

need of the hour?" He was nearly paralyzed by the prompt reply from an inebriated auditor, "A ni-night key with an e-e-lectric li-light on the end of

A jeweler at Salem, Oregon. has built a steam-engine inside the wreath of a dollar gold piece. It weighs two pennyweights and six grains, and the length of the stroke is sixteen-hundredths of an inch. The length of valve-stroke is three-hundredths of an inch, and the machine is capable of five thousand revolutions per minute.

second hand suit of clothes the other day, and when he got home he examined the garments carefully to see what sort of a bargain he had made. Something attracted his attention between the lining of the vest and cloth and he wripped the seam. Tucked snugly in the opening he found four \$20 bills.

and clothes, eat from paper dishes with paper knives and forks, served upon'a paper table, sit on a paper chair, read the news in a paper, sleep in a paper bed in a room carpeted with paper, wash in a paper tub or bowl, live in a paper house, ride in a paper carriage or car, sail in a paper boat, make a fortune on paper, and yet the industry

A New York chemist has discovered that a compound of lead is used in enameling the leather sweat-bands in hats, and that such hats may give the wearer the headache. An analysis of such a hat-band showed that it contained 36,54S grains of lead.-Ex. Kalsomining the stomach with beer produces a similar result. The head will ache and the hat-band will appear to contain upward of 37,000,000 grains

The following is goirg the rounds of the technical press: A substance resembling ivory, of creamy whiteness and great hardness, is made from good potatoes washed in diluted sulphuric acid, then boiled in the same solution until they become solid and dense They are then washed free from the acid and slowly dried. This ivory can be dyed and turned, and made useful iu many ways. The artificial ivory that will receive and retain a polish has not, however, yet made its appear-

Secretary Whitney has the reputa-tion of being a very charitable man, and the result is that his mail is filled every day with begging letters from all parts of the country. There is no limit to the variety of requests made of him. One young man writes to borrow \$1,000, a minister wants the Secretary to repair his church for him, a widow modestly asks Mr. Whitney to pay for her daughter's schooling, a man living on the shores of Lake Superior wants the Navy Department to send him a gun boat, and so on ad in-

While a large fund for a useless monument to General Grant is being raised, Mr. Douglas, who lost his practice and his health from his over-zealous devotion to his distinguished patient, is, I learn, a confirmed invalid, and will never again be able to resume his profession regularly. It would be a lasting disgrace to the public of New York if the man who prolonged Grant's life for many months should be allowed to suffer in the close of an honored career. If General Grant could speak he would say, "Take care of Dr. Doug-

Coffee acts upon the brain as a stimulant, inciting it to increased activity and producing sleeplessness; hence it is of great value as an antidote to nar-cotic poisons. It is also supposed to prevent too rapid waste in the tissues

of the body, and in that way enables it

• WORKING CLASSES ATTENTION: We nish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the the business. Boys and siris earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business; we make this offer Towerk as not well eating

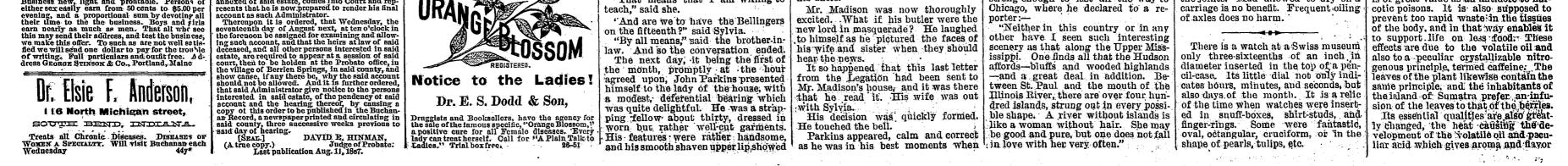
Edwin H. Vincent, Administrator, with the Will Edwin H. vincent, Administrator, with the win anexed of said estate, comes into Court and rep-resents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator. Therenopon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the seventeenth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon he sessing for aven injurg and ellow. me that he is willing to learn."

Mrs. Madison gave a mock groan. "That means that I am willing to teach," said she.

Cecil Finch has come into a title and a fortune by the unexpected death of his uncle."

he has just seen the upper river for the first time, and his enthusiasm was

the body. It is sure to effect the glue and swell the timbers, so as to break strong enough to last all the way to the joints. Mud allowed to dry on a



BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN C. HOLMES, Editor. -----

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1887.

The Woman's Relief Corps (auxiliary to the G. A. R.) has distributed over \$50,000 in charity during the past year.

Goy. Foraker is now receiving a good deal of free-advertising at the hands of the democratic press of the country. All because he speaks right out in meeting.

Hiram and Sarah Mikesell, of Warren township, Ind., after living together since 1844 have concluded that it was all a mistake and are applying tor a divorce.

"The democratic party is looking up," shouts a Cleveland organ, which is a rather unique way of saying that the democratic party is on its back .-- Detroit Tribune.

144 1 1 2 1 2 1 **2 1 1** 1

South Benders are now anxious to know what they are going to have to take place of the telephone exchange they have just kicked out of town. They miss it quite thoroughly.

A movement has been started to get Gen. Alger on the Republican ticket for Vice-President. The party would be strengthened by having him on the ticket.

President Cleveland is turning his trip through the west into a campaigning jaunt by making stump speeches. Perhaps, however, the man is not to be blamed for not knowing any better

Charles A. Dana accuses president Cleveland of sniping a whole speech out of the American Encyclopaedia. As Mr. Dana was one of the editors of the American and good democratic authority he ought to know.

