cent in less than two years.—*Kalamazoo Telegraph* Perhaps the poor-master had something to do with it.

The Ypsilanti Dress Stay Manufacturing Company employs seventy hands and is turning out 43,000 dress stays a day. Notwithstanding this, they cannot keep up with orders.

John Blair, a farmer near Kalamazoo, was burning a log heap, Tuesday, when his clothes caught fire and he was burned to death.

The present prospect is that the Crouch murder case will never come to trial. The Prosecuting Attorney says he lacks the necessary evidence to convict and will not proceed until he can procure it.

Newaygo is in a bad plight. Boston creditors closed the Newaygo Furniture Company's works, Tuesday, throwing 250 men out of employment. It is but a few days since the same creditors closed the Newaygo Manufacturing Co., and now not a wheel is turning in that village.

Five ladies are students in the university law department. One of these is a native of the Sandwich Islands, where her father is a prominent lawyer. Two others are married and are classmates with their husbands, who don't get much chance to go out at night with the boys.—*Detroit Journal.*

George W. Harrington of Kalamazoo has just returned from Chicago, where he submitted to an operation which was successful in removing from the region of the kidneys a 40-calibre Enfield rifle ball, sent there by Johnnie Reb in our late unpleasantness.

J. E. Long of Atlas, Genesee county, on Easter Sunday ate fifty-one eggs at one time. The next evening in a store there he ate two pounds of sugar, one-half pound of crackers and fifteen eggs, and that was just after he had eaten his supper. On top of all this comes the report that the pork market is very dull.

Poultry items; Mrs. D. F. Giles of Ann Arbor has 30 hens which gave her 79 dozen eggs from Jan. 1 to Mar. 22, and she now gets over 20 eggs daily and some of the chickens are last August pullets. Wm. O. Cork of Keeler, Van Buren county, has 70 hens which gave him 140 dozen eggs from Jan. 15 to Mar. 15. They had only a moderately warm house and barn in which to run.

The latest swindle is worked like this: A man who proposes to take all your spring chickens at a big price, when three months old, paying part in advance. If the farmer has not already been victimized by like schemes he bites very readily and signs a contract, which in the course of time turns up in the shape of a note. If you have occasion to sign a written agreement, write it yourself on your own paper if you are dealing with a stranger. Then the blank dodge can't be worked.

E. Woodman of Paw Paw, who is one of the most extensive breeders of Percheron horses in the state, sold 37 of these animals during the past year. He is also the owner of a variegated team which will cause much amusement when he drives it out, as it consists of "Monarch," a 1,700-pound Norman, and "Jumbo," a woolly little Shetland that could almost be concealed in his overcoat pocket.—*Detroit News*

The 4th of April was the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the township of Lenox, Macomb county. One of the pioneers, Justice R. Crandall, was present. He also attended the first township election and was elected justice of the peace and served the town in this capacity ever since except during four years, when he was treasurer of Macomb county. He has also served the township as supervisor twelve years. At the last election he was again elected a Justice and he is now in his 82d year with a clear head and a sound body.

Dr. Gibbs was yesterday at Roe's island in the Kalamazoo river, between Comstock and Galesburg, a tract of land perfectly flat and which is overflowed each year. He carefully examined the celebrated triangular Indian mound, or, more properly, a mound builder's elevation. It is almost perfectly proportioned and over 300 yards around at the base, is over 20 feet high in its highest part, almost perfectly level on top. The doctor has examined various mounds in Newaygo county and considers this the most wonderful of the lot.

The following new phase of graveyard insurance from Coldwater appears in the Detroit Journal, Saturday: Clark H. Thomas, dealer in second-hand goods, was arrested to-day on a charge of attempting to bribe W. Cole to kill C. Davis, to obtain an insurance on Davis's life of $2,000. Davis is 70 years old and in the employ of Thomas. Cole made arrangements with the complaining witness to secrete himself under a lounge, and then Cole talked the killing over with Thomas, who agreed to give him $200 for the job. Bail was fixed at $3,000; examination the 19th.

A curious freak—almost a paradox—was witnessed on the Capitol building during the prevailing high winds Friday noon. On both wings the flags were floating to the breeze in absolutely contrary directions—one north and one south—while from the flag staff at the east front of the building the starry banner was waving directly east. Three flags on three different parts of the big building, one floating north, one south and one east, yet the wind blowing at the rate of twenty miles an hour from the south southwest.—*Lansing Republican.*

A. F. Howe & Son had a contract with the Bardeen Paper company of Kalamazoo to furnish 500,000 bricks for the new paper mill at Otsego. They had a freight rate over the Lake Shore road of 71 cents per 1,000, and had filled only a small part of the order. Monday, under the provisions of the inter-state commerce act, the rates were advanced to $1.40, a figure which blows the brickmakers out of water, so far as the above contract is concerned. As the freight tariff effects all shipments to this point, the effect is to raise the price of brick in this town from $6 to $8. The yards here will run with eight men instead of twenty-five, and for five weeks, to supply home trade only, instead of the full season. — *Detroit News.* Similar stories come from nearly every trade, and the effect of the country is any thing but pleasant from a business standpoint.

PLANT ACCLIMATIZATION.

Failure of the Watercress—The Thistle in Australia—The Sweetbriar.

Our failures in the acclimatization of vegetable life have almost always been due to sentiment. The useful plants and trees have, as a rule, flourished admirably. For example, Mr. J. A. Froude states in his "Oceana" that the oats, barley, peas, beans and potatoes were produced in such luxuriance in Ballarat that he could believe Herodotus' account of the crops grown on the plains of Babylon. A reaping machine had stopped in a field of oats, the stems of which stood up like a wall, and seemed as if no horse could force a passage through them. For seventeen successive years the ground had been cropped and not a particle of manure had been put upon it. The strangest point about it was that there were no weeds, and Mr. Froude offers the rather bold suggestion that "weeds are said to be a product of high civilization and do not exist in nature."

Almost the only failure in useful plants has been the watercress. Introduced some years ago into New Zeland, it has spread as rapidly as did the "American weed" in our own country, choking up the rivers and involving the annual outlay of many thousand pounds in keeping the rivers sufficiently clear for navigable purposes. Otago and Canterbury have been severe sufferers from the watercress. Sentiment, however, has always been a deadly foe to the colonist; for example, some thirty years ago a Scotch emigrant to Australia took with him a thistle in a flower pot. Great were the rejoicings among the Scotch colonists, a dinner was given in in honor of the national plant, and it was then carefully transferred to the soil. Now it has played the same part on land as the watercress in the rivers, and has rendered whole tracts of land useless. It defies all attempts at extirpation and great sums of money are paid yearly in restraining the once welcomed plant. That the thistle would probably become an injurious plant ought to have been anticipated, and the very seeds should have been prohibited as relentlessly as we prohibit the Colorado beetle.

But who would have thought that the sweetbriar could do any harm? At home we are only too glad to have it in our gardens, and a sweetbriar hedge is a thing of joy and an object of justifiable pride. No one, therefore, would blamed the missionary and his wife who took with them a plant of sweetbriar as a fragrant memorial of their garden in the old country. But when set in the fresh rich soil of Australia that plant grew with almost savage fury. It drove great roots into the ground, developed itself from a shrub into a tree, and spread with such alarming rapidity that it is quite as troublesome as the thistle.

Tasmania, which is to the mainland of Australia what the Isle of Wight is to England, has suffered terribly from the sweetbriar. New Zealand has fared no better. Mr. Froude states that it is a worse foe to the agriculturist than the native fern. "At home so chary of growth, it expands here into vast bushes, becomes a weed and spreads like a weed. It overruns whole fields in two or three seasons, will turn a cleared farm into an impenetrable thicket, and has to be torn out with cart ropes and teams of horses." The reason for this astonishing growth of the thistle and sweetbriar is the same as that which accounts for the fecundity of the rabbit and sparrow. The rich and fertile soil affords the plants abundance of food, and the native flora is so feeble that the sturdy intruders have no rivals to check their progress.—Longman's Magazine.

The Earth's "Ups and Downs."

A few stray indications here and there show that the creation of the world is as yet far from complete. We know that the Andes have subsided 220 feet in seventy years. Only two years ago islands disappeared and other islands took their places in the straits of Sunda. Less than seventy years ago a district 2,000 miles square, suddenly plunged beneath the Indian ocean, with all its inhabitants, their homes, their cities and their forts, and has never reappeared. The coast of Greenland is known to be slowly sinking into the sea. So is the coast of Sweden and Norway, though the subsidence is slower. Chinese geographers report remarkable changes in the configuration of their coast since their first maps were drawn. But these changes are so slow and so slight that they escape the notice of all but scientific observers. The mass of mankind believe that the earth is firm. Science, however, preserves the record of alternate upheavals and depressions more vast than anything which appears to be going on now.—San Francisco Call.

The Fuel of the Future

It is a fact well known in manufacturing circles that the vast bulk of the heat contained in coal is wasted. Only fourteen out of the hundred parts of carbon is actually utilized. Hence, one of the problems of chemistry has been to get more power, in the way of heat and light, out of a given quality of coal. Professor T. S. C. Lowe claims to have solved this problem, a matter which is of vast importance, if it is a fact. The process is to pulverize the coal, and, in converting it into a gas, the coal is reduced to a powdered form so fine that it will float in the atmosphere, and it is carried into the burning furnace by a current of air artificially produced. In the powdered form everything is consumed, as it makes no smoke and leaves no ashes. This would utilize the mountains of so-called waste, now piled up near coal mines and manufactories.

But Professor Lowe's invention goes farther. The coal is converted into a water gas. A ton of anthracite coal will generate from eighty to a hundred cubic feet of gas. The cost will be about 9 cents a cubic foot. This invention is already in use in the city of Troy, in the laundries of that place, and is also used for power and for heating and cooking in hotels and restaurants. The gas furnished is non-luminous and resembles that from alcohol. It has no odor and is intensely hot. These facts have come out in a report to the Scranton board of trade, which calls the new invention anthracite gas. The result will be a marvelous economy in the heating of houses and the cooking of food, while one ton of coal will go as far as a hundred of tons nowadays.—Demorest's Monthly.

Dental Caries in Bakers.