The drive-well men have begun work in the state a little more promptly than was expected. Says the Tekonsha News:" Monday's mail was laden with about 200 letters or rather circulars, to owners of drive wells, notifying them to pay the assessed royalty on the wells at the following rates: • \$10 on each 114 or 114 inch, hand domestic well, and \$15 on 2 inch, if paid in five days after notice. After that time the royalty is \$20 and \$25 respectively without discount."

The second of the races between the Yachts for the famous cup, twenty miles to windward and return, was run Friday, and it resulted, as did the first, in the defeat of the Scotch cutter by 11 minutes 48% seconds giving the tee delegate to himself the power of Yankee boat two of the three heats | the Council, as has been done by Mr.

What Do You Mean? MR. EDITOR:-In the issue of the RECORD dated Sept. 22, 1887, may be found the following item:

"The work of cleaning the gutters that should have been done last April has commenced. The change in the Common Council is slowing its effect

already.' The thought brought to view in the above quotation is inferential that the resigning trustees of the village of Bu-

chanan are responsible for the miserable management of the affairs of the village for the greater part of the year 1887. We have the highest respect for and appreciate the value of a person to a community who has the necessary individuality of character to criticise

those in office or charge ex-officials with bad management of public affairs, but we do object to insinuations, and if there is one thing more than another that will beget in one a feeling of resentment, it is when insinuations are

made without explanation; hence we ask, what do you mean? There are many reasons why we resigned our position as trustee of the village of Buchanan, and they are founded upon that great principle which should govern the actions of each and every official, either singly or collectively, viz: justice to all. Let us see how closely this has been adhered to. Under the Barnes administration of '83 there were many people forced to build side-

walks adjoining their respective lots, and those who refused or were not able, with the exception of Mr. Church ill, (now President of the village, as we all know) the corporation built and assessed the several amounts against the respective lots, to be collected ac cording to law, as laid down in How-

ell's statutes of the State of Michigan. How about the Churchill walk? Why Mr. Churchill was a member of the street committee and they let him off. Last spring trustee Hanover raised the question again about Mr. Churchill's walk, when he gave the Council to un-

derstand that he had no idea of build-

ing the walk, and if the corporation constructed it he would not allow it to be ten feet wide, that being the same width as the walks that he was instrumental in causing all those owning property between Dodd's drug store and N. J. Slater's residence to construct. Where is the justice, we ask, in such work as this? Mr. Simonds and Mr. Begole are paying for walks that are not as centrally located as Mr. Churchill's, yet he is allowed to go scott free. Another case is that of Redden Bros., who have brought suit against the village of Buchanan to reclaim taxes that have been illegally

assessed and collected, and their position is well taken. The charter clearly defines the power of the trustees of this village, and that is limited, not unlimited as some of the venerable members think. First, the Council cannot delegate their power, neither can the chairman of the street commit-

Two Dowagiac girls were fooling out in strings. Three times did the machine slip; the fourth trial was made, with a revolver in the Commercial the top of my head was wrenched en-Hotel in that city last week, when it tircly off, and the marrow in my system, was discharged, the bullet striking a my boots, bones, and all, appeared to be large metal button on the dress of one drawn up with a terrific pull, and the molar was extracted. of them, and glancing did no injury .---I pocketed the tooth, he pocketed a Cassopolis Vigilant. ing, and then I left.

Cassopolis is lying low for the pro-It was not an uncommon occurrence in those days for the doctor, when trying to posed new railroad that is to be built locate his hook beyond the space filled by between Grand Rapids and that vilthe handkerchief, to hitch on the wrong lage, using the Grand Trunk between tooth, and to jerk out a sound grinder in Cassopolis and Chicago. The road is place of the real offender. In such a case the sufferer took it all good na to cross the Michigan Central at Decaturedly, and underwent with such endurtur onless that road succeed in stopance as he could the correction of the ping it there and use the Michigan blunder .- "Poliuto" in Chicago Times. Central track the rest of the way.

Fishing for Sword Fish.

Francis Lilley, of the lumber firm of At Martha's Vineyard sword fishing is Sisson & Lilley, of Spring Lake, was setting to be the favorite amusement. taking a hand car ride Saturday with A beginner grows enthusiastic the first T. C. Hogle, of Chicago, when the car, year over perch, the second season he cssays a trip or two of black bass fishing, propelled by several mill hands, jumpwhile the third scason he conquers blueed the track. All were thrown down fish and seasickness sufficiently to enter an embankment and badly buit, and the senior class of sword fishermen, who are whalers in miniature. The requirements of this grand sport are a calm sea. Lawton is getting to be a great grape plenty of fins showing above it and a centre. L. Halstead has shipped 40 cautious captain who can creep up carefully and quietly enough to give the man tons of grapes, Cay Dernun 30 tons, H. in the lookout a chance to show his skill P. Walter 15 tons, C. Lawton 20 tons, in throwing a harpoon. If it strikes the Mr. Merrett 10 tons, and Frank Bitely fish a line of fifty fathoms is played out, 25 tons. Mr. Halstead has also shipped with an empty keg on the end to buoy it, 15,000 baskets of peaches and Mr. Waland while the party are in search of another fin and tail the wounded fish finter has shipped 20,000 baskets of the ishes his fluking, and with his unfortunate brothers is gathered up after the Bert Greaell pointed an unloaded sport is over. Many of these fish weigh 250 pounds, and they are a delicious table delicacy.—Philadelphia Call. revolver at John Kline, near Cassopolis, last week, with the usual result. The

"College Widows."

the left eye but being pointed in a That class of young ladies known glancing direction lodged between the among the students as "college widows," and commonly supposed to have the acwo plates of the skull and the lad quaintance of several generations of colmay recover. It might have a good legians, is not larger in New Haven than effect to send people to Jackson for dsewhere. Let a girl once get such a reputation. however, whether justly or unjustly acquired, she can bid goodby to pointing fire arms at another, whether all hopes of wedding a college man. A At 10 A. M. of October 10 the 258100 fellow may enjoy her company; he may call on her; he may pay her sufficient at acres of the forfeited Marquette,

tention to ordinarily justify a popular suspicion of an engagement; but he Houghton & Ontonagen railroad grant will be open for homestead and prcrarely or never marries her.- Lippin emption entry. Parties who are setcott's Magazine. tled on the lands subsequent to August

A Singular Tribute to Death.

15, if they have done so in good faith, When a leading Philadelphian dies the have prior claims that cut off any later shutters are "bowed" all over the house comers, and the upper peninsular land -that is to say, they are all but closed office authorities are making bold asand fastened together with a black silk how, sometimes remaining so "bowed' sertions that none but actual settlers for a year after the death in the house; can get the lands, though certain wise also, it is not infrequent after the death of a member of an old family to see the men express themselves as having little doubt that timber men and mine shutters of many of the neighbors' houses "bowed" out of respect, remaining so for owners will own lots of "homestead" days and weeks. This peculiar custom originated among the Quakers, who do Buried alive: Dorrence Williams, not put crape on their door bells or else where.-Cor. New York Herald. an eccentric old bachelor, died at Bat-

A Submarine Railway Tunnel.

26, 1846, his remains were buried in The governments of Sweden and Den-Oakhill cemetery. Later the lot where mark are considering plans for a railway tunnel under the sound between Copenthey were interred was sold, the purhagen, in Denmark. and Malmo, in chaser agreeing to remove the remains Sweden. The tunnel. as planned, is to to another part of lot. This was dehave a total length of seven and a half ferred until Monday morning when the miles; that is, two miles between Amager and the small islands of Saltholm, and sexton assisted by a Mr. Caldwell dug five and a half miles between Saltholm them up. The Moon says: "They and Malmo. The cost of construction is found the head which was a remarkestimated at about \$6,000,000.-New ably thick skull, turned to one side, in York Sun a corner of the coffin with both hands

A Terrible Worm and Metallyorous Moth clutched into it. The body was turned Newspaper correspondents discover wonderful things. Under the title of "London Gossip" a first class provincial over from the way it originally laid and the knees were brought up under paper tells us that the greatest consternation prevailed some time ago among the engincers employed on the railway at Hagen in consequence of continual ocranged. currences of accidents at the same place. The German government directed an inquiry, which, after the lapse of six months, revealed the mystery. A rail "was taken up and broken, and it was perceived that it was literally hollowed out by a thin gray worm, to which the qualification of railivorous was assigned, and by which name it is to be classed in natural history. The worm is said to be about two centimeters in length and of the size of the prong of a fork in circumference." The narrative proceeds quite seriously, describing the color of the worm and two little glands on its head, "filled with corrosive secretion, which is ejected every ten minutes upon the iron. This liquid renders the iron soft and spongy and of the color of rust, and it is then greedily devoured by the insect.' Drug store. The authority of an official report and of the French institute are given in support of these and other statements, such as that "this creature for its size is one of the most voracious kind, for it has de voured thirty-six kilogrammes of rail (seventy-nine pounds) in a fortnight." The same veracious correpondent proceeds to tell us that "not very long ago a great sensation was created by a report sent into the Royal society of a gnat or moth which similarly devoured the lead of London cisterns, and that the subject will no doubt now be discussed with reof State. doubled vigor since the discovery of the railway pest." We are further told that "specimens of the iron thus attacked have been sent to all the learned bodies of London and Paris." The writer of this veracious history must be greatly disgusted with the negligence of the sec face paints or powders will remove retaries and councils of the "learned bodies" who have failed to publish in their transactions any account of these wonderful animals or to acknowledge the receipt of the specimens.-Gentleman's Magazine. zette. Kamschatkans and Their Homes. The aboriginals of Kamschatka and Kamschatdales and Koriaks: but little is known of their origin, and both have decreased in numbers since the Russian sword peddlers, Persians and Afghans occupation. The country is now chiefly peopled by Siberian-Russians, and by a race the product of intermarriage between them and the aboriginal Kam-"Here," and the vender's hands were schatdales. This new race it is usual to distinguish as Kamschatkans; and a groped awhile; out sprang three or four greedy, disagreeable kind of people they seem to be. They are of a low order and live in summer either in wretched huts by the river banks, or in lofts above the sheds in which they hang their fish. In winter they have semi-subterranean Their habits and diet are dwellings. alike filthy, and their notions of honesty going on his road. But there were many meager. The pure Kamschatdales, on shapes and sizes and sorts of scimitars of the other hand, appear to be a kindly great price, harder and less flexible, both and a hospitable people. plain and damascened. The black steel of The houses of the better class of natives of Russian blood are usually log built, unpainted, containing usually two, and sometimes, but rarely, four rooms in which will be found a few chairs, a rough deal table, a tawdry gilt eikon of the Russian church, and a number. of cockroaches and unmentionable insects. The houses are in many places raised above the ground, either upon stones, like haystacks, or upon low wooden pillars. The floors are boarded." and the house is warmed by means of a huge ded. brick stove built in between the rooms, which develops immense heat. The diel of these "upper classes" is-besides fish —milk, sour cream, rye bread and bilberries. The bilberry seems to be the only fruit in Kamschatka.-Chambers'

Prices are liable to tumble if trade egins to fall off. News comes from Paris that the

In Brief, And To The Point. Dyspepsia is dreadful. Disordered iver is misery. Indigestion is a foe to good nature.