Professor Dr. Hesse, of Leipsic, in The Deutsche Monatschrift, points out the deplorable condition of the teeth of bakers, and says that he is often able to tell the profession of the patients by the condition of their teeth. The caries is soft and rapidly progressive. The principal parts attacked are the labial and buccal surfaces of the teeth, commencat the cervix and rapidly extending to the grinding surface. The approximal surfaces do not seem to be attacked more than in other patients. He believes the disease to be due to the inhalation of flour dust, the caries being caused by the action of an acid which is formed in the presence of fermentable carbohydrates.—Scientific American.

The Patriarch of Jerusalem.

The patriarch of Jerusalem is thus described by one who has just paid him a visit: "He is one of the most kingly men I ever saw, meeting one's conception of King David's appearance in middle life (he is about 55 years old) very strong in every way, and tender-hearted and affectionate as strong."—Chicago Herald.

The poor imagine that the rich live in paradise. I know that the most of them live in a gilded hell.—Col. Bob Ingersoll.

TRUTH. — Dr. Brewer is known throughout the country as the only physician in a special line of practice that has proved himself for any length of time successful, candid and skillful. If suffering from any disease and desire to be treated by a physician that performs all he agrees and makes no charges unless medicines are positively required, go see Dr. Brewer on his next visit at the Bond House in Niles, on Tuesday the 26th of April. Consultations free.

Senator Sherman recently paid $30,-000 for a piece of property in Findly, Ohio, which is now worth $125,000.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

The new directory of St. Louis contains 142,670 names. This would indicate a population of 428,000.

Riches will never take wings and fly away, if you sprinkle the salt of economy and prudence on his tail.—Pretzel's Weekly.

A Canadian magistrate fined himself $1 for not cleaning the snow from his sidewalk.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all skin Eruption, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by W. H. Keeler. 22y1

Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker wants to be a police commissioner of New York, and give ladies half the places as patrolmen.

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be cured by administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects result from its administration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio. 42y1

Senator Palmer will build a hall for the G. A. R. posts of Detroit at his own expense.

FITS.—All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931, Arch St., Phila., Pa. 9y1

There are 60,000 women farmers in Ireland.

Accidents

and how to deal with them, and other valuable medical information, will be found in Dr. Kaufmann's great Medical Work; excellent colored plates. Send three two-cent stamps to pay to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free.

"Does your mother wear a switch?" asked an inquisitive lady. "Yes," replied little Johnny, "but she always uses her slipper."

The removal of Prof. Sanborn, of N. H., after being pronounced incurable by a score of physicians, from Los Vegas, N. M., to his home, was effected administering Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic, which has restored him to his former good health.

Frank James has gone to Denison, Texas, to live.

A Captain's Fortunate Discovery—4.

Capt. Coleman, schr. Weymouth, plying between Atlantic City and N. Y., has been troubled with a cough so that he was unable to sleep, and was induced to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. It not only gave him instant relief, but allayed the extreme soreness in his breast. His children were similarly affected and a single dose has the same happy effect. Dr. King's New Discovery is now the standard remedy in the Coleman household and on board the scooner. Free Trial Bottles of this Standard Remedy at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store.

William T. Coleman, of California, Dana's latest candidate for the Presidency, has a fortune of $20,000,000.

Rev. C. F. Brooks

says that his little girl is troubled with malaria very severely, and that since he gave her Sulphur Bitters, he never thinks of leaving New York for his summer resort without a few bottles, for they always cure his family, and are far superior to quinine.

Put camphor on cold-sores when they first come, and that may heal them, or prevent them from developing.

The Public Interested.

When manufacturers of an article are asking the public to consume their wares, it is indeed refreshing to know that they are reliably endorsed, as illustrated by the united endorsement of Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic and Liver Pills by the druggists of St. Paul.

Mme. Patti pays $110 per day for her apartments in New York.

Indispensable to the Toilet.

Darbys Prophylacic Fluid cures chafing, eruptions and inflamation of all kinds; cures inflamed or sore eyes; relieves pains from bites or stings of insects and sore feet; destroys all taint or offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body; cleanses and whitens the skin. Used as a denifrice it purifies the breath; preserves the teeth and cures toothache; sore gums and canker. A little of the Fluid in the water used in bathing is very refreshing and especially beneficial to the sick.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Renews her Youth.—4.

Mrs. Phœbe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. Now I am free from all pain and soreness, and am able to do all my own housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth, and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, only 50c., at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store.

"You will want to enter something for the county fair, I suppose, Mr. Hayseed?" said the Chairman of the agricultural society. "Wall, yes," replied Mr. Hayseed; "you kin put me down for the biggest hog in the county."

Enjoy Life.

What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glens and oceans, and thousands of means of enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up disheartened, discouraged and worn out with disease, when there is no occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfactory proof, that *Green's August Flower*, will make them free from disease, as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint are the direct causes of seventy-five per cent. of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of *August Flower* will prove its wonderful effect. Sample bottles, 10 cents. Try it. 1

Van Buren County claims to be the banner Prohibition county, having given the largest majority for the amendment.

MARRIED,

Thursday, April 21, 1887,

Daisy Springstock

to

Marcus Lowe.

AT HOME

After April 22, 1887,

at

G. W. NOBLE'S,

Buchanan, Mich.

SPRINGSTOCK–LOWE.

It is pleasure analloyed to announce the union of this accomplished and popular couple. We know each finds in the other an affinity making the whole complete and symmetrical. Our Daisy Spring Stock has lost none of her charming attributes, but only enhanced her attractiveness by becoming Low(e), while a popular Mark(us) Lowe has taken to himself the one thing needful to fix him for a needful career among the prudent and experienced buyers of Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. Remember the Daisy Spring Stock and Mark Us Low have become one and the same, and on and after April 22 they are at your service in the shape of hundreds of seasonable bargains, to be found only at

NOBLE'S.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

A RELIABLE REMEDY *For Sick Stomach, Torpid Liver, Bilious Headache, Costiveness,* Tarrant's Effervescent **Seltzer Aperient**

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

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

A BUSY LIFE.

A Former Superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Madison.

Yes, it is a familiar face. It is also the face of a man whose head is put on right and whose heart was not spoiled in the making.

Dr. Frank B. Brewer was for some years a much respected resident of Fort Atkinson, this state, and twenty years ago or more he was the most kindly, honest and efficient superintendent of the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, at Madison, ever had. A few days since we met a lady who was at the Home while Dr. Brewer was the superintendent. She said: "If all men were as true hearted and faithful to their trusts as my old superintendent, this earth would be a very heaven." All over Wisconsin, and in many sections outside of the state, there are men and women who, as orphan boys and girls, were under the charge of Dr. Frank Brewer, who look up to and honor him as among the truest and best friends they ever had. For twenty years he has been a successful physician, and the people of his old state are always glad to meet him and to know that fortune is smiling upon him.—*Milwaukee Sunday Telegraph, Feb. 6, 1887.*

Job Printing Of every description, at the RECORD STEAM PRINTING HOUSE. Warranted to give satisfaction

DODD'S GERMAN COUGH BALSAM.

Just the thing for your cold.

TRY IT AND BE CONVINCED.

Dodd's Vegetable Liver Pills!

THE BEST LIVER MEDICINE

Of the kind on the market. Both warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by all Druggists and by Proprietors.

Dr. E. S. DODD & SON,

Druggists and Booksellers.

BURPEE'S and Flower Poultry, Bees, FLOWERS, address on a **SEEDS,** **FARM ANNUAL FOR 1887** Will be sent FREE to all who write for it. It is a Handsome Book of 128 pages, with hundreds of illustrations, Three Colored Plates, and tells all about THE BEST Garden, Farm Bulbs, Plants, Thoroughbred Stock and Fancy describes RARE NOVELTIES in VEGETABLES and of real value, which cannot be obtained elsewhere. Send postal for the most complete Catalogue published, to **W. ATLEE BURPEE & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.**

AWHILE LONGER

We will give the good people of Buchanan a chance to buy

Boots AND Shoes!

ALMOST FOR NOTHING!

When East a few days ago we found a firm on the brink of bankruptcy. To save his commercial standing he sold all his

BOOTS AND SHOES

to us at our own price. Now we are able to

Cut Prices Again!

We will sell at

PRICES NEVER HEARD OF IN MICHIGAN!

Call and Look at Our Stock.

Boys' Fine Boots at $1.25 per pair.

EMIL STROH,

Successor to Scott & Brownfield.

GO TO THE OLD RELIABLE

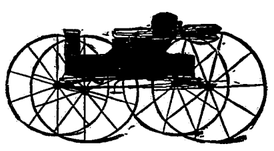
Corner Drug Store

For the Largest Stock and Best Prices, on

Books, Stationery, Dolls, Plush Goods, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles.

SPECIAL PRICES IN

BIBLES AND ALBUMS.



WOOD & HOFFMAN,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

"Champion" Cow Milker!

LATEST IMPROVED PATENT.

The Only Perfect Self-Acting Cow Milker in the World. It does not injure the Cow's Teats.

THE "CHAMPION" COW MILKER!

Is indispensable to all who Own Cows. It will milk any cow in from 3 to 5 minutes effectually. Cows like its operation better than Hand-Milking.

Beware of Worthless Imitations.

Endorsed and used by the Leading Dairymen of the United States. Sent on receipt of $2.00

Address NEW YORK DAIRY COMPANY, 4 West 22d St., New York.

The best Hartford and Lowell Ingrain Carpets, all wool, for 65 cents per yard, at Boyle & Baker's.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, APRIL 21, 1887.

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

W. TRENBETH,

THE TAILOR.

HAS A FINE STOCK OF

Foreign and Domestic

Cloths and Suitings,

And will make them up in the latest styles at very low prices.

Come and Examine.

Buchanan Markets.

Hay—$5 @ $10 per ton.
Butter—18c.
Eggs—10c.
Lard—8c.
Potatoes—50c.
Onions—95 @ $1.00
Salt, retail—$1.20
Flour—$3.60 @ $5.60 per bbl.
Honey—12½ @ 14c.
Live poultry—4 @ 6c.
Wheat—75 @ 77c.
Oats—28 @ 30c.
Corn—firm, 40c.
Beans—$1.00 @ $1.20.
Clover seed—$3.75
Buckwheat—40 @ 45c.
Buckwheat flour—$2.25.
Dressed pork—$6.00 per cwt.

THE May Graham has commenced her season's work on the river.

THE Berrien county fair will be held in Niles, Sept. 27, 28, 29 and 30.

MISS HULDAH HAHN is going to Chicago to pursue her studies in music.

JOEL STARR, of Stevensville, has been granted an increase of pension.

MRS. RINO, of Coloma, is in Buchanan visiting her daughter, Mrs. John Hames.

SOME of our citizens went to Niles Friday evening to hear the Mendelsohn Quintet concert.

MISS EDITH FOX will go Monday to Chicago to continue her study of elocution.

ST. JOSEPH is reported to have two hundred cases of German measles within her borders.

CITY property must be very cheap in Niles. The Star advertises a house and lot for sale for $200.

MRS. L. P. ALEXANDER has been for a business trip to the home of her father, Belfast, New York.

MR. W. A. PALMER has received the appointment as Deputy Sheriff for this place.

A YOUNG lad has been making himself at home at Tom Barnes' since Monday.

THE MENTONE, (Ind.) Gazette, mailed us by Hayden Rea, announces that that town will bore for gas.

A COMPANY with $10,000 capital has been organized in Benton Harbor for the manufacture of cider.

AN Uncle Tom Cabin Company was meandering about the north end of this county the past week.

MRS. ELIZABETH CRAIG, of Industry, Ill., is here visiting her sister, Mrs. J. W. Nutt, they not having seen each other for over 34 years.

MISS LILLIE METZGAR, who has been living in St. Joseph the past year, is in town this week for a visit with her old friends.

OVER 1,600 of the Berrien County Republicans who voted the State ticket failed to support the party candidate for Circuit Judge at the late election.

AT the next spring election it will be in order to give the wood chuck a rest and turn the attention of bounty payers to the cat family.

WELLINGTON HALLECK and family expect to start for Iowa next Monday, with the expectation of making that state their future home.

MARRIED.—On the 16th inst., by Elder Wm. M. Roe at his residence in this village, Mr. Frederick Apple and Miss Alice Case, both of Weesaw, Mich.

MARRIED.—At the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. S. L. Hamilton, April 20, Erwin E. Simmons, of Hastings, Mich., and Miss Mirtie May Rose.

MEN competent to hold village office in Benton Harbor appear to be scarce. The citizens have found it necessary to heap five of them onto one man.

MRS. CHARLES A. NUTT, of Hastings, Mich., is here visiting her husband's parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nutt.

MRS. LOTTIE V. BISHOP, of Cedar Creek, Barry Co. Mich., is here visiting her grand parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Nutt.

MRS. CHAS. DIGGINS fell through a trap door into the celler of their home, Saturday evening, and was quite severely bruised.

THE election of officers of the lodge I. O. G. T. will be held next Monday evening, and all members are requested to attend.

BURTON PRETTYMAN, of Berrien Springs and John Stevens of Watervliet were granted an increase of pension.

D. C. NASH is improving his Oak street property by the erection of a piaza over the front. A model of modern architecture.

THE Niles City treasury received $4,455 liquor tax during the past year, and the interest on her bonded debt costs $2,580, and support of City poor $1,088.83.

THE Palladium refers to Hi. Strong as the "Egyptian traveler and footwear plenipotentiary." Hi. may be able to stand all of that title; his shoulders are broad.

WALTER G. STEVENS, at one time recognized as the leading horticulturist in the west, died recently near Richmond, Ind. He lived in St. Joseph, Mich., for 18 years following 1831.

THE next teacher's examination for this county will be a special at Berrien Springs, on the last Friday in April, after that there will be no more until the last Friday in August.

MR. CHARLES BLATCHLEY was in town Friday on his way to Manistee, where he has secured a situation. He will remove his family from South Bend to that city in a few weeks.

PEACH orchards are being replanted on the lake shore and there is a prospect that we may again have our old time peach crops, when peaches were as plentiful as apples.

MR. GEORGE CHURCHILL was in Vandalia Monday to assist in adjusting a small loss by the Berrien and Cass County City and Village Mutual Insurance Company.

DIED.—Mr. Joseph Rhoades, an old resident of Portage Prairie, died at the home of his nephew, Mr. Sol. Rough, in this place, Saturday, after a short sickness of pneumonia, aged 82 years.

A BENTON HARBOR man is getting a large share of notoriety throughout the State by keeping a small boy wheeling wood a whole half day and then settling with him with a nickel.

ANOTHER of Ed. Bates' children, a little girl mentioned last week as being afflicted with diphtheria, died last Thursday. Others of the family are still in a precarious condition.

MR. J. M. STETLER has been for some time worrying his brain over a new fangled arrangement for a boat paddle. He will most likely not get rich out of it.

THE many friends of Mrs. Kendall will be delighted to know she is in Buchanan for a visit. She arrived from Chicago on the noon train, yesterday, looking quite well. *

SATURDAY saw more teams in Buchanan than before in a number of weeks. Not being room on Front street for them the side streets were lined, almost equal to circus day.

THERE is a prospect that a large flouring mill will soon be erected in Watervliet. The water power and twenty acres of land has been sold to Benton Harbor parties who will improve it.

WHEAT and grass in this vicinity are suffering for want of rain, a commodity not yet seen in quantities to be of any value this spring. Farmers say that on clay ground the wheat is suffering badly from that cause.

WM. PERROTT POST G. A. R. under the instruction of the author, Mr. W. E. Stedman, is preparing the war play of the Confederate Spy, which will be given in Rough's Opera House, Friday and Saturday evenings, April 29 and 30.

THE Supervisor is on his annual round to discover the amount of property you own. An extra amount of work in gathering statistics has been added to his duties this year, which, while they will be valuable, nearly doubles the work of the assessor.

ST. JOSEPH, Mich., April 19.—Winter wheat in this section has been suffering for rain, and at present the appearances indicate two-thirds of a crop. Small fruits are looking well except late fruits, which promise three-fourths of a crop.

MRS. CORA H. HOLTON, of Fitchberg, Mass., who has been in California during the winter, is visiting in this place on her return to Massachusetts, the guest of Mr. A. Willard and family.

MR. F. W. HOWE is the owner of three sows who claim mothership to 45 pigs. This is beaten by a Poland China of Danby who introduced into this world the other day 21 piglets, making 49 all told within a year.

SHERIFF STERNS was in this place Saturday and levied on the rolling stock of the St. Joseph Valley railroad, on a warrant from the Auditor General for state taxes, and will sell the property next week Friday, April 29. Chance for some one to buy a few palace cars cheap.

IT is said the Michigan Central car shops, now located at Michigan City, are to be removed to Niles. This will be another boom for Berrien County if true. So many stories have been told about Michigan Central improvements in prospect for Niles that it is better to await developements before building too high hopes.

DIED.—Mr. Moses D. Burke, for many years a resident of this vicinity, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Eli Helmick, in this place, Monday, aged 74 years. Mr. Burke was a widower and left four sons and four daughters, all grown. The latter are Mrs. Helmick and Mrs. Edward Barnhart of this place, Mrs. John McCombs of South Bend, Mrs. Chas. Eulkerson, of Clay township, Ind. The sons are Wayne Burke of this place, Lute Burke in Nebraska, Andrew Burke in Kansas and Moses Burke.

NOTICE—There will be a special meeting of the Common Council of the village of Buchanan, at their rooms in Engine house No. 1, on Tuesday evening, April 26, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of making another change in the water course or creek, on Day's Avenue, from south of Roe Street to near the Major House. All parties interested and especially tax payers are earnestly requested to be present and take part in the discussions.

GEO. CHURCHILL, President.

THE Alma Record publishes the proceedings of the Council of that place for $32 a year. The Council in Buchanan has had as an excuse for not letting the people know what they are doing, that to pay $25 for publishing their proceedings in two papers would be extravagant with the people's money.

DIED.—At her home three and one half miles northwest of Hills Corners, April 3, at 11 o'clock a. m., Mrs. Mary A. Shong aged 37 years. She leaves a husband, one child and other relatives to mourn her loss. She has been an invalid for nearly two years, bearing her suffering very patiently until death came to her relief.

THE Women's Branch Missionary Society of St. Joseph Conference will convene in the U. B. Church of Buchanan, April 27, 1887. There will be delegates from all parts of the Conference. Bishop N. Castle will deliver the annual address on Wednesday evening. All are invited.

THE plant of eels made by the fish commissioner appears to be doing better service than that of any other fish. Those planted in this county are quite frequently seen, and some left with the writer two years since are now known to have grown to two feet in length from little three inch wigglers.

LIST of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending April 14; Mr. Frank Bennett, Miss Hayel Clifford, James R. Graham, Mr. G. W. Howe, Miss Mary Miller, Mrs. D. Pangborn. Postal cards, Mr. Thomas Williams.

J. L. RICHARDS, P. M.

THE rape case from this place was on trial, at Berrien Springs, yesterday. Osborn and McGlinsey were discharged, and at our last report the jury was being given the case against Howe. Harry Samson demanded a separate trial, which has not yet commenced. It looks now as if it took some pretty rough deviltry to merit punishment in this country.

THE Niles Water Works Company are laying iron pipes between Niles and Barron lake and the prospects are good for a steady flow of water this summer. This valuable Niles institution has been the source of considerable annoyance by bursting pipes the last two years, and the city is to be congratulated on the prospect of permanent repairs.

THE WEATHER:—Following is our record of the temperature, as shown by our self-registering thermometer, for the week ending at 6:30 this morning:

	Max.	Min.	6:30
Friday	84	50	56
Saturday	61	36	36
Sunday	50	29	35
Monday	55	32	34
Tuesday	52	25	29
Wednesday	64	29	46
Thursday	61	40	42

THE Niles Democrat makes a smart attempt to show that the Republican party is not the friend of prohibition. After a lot of usual party bombast, follows with a quotation of the vote of a number of strong precincts which show, if anything, that wherever there is a democratic majority at previous elections there is found the adverse vote on the Amendment. The Democrat is welcome to all of the glory for its party it can squeeze out of that question.

WE note that the boys are getting pretty free with their sling shots once more. Since the arrest of three of them for injury done with these nuisances, they have been scarce until the warm weather brings them out once more. Better put them away, boys. The people of this town will not stand so much nonsense from these sling shots as they have without making trouble for some of you.