The human digestive apparatus is one of the most complicated and wonderful things in existence. It is easi-DEAR SIR:-As Mr. Hinman, the ly put out of order. lruggist, told you, I am a great friend

Greasy food, tough food, sloppy food, bad cookery, mental warry, late hours, irregular habits, and many other things which ought not to be, have made the American people a nation of dyspeptics.

But Green's August Flower has done a wonderful work in reforming case that needs it. It always did said business and making the Amerisplendidly, often accomplishing more can people so healthy that they can than you have ever claimed for it, and enjoy their meals and be happy. Remember:-No happiness without more than anyone would readily be-

lieve who did not personaly know the health. But Green's August Flower brings health and happiness to the dys-I now consider myself well, but I work hard at my business-dress-makpeptic. Ask your druggist for a bottle. Seventy-five cents. ing-and when I am tired and nervous

> The heart cannot be light while the head is beavy.

Drunkenness or L'quor Habit, can be « uced by administering Dr. Unines" Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coff. e or tea vithout the knowledge of the person tak-When an aeronaut smokes in his ing 11; is absolutely harmless and will offect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drink r or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been An old physician, retired from pracmide temperate men who have taken ice, having placed in the hands of an Golden Specific in their coffee without their East Indian missionary the formula of knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free wil'. IT NEVER a simple vegetable remedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, FAILS. The system once impregnated with the Specific it becomes an utter im-Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and possibility for the liquor appetite to exist. For f.11 particulars, address GOLDEN SPECIFIC CO., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, O. radical cure for Nervous Debility, ang all Nervous Complaints, after havind tested its wonderful curative powers 4211

n thousands of cases, has felt it his The spider and the base ballist will duty to make it known to his suffering soon retire for the winter, on a fly. fellows. Actuated by this motive, and

desire to relieve human suffering, I Sudden change of temperature and will send, free of charge, to all who dehumidity of the atmosphere often prosire it, this receipt in German, French duce disorders of the kidneys and blad or English, with full directions for der. Use Dr. J. II. McLean's Liver preparing or using. Sent by mail by and Kidney Balm to check these troub ad iressing with stamp, naming this les in their incidency. 27m3 paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's

There is a good deal of familiarity this year between a camp meeting are a damp meeting.

The rural pedagogue is not infre-quently a strapping fellow. FITS.-All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits A disordered condition of the stomach, or malaria in the system will preduce sick headache, you can remove Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to Fit this trouble by taking Dr. J. H. Mc-Lean's Little Liver and KidneyPellets. St., Phila, Pa. 27m3

An Atlantic county (N. P.) minister recently preached to an audience of mankind is tan.

17-39

Undue exposure to the cold winds, rain, bright light or malaria, may bring on inflammation and soreness of the eyes. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Eye Salve will subdue the inflammation, cool and soothe the nerves and strengthen weak and failing eyesight, 25 cents a box. 27m^3

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

bustle is to be much reduced in size.

Thus does Fashion's decree cast a

stumbling-block in the path of female

A Dressmaker's Experience.

to your remedy. I have used it at in-

tervals for the past twelve years. It

carried me through the critical period

of change of life without a single sick

day, and it did great things for me m

I always recommend it where I see a

a small dose of Zoa-Phora quiets and

rests me. I always have it in my

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 20, 1886.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

To H. G. Colman, Secretary.

balloon he takes an aerolite.

Block, Rochester, N. Y.

25 cents per vial.

Yours truly, Mrs. Mary C. Chandler,

smugglers.

many ways.

the cases.

house.

At Buda-Pesth a violin made for Louis XIV. by Arnati has just been sold toi \$3,000.

Their Business Booming-3. Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at W. II. Keeler's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before

buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

PURE APPRICES nr.price's CREAM SPECIAL **MUNIN** AKIN NATURAL FRUIT SOLD ONLY IN CANS FLAVORS

ULL WEIGH

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity. Strength. and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously. PRICE BAKING POWDER CO CHICAGO. st. Louis



constitutes the best type of American journalism. It s a member of the Associated Press, and is the only 2cent morning paper in Ch cago that possesses this first essent al to a completenews service. In a ld t on thas its own private leased wires connecting its office w th Washington and New York. It prints ALL THE NEWS.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Is an independent paper, It recognizes the utility of political part es as means for the accomplishment of proper ends but it declines to regard any mere party as a fit subject for unquestioning adoration. It is unbiased in its presentation of political news.

THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS

Is a "short-and-to-the-point" paper. Trunks & Valises. It leaves to the "blanket-sheets" the nopoly of thresom

Chicago, Ill.



Curses piles, salt rheum, tetter, burns,

scalds, sores, wounds, infant's sores and chaffing, sore nipples and eruptions of the skin. Sufferers with catarrh will find this an invaluable remedy and certain cure. Pleasant to use and perfect satisfaction guaranteed. Price 25 cents per box. · For sale by W. F. Runner.

Suitable dower for a widow-a wid-

New Cure for the Heart. For sale at

THOS. MILLER & SONS,

OF LADIES AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS.

Now ready and sent free on application

ERIEN

accurate and absolutely safe. Made in all sizes for large or small game.

BALLARD

Guaran-teed perfectly

THOS. MILLER & SONS.

MARLIN REPEATING

COIT'S HONEST

be an invised, it was a start of the first the start of t

HOUSE PAINT

COIT'S FLOOR PAINT Ever buy 19

2 you going to Paint this year! If so, don't is a paint constaining water or bouzing when it is the same money (or nearly so) you can procure a first of the same

RIFLE

EST IN THE WORLD!

and the cup, the third will not be run. The Britishers announced at once that they shall try again next year to take the long sought trophy. Although Great Britain has been monarch of the seas these hundreds of years she has something yet to learn of sailing.

1 Base Ball.

The following is the result of the National League base ball games since our last issue:

FRIDAY, SEPT. 30. Detroit at Pittsburg-Detroit 2; Pittsburgh 1. Boston at Philadelphia -Philadelphia 1; Boston 0. The other games were postponed on account of rain.

SATURDAY, OCT. 1. ·Detroit at Pittsburgh -- Pittsburgh 10; Detroit 6. Chicago at Indianapolis -Chicago 5; Indianapolis 4. New York at Washington-Washington 13; New York 4. Boston at Philadelphia-Boston 3; Philadelphia 3.

MONDAY, OCT. 3. Detroit at Pittsburgh-Detroit 10; Pittsburgh 5. Chicago at Indianapolis -Chicago. S; . Indianapolis 2. New York at Washington-New York 7; Washington 3. Boston at Philadelphia-Philadelphia 3; Boston 0. TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

Detroit at Pittsburgh—Pittsburgh 7; Detroit 4. Chicago at Indianapolislist game, Indianapolis 2; Chicago 1. 2d' game, Chicago 6; Indianapolis 5. Boston at Philadelphia—Philadelphia S; Boston 3. New York at Washington-New York 6; Washington 3.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5. ' Detroit at Indianapolis—Indianapolis 10; Detroit 5. Chicago at Pittsburgh-Pittsburgh S; Chicago 5. Philadelphia at New York-Philadelphia "1; New York 0. Boston at Washington,-Washington 12; Boston 9. ... The following is the standing of the clubs, in games won and lost, this morning: WON, LOST. Detroit 44

	- 44
Philadelphia73	4
- Chicago	4
New York	5
Boston	5
Pittsburgh	6
W Washington 44	7
S Indianapolis	8

'Ir looks as though taxes would be high. 'Last year this county's share of the state tax was \$21,615.90. The apportionment to Berrien county for 1887 is \$35,064.20 which is divided as follows: University.\$ 2,798 51 Normal School..... 1,225.90 Agricultural, College..... 676.12 State Weather Service..... 97.7 539.43782.10 School for Blind 499.87Deafrand Dumb Institute.... 1,378.80 Reform School..... 1,203.82 Girls Industrial School 791.16 State Prison 1,873.60 House of Correction. 260.18 "1 1 " U.P.... 2,260.41 Asylum for Insane 289.7 Soldiers' Home..... 2.091.18 Fish Commissioners..... 406.37 Board of Health 39.96 Military Purposes..... 1,168.10 Statue of Lewis Cass..... 179.81 Semi-Centenial 58.94 :Publishing Proceedings Su-Lyons Flood Sufferers..... 71.92

teemen, and then brought in the recommendation that the work be done, when it was already done and the bills before the finance committee for their signatures. Now, these are a few of the facts in the case, and we defy a successful contradiction, yet there is more if wanted. IRA EMMONS.

State Items.

son prison,

Jackson gas well is 2,150 feet deep and smells as if it were gasy. There are 769 convicts at the Jack-The Royal Bustle company has mov-

ed from Columbus, Ohio., to Ypsilanti. Albert Rouse paid \$103 for keeping his DeWitt saloon open last Fourth. The Muskegon flouring mills grind 160,000 bushels of wheat annually.

The attendance at the university of Michigan promises to be 1,650 to 1,700 this year-the largest of its history. Dr. Angell, of Michigan University, has been appointed, by president Cleve land, as a member of a commission to settle the fish account with Canada. Charlotte saloonkeepers have been ordered to remove the screens to their saloons, but so far they have failed to

obey. Enough base ball has been played to decide that the pennant is Detroit property.

Thirteen young old ladies gave a party at Coldwater Monday. Their ages ranged from 67 to 90, and averaged S01% years. No list of patents is allowed to ap-

being represented with a two wheel cart. The Detroit typographical union has resolved that after Nov. 1, they will

day's work. The Detroit saloon-keepers association have \$15,000 in their treasury which they have resolved to use in an attempt to break the new liquor law.

They propose to force a test case to the supreme court. Warren Fletcher, of Marlette, visit-

but for the olfactory organs of the night clerk would have delivered up the ghost. He had never heard of gas before.

roe county, went into his barn Saturday morning and found his hired man, Henry Wise, hanging by the neck. The man had committed suicide. He leaves a widow and two children. John J. Henderson, of Jackson, is on trial for soliciting insurance in this state for an unauthorized companythe Old People's mutual benefit society, an Elkhart, Ind., graveyard concern. Wm. Ettawageshick, the Indian boy whom the Franciscan fathers have been educating at their school at Harbor Springs has been sent by them to a college of their order in Illinois where he will be educated for the priesthood. The sand plains that lie back of East

it clear to the chin. The position was Roe. He has done work without the one of real desperation such as a person consent even of his associate commitwould assume in the dread despair that must have come upon him when he realized the true nature of his dreadful situation." He had been buried alive.

tle Creek of kidney trouble and Aug.

one laborer, John Giles, was killed.

bullet entered Kline's head just above

same fruit.

loaded or not.

soon.

THAT Dr. F. B. Brewer is skillful. able and successful in the treatment of chronic diseases, is granted by all who have been his patients. We do not remember to have done business with a more fair and candid man, or with a more thoroughly trained physiologist and practitioner. Very few

are the chronic diseases which are cureable or relievable that ever baffle him. Dr. Brewer's appointments for consultation will be at the Bond House, Niles, Mich., on Tuesday, the 11th of October. Detroit Joarnal Life Insurance. One hundred dollars (\$100) will be

given by the DETROIT EVENING JOUR-NAL Company, to the person who it shall decide is next of kin to any one who is killed in a railway accident, on any regular passenger train in the United States or Canada; provided the deceased shall have on his person at the time of the accident, a copy of the DETROIT EVENING JOURNAL of that day or of the previous day. Never travel without a copy of the DETROIT EVENING JOURNAL in your possession. Although it costs only two cents, it may be worth one hundred dollars.