LAWRENCE, Van Buren County, by taking the benefit of our limited local option law is to have no saloon hereafter. The experience with some of the small villages in this county is that they have more and worse drunkenness without than with saloons, as the drinkers now buy their liquor by the pint and quart and never know enough to quit so long as they have any left, when with the saloon they took a few drinks and stopped.

THE trustees of Buchanan school met in this office, Tuesday evening. Mr. James DeVinney, the newly appointed janitor, having become dissatisfied with the position, the place was given Mr. Joseph Dempsey. The board also closed a contract with Prof. Aleshire for next year, at $1100, an advance of $100 over this year's salary. All but three of the other teachers were tendered their respective positions for another year at present salaries.

A. H. POTTER, of St. Joseph, has bought the plant of the Wedge, and will start a democratic paper in Benton Harbor. Benton Harbor has for the past few years been supplied with the smuttiest lot of democratic papers ever known in the county, and it is to be hoped that Mr. Potter will make an improvement in this line.

A FIRE in Coloma early Monday morning destroyed two business buildings, one of them occupied in the lower story by R. R. Hewson's store, and in the upper story by the Courier office and the editor's home. The other was occupied by the Mason's lodge, the lower room being vacant. The loss is estimated at about $5,000 partially insured. City and Village Mutual Company gets caught for about $500.

IT sounds considerably like a "chestnut," but the question of removal of the County Seat is coming up once more, with the proposition to place it at New Buffalo. We have it from one of the members who has counted noses and knows, that the question will go before the people this time, sure. The act of settling upon the point for the new County Capitol is where the break is made each time, and is likely to be again. If the move is to be made, the matter of convenience will decide the question in favor of New Buffalo, but if it be jockied out to the highest bidder, New Buffalo will not be the point.

As will be seen by a notice of special meeting of the Common Council in another column, by President Churchill, there is a proposition to change the course of the creek along Day's avenue, from the south side of Spencer & Barnes' works to the hotel, so that it shall run along the west instead of the east line of the lots facing the Avenue at that place, making a straighter course from the rear of the Atwood lot to the tail race below the grist mill. The planking along the Avenue is rotting out, and will have to be replaced either by new planking every few years or an arch of Mason work, which will cost a half dozen times as much as to make the new channel. It will also make a solid foundation for the sidewalk, which is now not very solid. Mr. Churchill has estimates for both the arch and the new channel, and will lay them before the meeting. The new channel will have another advantage of improving the property by taking the creek from the front to the rear, leaving the front in good shape for building.

THIS from the St. Joseph department of the Palladium indicates that you should leave the revolver with your wife, who should have a good training in its use, when you leave her at home alone.

Thieves and thugs are again in the land. Wednesday night about ten o'clock one of them made an unsuccessful attempt to break into the house of Mrs. L. M. Wilkinson. No one was at home at the time except Mrs. Wilkinson and Maggie, who were awakened by a man walking around the house. A bedroom window was up on the first floor, but the blinds were closed. Mrs. Wilkinson opened the blinds to investigate, when the fellow rose up and demanded admittance in a very insulting manner. In the meantime Maggie slipped out of the house and called for help, which was promptly responded to by John Listle, Herman Schneider and Jed Willson, but the intruder being frightened made his escape. About one hour later Mrs. Henry Moore, living on Wayne street, went out to get some fresh water and was met at the door by a rough looking fellow who gave her a stunning blow, laying her flat on her back. Her children gave the alarm and the fellow as before made his escape.

Resolutions of Condolence.

Died, at the residence of their parents, three and one-half miles north of Buchanan, on Tuesday and Thursday, April 12 and 14, 1887, Aden and Bertha Bates, aged 7 and 9 years. Following are the resolutions passed by the school of which they were members:

WHEREAS, God in his wisdom and providence did remove by death, two of the loved members of this school; therefore,

Resolved, That in the death of Aden and Bertha Bates we deeply mourn their absence from their classes, yet we believe that our loss is their gain; also,

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and friends of our departed pupils and classmates, and our prayer is that with them we may meet Aden and Bertha where parting, pain and death will never disturb.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be furnished the newspaper for publication.

F. G. LEWIS, Teacher.

PUPILS.

Addie Kelsey.	Dora Rollings.
Edward Kelsey,	Clinton McCollum.
Ira Bradley.	Harry Zerbe.
May Zerbe.	Earnest Gazley.
Leonard Gazley.	Cora Zerbe.

THREE OAKS ACORNS.

One inch snow April 18, 1887.

J. L. McKee and family returned from Lansing on Saturday last, but his face was not seen on our streets much, as he went back to attend to business Monday.

A. C. Paine says he has the band just where he wants them now to furnish good music on any and all occasions.

Many buildings are being started this week and the sound of hammer and saw is heard in all parts of town.

Mustache raising has become quite a business with our young men this spring. USUR.

GALIEN ITEMS.

The new village Council have buckled on the corporation harness, and commenced work. Isaac Harvey is again Marshal, and W. C. Hicks is village attorney.

A brother and sister of Elder Scott are again visiting in Galien.

T. N. Chilson is making some changes in his house. Mrs. C. improves the opportunity to visit her parents near Coldwater.

The three lectures against mormonism have been delivered by Elder Hicks. Elder Scott is replying. "When the mists have rolled away, so we can see the battle field," will notify you as to results.

The "Sun," "The Independent," and dear Brother Hicks, all deal out a dose of bitters for poor Nemo. Let us analyze and see what it all is about. First, The Sun says, "We are having a number of petty lawsuits growing out of some bad blood during election day." When bad blood and bad whisky are mixed, you may safely look for trouble. It seems that attorney Hicks considered the law suits "petty", for when the counsel for defense moved to quash the proceedings, he consented without a murmur. "Jol Josh", of The Independent, comes at us thus: "He seems to have a particular spite towards Rev. Hicks, a gentlemen who is admired, respected, and beloved by many of our citizens", etc. Cannot the same be said of Carter Harrison and his constituents? Continuing, he says, "and as for the recent speech, there is room to differ, as many who were in attendance were highly pleased with the frank and courteous manner in which the learned gentleman treated the subject." This savors of taffy. Were the "many" included in the 171 who voted "No" on the Prohibition amendment? And now we will sharpen our borrowed pencil, salivate on our hands, and stop in the first statement of Rev. Hicks' letter, over his own signature, where he says, "Nemo has used the columns of your paper since I came to this place, to persistently attack and impugn the motives of myself and society, a large, respectful and well-behaved body of people." Now, please remember that I have not heretofore written a word in these columns refering to any member of his "society"? But, if any unpleasant story should be started, reflecting on any member of said society, would not another affidavit make it all right? With regard to that speech, the audience who listened know that report was not overdrawn. If the gentleman chooses to write over his own name, I do not object.

When I found a new church, I shall name it—what name would I choose for it? "If any one asks you tell them you don't know." NEMO.

The County Atlas.

Mr. Graves has put the last finishing touch to his new atlas; every change that has taken place in ownership or of any character has been noted and it is a complete map of the county up to April 5, 1887. Some valuable statistics have been compiled, a good sketch of the early days in the county has been prepared and the location and date of the first settlement of each township with other valuable matter, that will always be of interest, has been added and the whole is now in the hands of a celebrated publisher of such works who can and will do everything necessary to make it the finest county atlas in the state.

The support so far offered has not been what Mr. Graves expected nor all that so good a map deserves. He cannot afford to bring it out unless he can be sure of a fair compensation, and as he sells it for a less price than such works command, and as things are "booming" in the business world there is no good reason why he should not receive a large number of subscribers. He is now looking around and will call on such people as should have the map and offer them a last chance. The moment he sees his way clear he will say "go ahead" and in a very short time we shall have a map of the Berrien county of to-day.

There should be no hesitation about taking hold of it as the work is all it purports to be and is worth four times its cost to any resident of the county. —*Berrien Springs Era.*

[Berrien Springs Journal.]

Rob Gillespie has sold his farm west of town to W. J. Jones, and bought the old homestead in Berrien township. ...It is said that a new democratic paper will soon be started at St. Joseph. The democrats in the entire north end of the county are without a representative sheet. The more the merrier.

Locals.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

As I shall remove to Niles, May 1, I offer for SALE or RENT my DWELLING HOUSE in Buchanan. Also two desirable Building Lots opposite thereto, all at a bargain.

J. J. VAN RIPER.

Dr. Elsie Anderson, of South Bend, will visit Buchanan every Wednesday, for the treatment of patients. Call at her office No. 18, Portage street. 3m2

WILL U. MARTIN will be in Buchanan, April 25, 1887, on his regular trip for Repairing Pianos and Organs. Orders may be left at Mrs. Hahn's residence, or address to him by mail, and receive prompt attention.

More new Millinery Goods received this week by

MRS. DUNNING & CO.

Buy Perforated Shelf Paper for you shelves, at the 3

P. O. NEWS STAND.

Now I can show you the best selection of Wool Dress Goods, at lowest prices. C. C. HIGH. 3

Job in Buttons, 10, 15, 20 cent Buttons, now only 5 cents per doz., at

HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 3

Best Canned Goods in town, at

BISHOP'S. 2

For Furniture of all kinds go to

MEACH & HUNT'S. 2

New Prints, new Ginghams, new Dress Goods, new Buttons, new Ribbons, new Curtains, new Laces, new Gloves and Corsets. To know how cheap you can buy Dry Goods, you must call at

BOYLE & BAKER'S. 7

For all New Trimmings and Fancy Buttons go to

C. C. HIGH'S. 6

Now for Hosiery, cheaper than ever, at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 5

All varieties of Baked Goods, at

BISHOP'S. 4

Fresh garden seeds of all kirds. Peas, corn, beans, raddish and onion seed in bulk. Call before buying elsewhere. E. MORGAN & CO. 4

Handsome dress cambrics are found at C. C. HIGH'S. 8

In gauze underwear we have got just what you want, for only 25 cents, at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 5

To know how cheap my hosiery is you will have to look. C. C. HIGH. 10

Stationery of ALL kinds, at the

P. O. NEWS STAND. 1

700 dollars in Cotton Hosiery. Cheaper than ever, at

C. C. HIGH'S. 13

Look at our Carpet Warp. 10

HIGH & DUNCAN.

Nobbiest stock of fancy Dress Goods, found at C. C. HIGH'S. 15

New Goods received daily, at

E. STROH'S.

Cheapest Embroideries, are found at C. C. HIGH'S. 17

Kirk's Savon Imperial Soap, 5 cents per bar, at BISHOP'S. 6

I make you the lowest prices on Ladies' Muslin Underwear, look at 20

C. C. HIGH'S.

I now offer for sale some of the best located and prettiest lots in the village, at a bargain. Now is the time to select ground to make you a nice home. Terms easy. JOHN GRAHAM. 5

Our prices on Cotton Dress Goods are very low. 23

C. C. HIGH.

Another arrival of spring millinery this week, at NELLIE SMITH'S.

Ladies if you will price our muslin underwear you will find the cheapest line in town, at 11

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

Have you seen HIGH & DUNCAN'S white shirts? Only 50 cents. 12

Carpets, Carpets. You will find a full line, at BOYLE & BAKER'S. 13

Just received an assortment of the very latest shapes in bonnet frames, at NELLIE SMITH'S.

SHOES & BOOTS!

NEW GOODS. NEW PRICES.

CHARLES A. SIMONDS & CO.,

Located at old WETHERBY Stand.

NILES, MICHIGAN.

Goods Sold on their Merit.

Formerly with NOBLE.

CHAS. A. SIMONDS, Manager.

Bargains in 25 cent hosiery for ladies. We show nine different varieties at that price, at C. C. HIGH'S. 6

Now for a bargain. Do you want a a dollar corset for 75 cents? If so go to

BOYLE & BAKER'S. 6

Dr. Warner and Ball corsets found, at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 4

To some one that wants a nice home I will sell my residence property cheaper than it will ever be offered again. Easy terms. GRAHAM. 9

There is a property of 16 acres, within the corporation limits of Buchanan, that would be very desirable for market gardening, or for some farmer who would like to have the benefits of our schools to educate his children. It is beautifully located, and has good comfortable buildings, well, cistern, etc. This property can be bought now at a bargain, in fact for less money than the buidings could be put there for. It is the cheapest property for the money we know of.

The best $2.00 Jersey in the state, found at C. C. HIGH'S. 8

Groceries at Blake's are cheap as the cheapest: 2

To find the Highest Price for Produce, call at BLAKE'S. 9

BLAKE has a fresh stock of Groceries, which will be sold at bottom prices. 6

The best 5 cent Cigar in Buchanan, the Pride, at W. H. KEELER'S. 2

School Books, at KEELER'S. 4

Dishes can be bought at 20 per cent below cost, at BLAKE'S. 8

A new lot of canned goods, call and see, at BLAKE'S. 10

One trial of the Pride will convince you that KEELER has the leading 5-cent Cigar

Feather trimming at 35 cents, all Colors, found, at C. C. HIGH'S 30

Mason & Hamlin organ, the best in the market, sold on quarterly payments of ten per cent of the purchase price per quarter, and no interest.

HOLMES & DAVID.

Call at E. Morgan & Co's for everything in the Grocery line, CHEAP FOR CASH.

E. MORGAN & CO.

You will save money by buying your goods at the FAIR. Dealers in nearly everything.

NEW STYLES IN WALL PAPER AT KEELER'S. 5

SHEET MUSIC.—Holmes & David have a large collection of Sheet music, vocal and instrumental, and will keep a supply on sale at Buchanan Music School.

FOR SALE.—I offer my house and lot on Days Avenue for sale at a bargain. Call at the premises.

w4 J. M. RUSSELL.

Keeler has his New Spring Stock of WALL PAPER. 7

FRESH BREAD will be kept at Blake's. 12

WALL PAPER at KEELER'S. 5

FOR RENT, with privilege of Purchasing, the rent to apply on purchase, a good Cabinet Organ.

J. G. HOLMES.

FOR RENT OR SALE.—A good reed organ. JOHN G. HOLMES.

Hats for 10,000. We are now receiving a very large line of hats, all descriptions, sizes and colors. Step in and see us. WEAVER & CO.

Ladies, we have all the late spring shades in dress goods. Come and see them, at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 17

FOR SALE.—One full blood short horn Durham Bull, one year old.

JOHN T. BECKWITH,
Galien, Mich.

All kinds of New Goods coming to

C. C. HIGH'S. 2

Lots of new goods, and prices very low, at GRAHAM'S. 11

GEO. WYMAN & CO.

CARPETS!

We recognize the fact that the price of the goods regulate the sale.

Wishing to increase our sales, we shall offer this season, Carpets at the lowest price ever named for them by anyone, notwithstanding the fact that wool is higher.

Double cotton chain, two ply Ingrain Carpets, 20, 25, 30 and 37½ cents.

Philadelphia extra super all wool Ingrain Carpets 55 cents.

Ivans, Deits & Magee extra super all wool Ingrain Carps 60 cents.

Thos. Leedom & Co.'s extra super all wool Ingrain Carpets 62½ cents.

Reed Carpet Co.'s extra super all wool Ingrain Carpets 65 cents.

Lowell Carpet Co.'s extra super all wool Ingrain Carpets 67½ cents.

Sanford's three ply all wool 75 cents.

Hartford three ply all wool 90 cents.

Alev. Smith & Son's Tapestry Brussels 50 cents.

Sanford's Tapestry Brussels 55 cents.

Alex. Smith & Son's best Tapestry Brussels 65 cents.

Roxbury Tapestry Brussels 75 cents.

One of the best makes five frame Body Brussels 85 cents.

Hartford five frame Body Brussels $1.

Lowell five frame Body Brussels $1.25.

Glenham Velvets $1 to $1.25.

This is no boy's play. We have the goods to deliver and during the month of March will make them ready to lay free of charge.

We invite you to come and trade with us. We do not ask you to come and pay us as much or more for goods than you can get them for elsewhere, but we ask you to come and buy our goods at a less price than others sell them for. There may be a few things we charge as much for as others, but three-fourths of our stock is a great deal less than you can get them for anywhere, so

COME AND SEE US.

GEO. WYMAN & CO.,

SOUTH BEND, IND.

W. H. KEELER,

—DEALER IN—

DRUGS AND MEDICINES!

Books, Stationery and Wall Paper.

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes,

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Fine Soaps, Sponges, Etc.

39 Front Street. Buchanan, Mich.

Millinery! Millinery!

Ladies, at all times during the season you will find new and fresh arrivals of

MILLINERY, HATS & BONNETS,

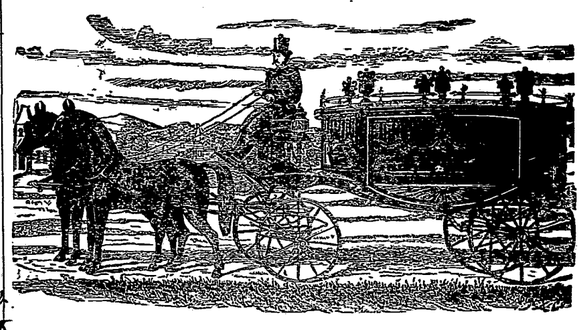
in latest shapes. Ribbons in latest shades.

Feathers, Flowers and Veilings.

With every dress Hat or Bonnet will give an elegant Hat Box. Will compete with any in prices. Call.

NELLIE SMITH.

UNDERTAKING!



C. H. BAKER

Has just put in a new and complete line of Undertaking goods, consisting of wood and cloth covered caskets, and a nice assortment of Ladies' and Gents' Burial Robes, and would be pleased to have you call and examine his stock before buying elsewhere.

As the gentle zephyrs of Spring begin to fan us we would respectfully call attention to the fact that we have the exclusive sale of Reed Spring Harrows, Deere Corn Cultivators, Gale Plows and Sulkys. Also, we have the largest and most complete line of Paints that has been in our city for many a day. Our stock of Hardware is complete, and prices always reasonable.

Give us a call. We aim to please.

Yours Truly,

ROE BROS.

C. B. TREAT,

Leading Grocer.

SPECIALTIES:

Fine Teas, Coffees, Cigars, Tobacco and Baker's Goods.

47 FRONT STREET,

BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN.

THE GERMAN ARMY.

SKETCH OF ITS MAKE UP AND ITS HISTORY.

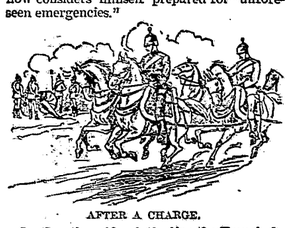
Changes Contemplated by Bismarck on Account of the Passage of the Septenate—How the German Soldiers are Exercised—Some Other Matters.

Bismarck has had his way, and for the next seven years the German regular army will consist of 468,409 men, instead of 427,000, as it has been for some years past. And this enormous army is only the nucleus, as the iron chancellor very pleasantly tells us—"it is only to resist the first shock and permit the completion of the general mobilization." In plain English, these 468,409 men are the permanent peace establishment, only a guard, as it were, to stand off the French till a real army can be raised; and, if necessary, they can put into the field almost every man between the ages of 18 and 45. What sort of a war must a man be looking forward to when he regards an army of nearly a half million men as only a nucleus?

SKIRMISHING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

The history of this addition of 41,409 men to the German army is a striking illustration of the way they do things nowadays in the Fatherland. Last November Bismarck informed the reichstag that the tone of France was threatening, and that he must be guaranteed a larger army for seven years "to insure peace." The Liberals in the legislative body opposed his bill; in January it was defeated; he dissolved the reichstag at once and ordered a new election; the people sustained him by electing members favorable to his bill; the bill without amendment or modification became a law within sixty days after its defeat, and on the 1st of April, 1887, the new army is an accomplished fact. Until the 1st of April, 1894, the government has legal power to maintain this enormous army in peace and as many more as they need in war. It is scarcely necessary to add that Germany is now the great military power of the world and her neighbors absolutely at her mercy—unless they organize in like manner. Her army is wonderfully efficient, too, its efficiency maintained at the highest point by constant exercise and practice of all the evolutions of war. Our engravings represent squads at practice. The discipline is very severe.