"Do you want any swords?"

"Yes, but where are they?"

Swords of Central Asia The metal and finish of cutting arms improve when we enter North India. Hard steel of fine temper and high workmanship used to be common until two

Sikh wars and the great mutiny abolished the demand for such deadly wares. The skilled Mohammedan craftsman had to emigrate for a livelihood or too often dwindle into a blacksmith of harmless occupation. I remember in the good old times of the East India company itinerant

pear without some Kalamazoo man of great stature and big turbans. lifted to his head cloth, where they

work no more than nine hours for a shining steel snakes, elastic blades, unhandled a la mode, twenty pounds to fifty pounds each in value, sometimes more. Then the dealer put them through various severe tests to satisfy his customer, packing them away again in their hiding place should there be no sale, and

Chorassan, very rare in the market—reed East Saginaw, blew out the gas and puted to cut off the neck of an anvil-an eastern anvil, of course; the Persian and Central Asian specimens, elegantly watered in circular veins, some so light a

girl could use them, others so heavy that height and length of arm, with breadth Henry Niederman, of LaSalle, Monof chest, were needful gifts of nature to utilize them-men like "Rob Roy" or "Mahmud Ghuzni," whose hands hung below their knees. The latter notable carried an awful steel mace in preference to a sword, and smashed idols and idolaters with his own arms on all occasions -English Mechanic.

> Old Fashioned Tooth Pulling. I remember having a tooth pulled once by the old doctor. His wife seated herself in a chair, and placed me on the floor with my head clasped between her

knees. Then the doctor brought out his turnkey-which was constructed somewhat like one of the levers with a movable hook used for the rolling of logs—and fished from his pecket an old bandana handkerchief, which had done service for mouth, nose, and perspiration for a month or two, and wadded it about the handle of the machine. This bundle he pushed in my mouth, after having lanced

Journal.

Fastening Rubber to Iron. One who claims to have tried it says that rubber may be fastened to iron by means of a paint composed of powdered shellac steeped in about 'ten times its weight in concentrated ammonia. It should be allowed to stand three or four weeks before being used.

In Tavor of the Classics.

Faint that never dried beyond the sticky point. Waste a week, spoil the job, and then sweart Next time call for COIT & COIT A COIT AND be gonular and suitable shades, warranted to dry hard as a rock over alght. No trouble. No mark the gonvinced WONT DRY STICKY Relief of L. B. Perrine..... Tawas, Au Sable and Harrisville have Some one of a statistical turn of mind 8.51 368.19 Will be found at the gums, and commenced working to The best salve in the world for Cuts, been heretofore looked upon as not s been investigating whether the study Géneral I Berrien Springs Era. get the end of the hook under the edge of Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, of the classics or that of mathematics is much good, but there is even now a Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all skin Erupthe tooth. Having accomplished this, he FOR THE BEST ann a' da 🍟 the more favorable to longevity. The rechance that the question of their value C. B. TREAT'S, began to grind on the handle, and at the sult is slightly in favor of the study of ... The Bopes gold mine has produced is solved. It is found that they will same moment the old lady tightened her tion, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to the classics.—Chicago Times. grasp on my head. The top of my head seemed being pried off, and all the mar-JOB PRINTING, \$100,000 in bullion and concentrates grow abundant crops of sunflowers, The first iron boat is thought to have give perfect satisfaction, or money reand the expense of running the concern and the oil of the sunflower seed is row in my bones seemed to be pulled up been built in 1777, on the river Foss; in funded. Price 25 cents, per box. For has exceeded that amount. It is now | easily extracted and an excellent lubriin strings toward my neck. Crack! the Sale by W. H. Keeler, Who leads in low prices. Yorkshire. It was fifteen feet long, and 22y1 CALL AT THE made of sheet iron. proposed to add to the capacity of the instrument slipped off. Again it was fixed, and again the top of my head was turned upward with a violent crash, and cator, the seeds afterward make good ÷.... A Frenchman who stole two bales of machinery to see if the balance cannot food for cattle and hogs and the thick, hay pleaded hunger in extenuation, and the judge gave him kind words-and suspended sentence. BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN. 1 F. F. 1 be thrown to the other side of the ledg- wooden stalks are the best of light again the reluctant marrow was drawn RecordSteamPrinting House fuel.-Kalamazoo Telegraph. er.-Detroit News.

At Minneapolis, O. W. Burnham, a civil engineer, hung himself while de-

Brace Up,-3

You are feeling depressed, your appetite is poor, you are bothered with headache, you are fidgetty, nervous, and generally out of sorts, and want to brace up. Brace up, but not with stimulants, spring medicines, or bitters, which have for their basis very cheap, bad whisky, and which stimulate you for an hour, and then leave you in worse condition than before. What you want is an alterative that Drug Store. will purify your blood, start healthy action of liver and kidneys, restore your vitality, and give renewed health and strength. Such a medicine you will find in Electric Bitters, and only for sale. 50 cents a bottle at W. II. Reeler's

Afro-Americans own the entire business portion of Smithfield, N. C. Be Your Own Doctor

It won't cost you one-half as much Do not delay. Send three two-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine colored plates, from life, on discase, its causes and home cure. Add ress Λ . P. symptoms do not fail to try Dr. Miles Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass. W. H. Keeler's Drug Store.