To make the force effective the law creates two division staffs, four brigade staffs, and one cavalry brigade staff; and two new divisions are created, to be known as the Thirty-second and Thirty-third divisions of the German army. The 41,400 new men will be formed into five full regiments and fifteen detached battalions of infantry of the line, one battalion of light infantry, twenty-four batteries of field artillery, twenty-one companies of foot artillery (heavy seige) nine companies of railway troops, one of pioneers and fourteen of the train or supply corps. The remaining troops will be distributed among existing companies. And the extra expense for the new troops will be 47,000,000 marks per year—about $11,000,000. The so-called railway battalion is drilled to a very high state of efficiency in Germany, as railroads are there run by government in time of peace far more extensively than they ever were here in time of war; and the pioneer companies in like manner have charge of the field telegraphy; so a well drilled German is not only a thorough soldier, but he has something like a technical education as well. To summarize, Germany now has at her command 534 battalions, 465 squadrons, 364 batteries of fully horsed, 81 foot batteries, 19 pioneer and 18 train battalions, all convenient to the frontier and to be reached by telegram at ten seconds' notice; so Bismarck complacently informs the country that he now considers himself prepared for "unforeseen emergencies."



AFTER A CHARGE.

On the other side of the line the French do not give us such full particulars, but they have an army of very nearly the same size, and are straining every nerve to get it sufficiently well drilled and armed "to insure peace." In fact they declare emphatically—at least Boulanger's last declaration might be freely translated that way—that they are determined to have peace if they have to fight for it. But the French journals confess a little uneasiness over the fact that 75,000 Germans of the reserve are being drilled in the use of the repeating rifle, besides all those and other improved arms among the regulars, while even the French troops of the regular line are as yet unskilled in its use. But impartial judges think the French artillery now superior to that of any other European power, and it has lately been proved by experiments that no defensive works of this age could stand against their new guns and shells loaded with melenite—if the guns can be planted within effective range. But this doubtful point makes the infantry arm of first importance, and the debate now is as to whether the Gras-Lebel rifle (model of 1874) of the French is equal in practical results to the repeating Mauser rifle of the German army. By many and careful experiments it has been proved that in active use the Gras-Lebel rifle can be loaded and fired twenty times per minute and without unduly heating the barrel—a very bad gun to stand before. The war, if it comes, will interest the civilized world as a trial of scientific destruction. Undoubtedly some of the battles will make horrible havoc, and we can only say: We hope they won't fight, but if they do, America stands ready to sell them provisions and read the reports with intense interest.

Syria's Religious Sects.

Syria is strangely cut up by religious sects, Druzes, Greeks, Mohammedans proper, Roman Catholics, Protestants, unite to form the religious body in this land. The former class, the Druzes, are an important part of this body. Enveloped in strange superstitions their real beliefs are hard to find. They have long believed that heaven was in China, but the more educated of them now smile at that part of their creed.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

ACADEMY PICTURES.

A Visit to the Sixty-second Spring Exhibition.

A morning at the academy while the exhibition is new is not without a peculiar charm. The artists whose pictures are there are drawn to it irresistibly during the first week. They are still breathing the atmosphere of a fresh victory and must needs haunt the place of glory. It cannot always be pleasant for them to hear the comments of visitors on their work, but it may sometimes do them good, on the principle that bitter things are often tonics. The sixty-second spring exhibition at the National Academy of Design opened in New York on the 1st of the month and will continue until May 14. A general cry of rejoicing goes up from the critics of the press on the excellence of the exhibition and the new departure taken by the academy. It has been doing some weeding, and the result is considered very happy. This is universally pronounced the best exhibition which has been held for many a year. Many stones were rejected by the builders. Out of 1,200 works they accepted only 503 paintings and pieces of sculpture. Artists of all schools and all ages have been accepted, and the genius of fair play has been more active than usual. Some of the younger artists find themselves in conspicuous centers and other coveted places. The exhibition is smaller than usual, a fact which is gratifying to both the artists and the visitors. The absence of the bad in large quantities has a happy effect.

A little picture called "Stubborn," by Lewis Moeller, has a preferred place in the large south gallery, and deserves it. It represents three old village lawyers in a wrangle over some knotty point of law. Each one is sure he is right and is enforcing his opinion on the others with violent gesture and fearful facial expression. They have torn the cloth off the table, have slammed a lot of old books on the floor and are in the very highest pitch of fury. The picture is at once a story and a representation. It is, too, one of the new departures in subject which artists are taking hold of, and is refreshing after the simpering maids and simpering figures they have so long produced.

Anoth[illegible] has a conspicuous place and has already received much flattering attention is a battle scene by Gilbert Gaul, entitled "With Fate Against Them." It depicts a handful of Confederate soldiers in desperate combat with overwhelming Union forces. They are in rags of many shades, worn with long fighting, and without the faintest hope of victory; but they are holding their ground and fighting with an energy that makes the scene glorious. The Confederate flag is held high in the brawny arms of the color bearer, while nearly every man around him is on the ground wounded, but loading and aiming at the enemy, with the light of battle blazing in his eyes and a look of deathless determination in his haggard face. A

"STUBBORN."

column of Union forces is climbing the hill held by these desperate few, the Stars and Stripes flying in triumphant splendor at the head. Nothing could be more effectively and intensely dramatic. The picture is of historic value besides, as it portrays the spirit which animated the soldiers of "the lost cause."

In the corridor is a branch of Roman almond blossoms, priced at $1,000, by George Henry Hall, which, as a flower piece, is at once unique in subject and exquisite in workmanship. W. H. Hilliard has a small bunch of Italian roses, which excites the admiration of his friendly brother artists for its remarkable charm of color. Two Holland scenes of his are also exhibited.

Miss Florence A. Francis has a head and bust of Portia in the corridor, which is one of the finest pictures in the academy. The face is fine, strong and glorious in its self poise. The eyes are brown or tawny, the hair a delicate, dusty red, and the robe a yellow satin. Miss Francis is of English birth, but a pupil of the Art Students' league and of William Sartain, of New York.

J. G. Brown, whose pictures of the street urchins of New York are celebrated, has a canvas entitled "Professional Pride," which is one of his best. It represents a bootblack holding up a shoe which shines with a most creditable luster. He is admiring it extravagantly, and his good opinion of his own work beams from his common blooded little face.

Rage for High Buildings.

Architects speak often of the rage for very high buildings when there is no urgent need for them. Western cities with plenty of ground are copying after New York city, where high buildings are a necessity.

Gen. Johnston's Monument.

The monument to Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, which was recently unveiled at New Orleans, is one of the comparatively few equestrian statues in the country, some of the others being in honor of Washington, Scott, Jackson, Thomas, McPherson and Bolivar. The statue to Gen. Johnston cost $30,000, $20,000 of which sum was contributed by members of the Army of the Tennessee, who regard Gen. Johnston's bravery and chivalry, as displayed on the Confederate side during the civil war, with loving enthusiasm. The general rode a Lexington stallion when he died at Shiloh, and the grandson of the horse was used in securing the action of the horse in the statue.

Six horses were employed in getting a correct model. The statue is the work of Mr. Doyle, the well known sculptor, and his work is spoken of as highly successful.

The feature of the unveiling was the speech made by Jefferson Davis, which has already been amply reported by the telegraph.

THE GAME OF CRICKET.

THE STANDBY OF THE ENGLISH YOUTH.

How It Is Played and What Its Rules Are—Positions of Bowler, Batsman and Wicketkeeper—The Wicket, the Bat and the Ball.

What baseball is to young America (and old America as well, for that matter) cricket is to the English people. There is about as much difference between the two sports as between their votaries. Americans like to do everything with a rush. For that reason baseball suits them, as a couple of hours are usually sufficient to decide a well contested game.

On the other hand, a game of cricket frequently stretches through three days. It is a slow, deliberate sort of pastime, to which the British heart warms kindly.

Cricket in many respects is not unlike old fashioned baseball in its general make up. In fact, baseball is a sort of cross between cricket and the time honored "one, two, three," which latter was much like "one old cat."

There should be eleven men on each side in a cricket match. The implements employed are a flat bat, thirty-eight inches in length, of which thirteen inches are used as a handle; a large, hard ball and a set of stumps, upon and across the top of which are laid two flat sticks called "bails." The stumps are also flat, and are so arranged that it is impossible for the ball to pass between them. Most players (excepting the fielders) use shin protectors, which are very essential, if it is desired ever to use one's legs in the future.

The bowler corresponds to the pitcher in baseball. He takes his stand twenty-two yards away from the batsman, who is, in turn, four feet away from and in front of the wicket (stumps and bails), behind which stands the wicketkeeper. It is the endeavor of the bowler to get a "wicket down," when, of course, the batsman is out. This the striker endeavors to prevent with his bat if possible, but with his body when unable to stop the ball with the club. If he strikes the ball and it goes to the wicketkeeper, who catches it on the fly, he is out and must retire. But if he drives the sphere into the field he runs for the other wicket, and may make as many runs as he dare without taking the risk of being out of his position after the keeper has had the ball returned to him. If caught thus the bails will be knocked off and he is out.

BOWLER.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN HALF BREED BOY.

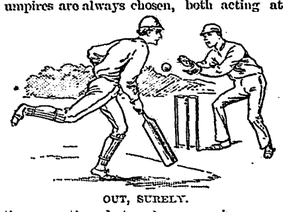
The batsman must keep one foot behind the "crease line," which is shown in the cut. It is necessary for him to be on the alert, as the bowler may deliver the ball on either side he may prefer.

Most baseballists imagine that with the flat club used in cricket it ought to be a very simple matter to hit the ball every time. For that reason they affect to despise the game, alleging that there is no "science" about it. But right there is where these people are greatly mistaken. The bowler may send the ball high, low or "waist high," as best suits him, or he may deliver it so that it will strike the ground before reaching the batter, who must see to it that the wicket does not go down. Then the bowling, while it is done slowly and deliberately (the arm not being allowed to be bent in the slightest), is nevertheless very difficult to "get on to," as in its very slowness lies the difficulty in hitting it. The speed is changed, then a ball shoulder high is given, followed by one at about the altitude of the batsman's ankle, then another high one, very swiftly thrown, and next a gentle "coaxer," which strikes a few feet in front of the "crease line," and if great care is not exercised, pops gently up against the stumps, knocking off the bails with the result of an out. To illustrate how a man may be put out: If the striker should not succeed in getting within his "crease line" before the wicketkeeper catches the ball and knocks the bails off from across the tops of the stumps shown in the picture, he will be out.

FOR A LONG HIT.

In baseball, almost everything depends upon the "battery," i. e., the pitcher and catcher. It was this fact more than any other which brought about the recent changes in the rules. In cricket it is even worse, as the bowler is the mainstay of the "outs," and while good fielding is necessary, still a batsman would scarcely ever be put out without a skillful and dexterous bowler.

One thing about cricket which strikes baseball devotees as being peculiar, is that two umpires are always chosen, both acting at



OUT, SURELY.

the same time, but each one passing upon questions at issue at his end of the game. Another thing, too, seems rather odd. Whereas in baseball every man has a certain position on the field, no one in cricket except the bowler and wicketkeeper ever stand in the same spot for any two batsmen in succession, but range themselves about the field in any place where, in their opinion, the ball is likely to fall when hit. Cricket has never become a favorite with Americans, although the team in Philadelphia is one of the finest in the world. It certainly is the best in this country.

Rolling an Umbrella.

The sorrows of the silk umbrella have at last attracted attention, and full directions are given for its protection. It seems as if common sense would teach a few things, but it does not seem to. To begin with, a moist umbrella should never be allowed to dry rolled up, either being completely open resting on the floor or closed with the silk loose. If an umbrella is rolled when perfectly dry, keeping it in the case does it no injury, general belief to the contrary notwithstanding. How to roll an umbrella so that it will be graceful and sleek looking is really something of a task. To do this well take the umbrella by the handle in your right hand, shake out the folds, then with the left hand smooth down each fold, then grasp the handle at the base and roll the silk around the stick, working up to the tape with the left hand. Fasten. By following these directions old age and usefulness may be the fate of your umbrella, even as we hope it may be the owner's.—New York Graphic.

SIOUX AND CHIPPEWAY.

NORTHERN INDIANS AND THEIR CAPACITY FOR CIVILIZATION.

The School at Fort Totten Conducted by the Gray Nuns of Montreal—Something About the Language of the Sioux—Half Breeds at Turtle Mountain.

The recent progress of the Indians in the northwest territories of the United States, and the peaceful relations of British and Indians on the other side of the line, have attracted the attention of all who are interested in Indian civilization.

In Dakota the greatest progress in civilizing the Sioux has been made at the Devil's lake agency and reserve, where the Cuthead, Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux are mingled. Association and intermarriage have, however, almost abolished all distinction between these bands. They not only carry on extensive farming operations, but do much other work and keep their children in school.

The commodious school and boarding house at Fort Totten (headquarters of the agency) are conducted by 10 of the Gray Nuns of Montreal, under Mother Marie Rose Clapin. They have thirty-three boys and fifty-two girls there, and thirty boys at another school in the eastern part of the reservation. Some of the children show remarkable talent for drawing and music, and among these are Wambidewichasta (hoehandle), Hehahiowasta (elk-with-a-good-voice), Shaukaitewakan (dog-with-a-spirit-face) and several other lads, who, if they retain their aboriginal names, will certainly be men of letters.

CREE CHIEF RAIN-IN-THE-FACE.

These teachers are Sisters of Charity, but not of the regular Order of St. Vincent; their order was founded in Montreal in 1744 by the Veuve (widow) D'Youville, and their special work west of there is teaching Indians. They do not take saints' names, as in other orders; each is known by her family name, unless there are two of the same, then one is given a saint's name. The Sioux call them Weenok-chee-wau-ka, meaning the "women who pray." And the priest is Sheena-Sahpa, the old time title of "Black Gown." The Sioux language is said to be easy to acquire, and the sisters give this analysis of its grammar: In a Sioux sentence the most important word invariably comes first without regard to its place in our grammar. The title or pronoun of the person spoken to usually comes next, as a matter of politeness. The other words stand in the order of their importance, unless one is put last to give it a sharp accent or jog the attention; and as the importance of the words varies in different minds, there is practically no fixed syntax. Thus, where we would say, "Did you sell the horse at town?" a Sioux would put it, "Horse you town at did sell?" If the boys and girls, on coming into the school, have a name established, the sisters retain it and translate it in common talk; otherwise they bestow a plain Caucasian name, and are as fast as possible getting such names introduced generally. Of two males in the dormitory one is John Adams and the other Hay-hah-ka-hi-o-was-ta, or elk-with-a-fine-voice. As the Sioux is usually written, i has the sound of ee, c of ch, o of long a and s with a dot, of sh. With this guide the reader may make the acquaintance of class A—big girls and boys—as follows:

Shunkaitewakan—Dog-with-holy-(spirit)-face.

Tashinahihotewin—Gray-shawl girl.

Nakpagina—Brown-ears.

Cuhihewaka—Elk's-ribs.

Wicetena—Sunbeam.

Shipto—Beads.

Wohinya—Bad-temper.

Akicitamani—Walking-soldier.

Hontamazawin—Iron-leaf (girl).

Chaska—First-boy.

Winona—First-girl.

Makato—Blue-earth.

Skawin—White-girl (a half breed).

Ounpawastewin—Pretty-buffalo.

Howastena—Good-voice.

Wicite—Face.

Win means woman or girl, whether at the first or last of the word. Of course, Indian names are often duplicated, as they are given either as a description of the person, or in honor of some event near the date of birth, or of some achievement, or, indeed, for any other notable fact, and so we find the same name in different tribes, as Rain-in-the-face, the noted Sioux, and Rain-in-the-face, a civilized Cree of Manitoba. North of Fort Totten are the Turtle Mountain half breeds, just now involved in some trouble with the local authorities in regard to the payment of taxes. They inherit from their French ancestors a very polite bearing and from the Chippeways a stolid and unprogressive temper. They still retain the old ways, especially the Bois Brule cart, made entirely of wood and drawn by one ox. A boy of their stock should certainly be the happiest of the boy kind, as he is never compelled to wash in cold weather nor have his hair cut oftener than once a year. His picture certainly indicates an indifference to scissors, soap and water, which is almost sublime. On the Canadian side of the line we find the Blackfeet and Sioux, in the westward, still uncivilized; but eastward the Chippeways are well advanced, and several branches of the great Cree race are fully civilized, living in well built houses, tilling the soil and maintaining fine herds of cattle like their white neighbors. It was long a pet theory in the United States that the southern Indians were the more amenable to civilization, such as the Cherokees, Choctaws and Pueblos, for instance; but Canada's experience with the Crees and the good sisters' success with the Sioux have certainly exploded that theory.

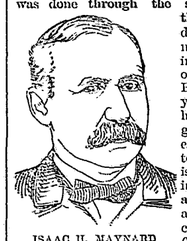
The Mysterious Plain of Plato.

The evidence that a slight atmosphere of some sort still exists upon the moon continues to accumulate. The latest observation bearing upon this question is that of Mr. Elger of England, who, on Feb. 1, saw the shadows of some of the mountain peaks on the western wall of the great oval lunar plain called Plato strangely blurred and indistinct where they fell across the level. This plain of Plato is a region of mystery, and strange, almost inexplicable, phenomena have several times been witnessed there.—New York Sun.

ISAAC H. MAYNARD,

The New Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Sam Randall spoke of Second Comptroller of the Treasury Maynard as the model officer of the government, saying that his bureau might be taken as an example for the other divisions of the government service all along the line. This opinion is general in the treasury department. Maynard made an excellent second comptroller and he will make a very good assistant secretary of the treasury. In the second comptroller's office, he got nearly twice the work out of the employes they had been doing in the past, and he did this without increasing their hours or overtaxing their strength. It was done through the simplification of the methods of the department. Maynard is pre-eminently a man of order and system. He has an analytical mind, and he can see at a glance the quickest and best way to do things. He is a man of quick intuitive powers, and they say at the second comptroller's office that his own labors therein were equal to those of a dozen clerks. He has the power of enthusing others with his spirit of industry, and makes his assistants work together with him. As assistant secretary of the treasury this influence will be widened, and it will probably extend throughout the whole department.



ISAAC H. MAYNARD

Isaac H. Maynard is now 45 years of age. He is of Scotch English descent, and his grandfather was a soldier in the revolution. He is a pleasant looking, well formed, bright eyed man. He has a broad, high forehead, a rather straight nose, a fresh, rosy complexion and a very pleasant, emphatic way of talking. He shakes his head as he grows interested in conversation, and he shows a large amount of information on almost all subjects. He is a well bred man and is highly cultured. He is a graduate of Amherst college and has made himself noted as a lawyer. He has a wonderful faculty of extracting information from books by running rapidly through them. He reads by pages rather than by lines and words. He catches ideas quickly, and in preparing a case he runs through his books and then dictates his decisions to his stenographer. It is the same in conversation with others. He catches the drift of other men's ideas almost before they are uttered, and he surprises every one here with the facility with which he does his work. He understands how to make others work for him, and is high toned in all his dealings, never using slang and never swearing. He is an expert mathematician. Many of the calculations of his last report were made mentally while he was writing it, and he can solve problems in his head which require ordinary calculators to use paper and pencil.

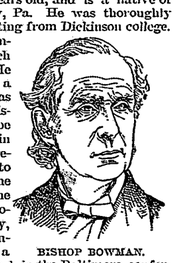
Assistant Secretary Maynard is very quiet and domestic in his tastes. He boards at Washington, living at No. 25 Lafayette square, within a stone's throw of the treasury department. He has a wife and one child, a little girl. His wife spends only a portion of the time at Washington, and she prefers their home at Stamford, N. Y., to the capital city. Stamford is a little village about twenty-five miles from Delhi. There Maynard has a fine country home with ten or twelve acres of ground surrounding it. There is a large lawn in front of the house and a stable containing several well bred horses in the rear. Mr. Maynard spends his vacations here, and he usually takes them in September.

Mr. Maynard was deputy attorney general during the last year of President Cleveland's residence at Albany. As such, his relations with Cleveland were very close, and Cleveland thoroughly understood him when he gave him the position of the second comptroller of the treasury. He is also a strong friend of Governor Hill, and he held very close relations to Governor Tilden during his lifetime.

THE SENIOR METHODIST BISHOP.

Rev. Thomas Bowman, D.D.—His Life and His Work.