Colonel Fred Grant will be only 37 years old when he is elected S-cretary

No Woman Fall&Winter Catalogue Is beautiful with a bad skin, covered with pimples, freckles, moth or tan. I have been asked many times what will remove these unsightly blemishes. No

them, as they are caused by impure 6th Ave., corner 22d St. blood. The only sure remedy I have ever seen is Sulphur Bitters, and in. hundreds of cases I have never known them to fail.-Editress Fashion Ga-

Moody sends a son to Yale this year.

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,

Gallery, Hunting and Target Rifles. Send for Hunstrated Catalogue. Marlin Fire Arms Co., New Haven, Conn. To tread in paths of virtue one has only to go abroad and become a collector of bric-a-brac.

WANTED-LADIES for our Fail and Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work at r own homes. Si to \$3 per day can be quietly e. Work sent by mail any distance. Particu-free. No canvassing. Address at once CRESlars free. No canvassing. Address at once CRES OENT ART CO., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass Box 5170. 5-He Had Salt Rhenm for 20 Vours. A. Manvel, Ass't Supt. & G. P. Agt., C., R. I., & P. R. R. writes: "For twenty years I have been afflicted with PAINT salt rheum in a most serious form. During the winter season, my hands using COIT & CO'S ONE-COAT BUGGY PAINT int Friday, run it to Church Sunday. Eight shionable Shades: Elack, Maroon, Vermilion ac, Yellow, Qiive Lake, Brewster and Wagen have been in such condition that I was

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unable to dress or undress myself without assistance, and I have not had 601 gloves or bandages off my hands for Your Buccy about 'four months', until I began using Papillon (extract of flax) Skin Cure. I certainly think it has cured my hands." Large bottles only \$1.00 at W. F. Runner's Drug Store. FOR ONE DOLLAR

It is when the stars begin to glimmer that the heave s are being stud-5-Worth its Weight in Gold: Albert Emminger, Covington, Ky.,

was afflicted with catarrh three years. He says: "After trying every known patent medicine which I saw adverised, none of which helped me, I tried Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure as a last resort. It has made a complete cure, and is worth its weight in gold. I will give other references from parties who have been cured. It is no experiment, but a positive cure." Large bottles only \$1.00, at W. F. Runner's Drug Store.

If told to take a "back seat" one will invariably take affront. Bucklen's Arnaca Salve.

In fact a general line of above goods Nervous Diseases There are more nervous than blood to suit our customers. Also, about the diseases. Thus, a weakness of the 7th or 8th of October, 1887, will put in nerves of the brain causes headache.

a good and complete stock of fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, etc.; ; weakness of the nerves of the stomach causes dyspepsia, pain, wind, etc.; of Boots & Shoes the livef produces biliousness, constipation, etc.; of the womb induces irreg ularities, sterility, pains, etc.; of the sexual organs, impotency, etc. For AND RUBBER GOODS all weaknesses Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine surpasses all other remedies. Trial bottle free at W. H. Keeler's

CALL AND SEE US

in good variety. Fine and common

Gloves & Mittens

FOR GENTS.

Commissioners' Notice. CORMINISSIONER'S AOUCE. GTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien. --se. Derobate Coart for said County. Estate of Henry Blodgett, deceased. The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate of Henry Blodgett, deceased, and six months from the 9th day of Aucust, A. D. 1857, having been al-lowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and ad-justment. Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Monday, the 21st day of November, A. D. 1857, and on Thursday, the 9th day of February; A. D. 1883, at 9 o'clock A. M of each day, at the office of L. P. Alexander, in the village of Buchan-m, ju said county, to receive and examine such

Notice of the Amendment of Section One of Ordinance XVIII of Ordiwances of the Village of Buchanan, adopted Aug. 3, 1883, and entitled Fire Limits.

The Common Council of the Village of Bachan-

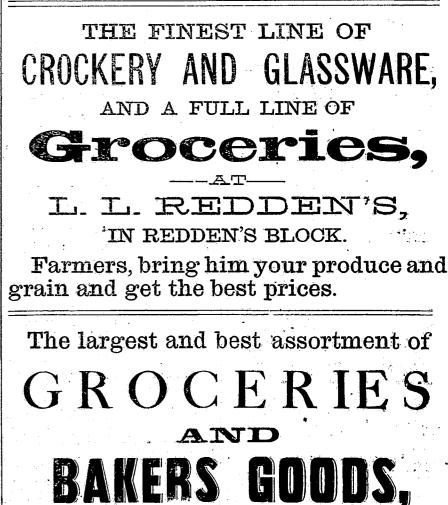
The Common Council of the Village of Bachan-an ordains: That Section 1, of Ordinance XVIII, of Ordi-nances of the Village of Bachanan, adopted Au-gust 3, 1838, be amended so as to read as follows: SEC. 1. All that part of the Village of Buchanan embraced in the following description and bound-aries shall constitute the fire limits of said village, to wit: Commencing twenty-two rods cast of the south-cast coracer of Main and Second streets; thence due south forty-five and one half rods; thence west to a point twelve rods west of Cak street: thence north to second street thence east

I hereby certify that the above amendment of Section 1 of Ordinance XVIII of the village of Buchanan, was adopted by the Common Council of the village of Buchanan, on the 13th day of Sep-tumbor 1337 ber, 1587.

dollar weekly in America. Notice of Sale of Real Estate. First publication Sept. 15, 1887. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.--ss In the matter of the estate of Zimri Moon

deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Zimri Moon by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the County of Berrien, on the twenty-fourth day of May, A. D. 1887, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the corner of Main and Front streets, in Buchan-un, in the County of Berrien, in said State, on

Friday, the 28th day of October, A. D. 1957, 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-writ: The north-east fractional quarter of sec-Interinstein and State of the section of the section twenty-six, in town seven south, range eightenew set, containing thirty-five acres of land. Also a piece of land commencing at the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest corner of the southeast quarter of the northwest thence running cast one rod, thence north forty rods, thence west one rod, thence north forty rods to the place of beginning. Also the following described piece of land: The north-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section twenty two in town seven south, range eighteen west. All of said land being in Berrien County, State of Michigan.
Terms made known at time and place of sale. Dated Sept. 12, 1887.