The senior bishop of the Methodist Episcopal church is Rev. Dr. Thomas Bowman. He is one of the best beloved men in that great denomination, which constitutes more than one-third of all the Protestants in this country. He is 70 years old, and is a native of Columbia county, Pa. He was thoroughly educated, graduating from Dickinson college. He connected himself with the church at an early age. He studied law for a year, but his bias toward the ministry was not to be overcome, and in July, 1838, he received a license to preach. He became the agent of the Pennsylvania Colonization society, and traveled extensively. After a year or so of work in the Baltimore conference he taught the grammar school in Dickinson college, but he impaired his health so that he was placed among the superannuated ministers. In 1848, however, he began work again as a professor in Dickinson seminary in Williamsport, Pa., over which he presided for ten years to the great benefit of the institution. In 1858 he was elected president of the Indiana Asbury university, and he did excellent work there until 1872, when he was elected bishop. He was chaplain of the United States senate in 1864 and 1865, and in the summer of 1864 he attended the British Wesleyan conference as a delegate for this country. He was also a member of the general conferences of 1868 and 1872. His duties as bishop have taken him to every part of the United States, and he has traveled extensively abroad. Two colleges have given him the degree of D. D. He has resided in St. Louis since 1872, but he traveled eastward this spring to preside over the Baltimore conference. No man has more friends. The wonderful charm of his conversation, the beautiful simplicity of his character, and the slight, venerable figure, crowned with a drift of snowy hair, all draw attention and excite interest and respect. Bishop Bowman tells all young ministers not to write or read sermons, but to learn to preach extemporaneously. He makes an excellent presiding officer, and all newspaper men who know him consider him a personal friend. The bishop never went to the theatre but once, and that was in Boston to see Forrest. He said he prayed to be forgiven for that.



BISHOP BOWMAN.

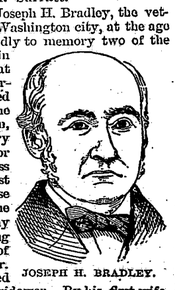
A Destructive Explosive.

The Rev. Mr. Donohue has been made a lieutenant in the French army by Gen. Boulanger in return for having invented a destructive explosive to be used in torpedo warfare. He has decided to call his new invention "carbonated glycerine." He says that it has ten times the destructive power possessed by nitroglycerine, and can be handled with a great deal more safety.—Home Journal.

JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

Death of the Man Who Defended John H. Surratt.

The death of Joseph H. Bradley, the veteran lawyer of Washington city, at the age of 84, brings vividly to memory two of the most noted trials in late history—that of John H. Surratt, for alleged complicity in the murder of Lincoln, and that of Mary Harris, in 1865, for killing a faithless lover. The interest in the second case is intensified by the fact that many years after securing the acquittal of Miss Harris, Mr. Bradley married her, he being a widower. By his first wife, formerly Miss Lucy Sherman Tuttle, of New Haven, Conn., he had five children, of whom but two survived him, Thomas Bradley and Mrs. Williams, both of whom were present at his death. It was the peculiar fortune of the deceased lawyer to be connected at widely separated periods with several of the most dramatic episodes in the history of the United States. He was born in Washington, March 28, 1803, while his father, Abraham Bradley, was first assistant postmaster general—an office he held almost continually from Washington to Jackson. From 1821 to 1824 Joseph was employed in the office of the clerk of the supreme court of the United States; in the last named year he was admitted to practice, and for fifty years was an active lawyer in Washington. In 1831, and for some years after, he was corporation attorney for that city; he was associated with Hon. D. W. Voorhees in the defense of Miss Harris, and his skill prevented the conviction of Surratt.



JOSEPH H. BRADLEY.

This last case, perhaps, made him best known to the country at large, as there was, and still is, in the public mind a vast amount of uncertainty about that case; the conviction and hanging of Mrs. Surratt on substantially the same evidence—certainly no stronger—as that which was brought against her son, who was not convicted, left a very painful impression—an impression heightened recently by the fact that one of the chief witnesses against both has been detected in illegal practices. It will be remembered that Judge Fisher, who presided at the trial of Surratt, disbarred Mr. Bradley from further practice in the district "for disloyalty to the government" in defending Surratt. Bradley challenged the judge, who, however, paid no attention to it. Bradley was reinstated a few years later.

A New Belt for Sullivan.

The presentation belt to be tendered to John L. Sullivan, champion pugilist of the world, is being rapidly completed.

The trophy will be the most magnificent ever made, and will, when finished, cost over $10,000. It is forty-two inches long and is made in plates of gold sixteen carats fine. It is studded with 300 diamonds, weighing from three carats to one-half carat, and on the plates will be inscribed the names of all the men Sullivan has met, the date and place of fighting, number of rounds and length of the battle.—New York Herald.

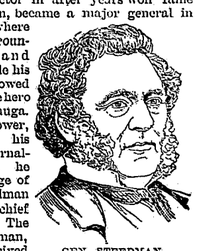
A MONUMENT OF GRATITUDE.

A Citizen of Toledo Who Paid for a Statue to His Friend's Memory.

Years ago, when William J. Finlay was struggling along in what was then the little town of Toledo, trying his best to make a living, and succeeding most indifferently, he was given a start in life by James B. Steedman, who was then in a position of wealth and influence, and from that beginning Finlay has acquired a fortune.

WILLIAM J. FINLAY.

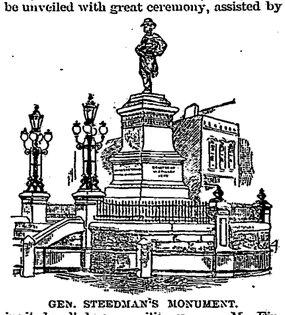
The benefactor in after years won fame and distinction, became a major general in the late war, where he served his country well, and earned the title his friends bestowed upon him—the hero of Chickamauga. He was a power, and made his mark in journalism. When he died, at the age of 66, Gen. Steedman was Toledo's chief of police. The young Irishman, Finlay, thrived under the patronage of his friend. He loved the general in life, mourned his death and has always felt and shown his gratitude. To make a permanent monument of his grateful remembrance, and to do what the city should have done to commemorate the life and deeds of a distinguished citizen, Mr. Finlay resolved to devote the sum of $25,000 to erecting, in stone, iron and bronze, a memorial that should be a beauty to the city as well as a tribute to his friend.



GEN. STEEDMAN.

Artists and sculptors were consulted, and the result was the erection, on a small triangular lot and most conspicuous site in Toledo, of a beautiful monument of Vermont granite, surmounted by a bronze statue of General Steedman, heroic size, in all standing nearly twenty-five feet high. A round granite base twenty feet in diameter and four feet high from the street, inclosed on its upper surface by an iron railing, supports in its center the square granite shaft on which stands the statue. Stone steps lead from the street to the floor of the base, and a heavy iron railing, with massive stone posts, surrounds the whole.

The sculptor's work was placed in position a few days ago, and after being photographed by McKechnie & Oswald it was covered, to remain so until May 30, when it will be unveiled with great ceremony, assisted by invited well known military men. Mr. Finlay, now growing old and infirm, feels great satisfaction over seeing the completion of his testimonial.



GEN. STEEDMAN'S MONUMENT.

A Novel Bet.

While I am not a betting man, said F. J. Cheney, of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., I considered it my religious duty to make that fellow a bet, you see he was most dead, and I guess he would have died before spring, if I had not got him on the hot. You know some men had rather lose their life than lose a hundred, well he was one of that kind, and we both came near being out, but I saved my hundred and it only cost him ten dollars. Now's that? He sent for me one day and said the doctors had all given him up to die, with the catarrh. I told him that I would bet him $100 that Hall's Catarrh Cure would cure him or I would give him $100 if it failed. He took the latter proposition. This was three months ago; you see how he looks now don't you, as well as any one, and dandy.—*American, Toledo, O.*

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Candid in my examinations, reasonable in my charges, and never encourage without a surety of success.

DRS. BREWER & SON,

Residence and Laboratory,

EVANSTON, - ILLINOIS.

Niles, Bond House, Tuesday, the 26th of April.

The People of Oakland County Wild with Excitement.

PONTIAC, Mich., March 16, 1887.

On the 10th of December, 1886, I came from Orion to Pontiac, to visit my parents, and was taken suddenly ill. Dr. Galbreith of this place was called, and after making a careful examination of my case, desired council, and named as counciller Dr. McGraw, of Detroit. They met in council December 15, made a careful examination, and pronounced my disease as cancer of the Liver, and stated that there was no hope for me, as it was impossible to cure me. The pain was very severe and Dr. Galbreith continued his visits, administered quieting powders. A swelling or bunch had formed under my right ribs almost as large as my head, and I had given up all hopes of recovery. But having heard of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, I sent, February 1, 1887, and bought a bottle of the syrup from Mr. Peter Schmitz, a druggist of this place, and took it as directed. About March 1, something broke and the swelling commenced to go down, until it has almost disappeared. Up to this date I have taken two and one-half bottles of the syrup, and have so far recovered as to be able to visit my neighbor, and am truly rejoicing that I am fast being relieved from such terrible pain, and desiring to acknowledge the benefit I have received in using your syrup, I send you this statement, hoping you will use it so that others who are afflicted may be benefited and relieved from pain as I have been.

Very truly,
CHARLES A. SPIER,
Of Orion, Michigan.

PONTIAC, Mich., March 16, 1887.

This is to certify that Mr. Charles A. Spier, my son, has made a correct statement of his case, as I have watched by his bedside during his entire illness.

JOHN SPIER.

The undersigned certify that they are well acquainted with Mr. Charles A. Spier, whose signature appears above, and we have no hesitation in saying that any statement made by him can be relied upon as being true in every particular.

BERRIDGE & BERRIDGE,
Druggist, Orion, Mich.

J. A. NEAL,
Editor Weekly Review and Justice of the Peace, Orion, Mich.

J. S. KITCHER, Postmaster.
ORION, Mich., March 19, 1887.

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This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for $1.00, less than one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula. SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in all cases of such stubborn and deep seated diseases. Do not ever take BLUE PILLS or mercury, they are dead ly. Place your trust in SULPHUR BITTERS, the purest and best. Is your Tongue Coated with a yellow sticky substance? Is your breath foul and offensive? Your stomach is out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. Do you feel dull, low-spirited? Don't Wait! Your Kidneys are out of order. Use SULPHUR BITTERS. If you are sick, no matter what ails you, use Sulphur Bitters! Don't wait until you are unable to walk, or are flat on your back, but get some at once, it will cure you. Sulphur Bitters is The Invalid's Friend. The young, the aged and infirm are soon made well by its use. Remember what you read here, it may save your life, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow, Try a Bottle To-day! Are you low-spirited and weak, or suffering from the excesses of youth? If so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

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