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The Chicago Weekly News

Eight pages, 64 columns, is the largest

The house in Washington which Secretary Seward occupied when Paine tried to assassinate him is now offered Died of Heart Disease.

Many eminent men, among them Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Hendricks, Gen. McClellan and Josh Billings died of heart disease last year. Authorities state that one person in four has it. The symptoms are shortness of breath, pain or tenderness in side, palpitation. choked or smothered feeling in chest. tendency to faint, swelling of feet, anan, in said county, to receive and examine such kles, etc. If you have any of these

Dated Oct. 3, 1837. L. P. ALEXANDER,) W. A. PALMER, Commissioners B. D. HARPER,)

NEW YORK

You'll find it good to regu-late SELTZER SELTZER know. Besides 'tis pleasant to the taste. So none need gulp it down in haste. street: thence north to second street; thence eas

to the place of beginning. This Ordinance amending Section 1 shall take effect November 1, 1887.



200ds. ing thrown from his road cart, the goods ever shown in Bucha the spring of 1885, by the writer. Has Clara, four miles north of this city L. W. HODGE AND LADY are here, wheel of which collided with a stump an, which will be Silk Velvets in all the latest shades yesterday morning. His ticket stub bore the above name and address, and anyone seen any thing of them? They in the road...At the election of officers from Colorado, for the winter. "Wes" cheap at P. D. DUNNING & CO. of the Cilizens' National Bank held on ought to be large enough for good fries never tires of telling of the wonders of a G. A. R. Badge and ribbon. The Tuesday the following officers ware Our assortment of Yarns is splendid. Sold Cheap for Cash, by this time if they are not all dead. badge labeled "Michigan", was on his coat. He had alighted and walked chosen for the ensuing year: Presi-dent, J. B. Millard; Vice-President, Ed. F. Woodcock; Board of; Directors, J. B. Millard, E. F. Woodcock, O. F. his new home. Look at CHARLEY HIGH'S. WOOD & HOFFMAN MRS. JULIA HESS, while on a visit out several yards while the train was Feathers and Plumes of all colors THE iron ore schooner Havana sunk at the store of stopped for water, and missing his footing in attempting to board the at B. M. Pennell's residence Sunday, and prices at about a mile off St. Joseph Harbor. Barnes, A. G. Gage, Nelson Bradley, fell down some steps and broke her MRS. P. D. DUNNING & CO. Monday, and three men drowned. The train was thrown under the wheels. Geo. H. Richards, Jr., I. P. Hutton G. W. NOBLE BUCHANAN, MICH. wrist. The wound was dressed by Dr. New Shawls at remaining four of the crew were res-Mr. Phelps belongs to Hartford in-Geo. H. Richards, Jr., will retain the GRAHAM'S. I Spreng. cashiership for the present. stead of New Buffalo. cued by the tug Hannah Sullivan.



Capture of New Madrid and Island No. 10.

OUR NAVY IN THE WEST.

. Heroic Blue Jackets Who Made the Fiercest Bombardment of the Wer.

A Fleet Annihilated in the Presence of Thousands of Spectators - Memphis Taken-The Battles of Inka and Corinth. Desperate Fighting Clears the Way to Vicksburg.

[Copyrighted by the American Press Association.] What is known in history as "the western campaign of 1862-63" had for its object the conquest of the valley of the Mississippi and the occupation of the line of river and railway communications, whereby the eastern portion of the Confederacy was so amply supplied from the fertile resources of Louisiana, Arkansas and Texas. At the very beginning of the war the paramount importance of the Mississippi river was recognized by the military and political leaders on both sides. It irrigated an area of thirteen hundred thousand square miles, or six times as large as the empire of France, received the waters of fiftyseven navigable streams and washed the shores of ten different states. Its possession by the south made the Confederacy compact. Its loss would close the only avenue of constant communication with the outside world, and shut off the vast beef growing territory from which the southern armies derived their cattle. Hence the seizure by the Confederates at an early day of such important positions along the river as Columbus, Island No. 10, Fort Pillow, Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

In preceding articles it has been shown how, with the fall of Columbus, Forts Henry and Donelson and the evacuation of Nashville, the first line of Confederate defenses was shattered and the enemy were forced to form a second line with their left resting on the ippi at Fort Pillow, the center at Corinth and the right at Chattanooga. In retiring from Columbus, Gen. Polk, who was nand of the Confederates, sent the principal portion of his army to re-enforce Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston, who was then falling back from Nashville, and removed his stores and guns, 140 in number, forty-five miles down the river to Island No. 10.

ISLAND NO. 10. This position, by reason of its natural advantages, was regarded as the chief barrier to the progress of the Federals down the Mississippi. Although but a mile long and a half mile wide, it is so situated in a sharp. bend of the river as to command the approach for miles and to be susceptible of the strongest kind of fortifications. The town of New Madrid, which is located on the upper or northern portion of the bend, was also occupied by a Confederate force of 5.000 troops under command of Gen. McCown. The distance around the bend was about thirty miles, whereas the distance across the peninsula from Tiptonville below to the island did not exceed five miles; hence it was calculated by the Confederates that even if the Federals obtained possession of the Missonri side of the river, including New Madrid and Point Pleasant the communication by water to Tiptonville, and thence by land across the bend to Island No. 10, would still remain intact.



On the morning of March 16 the bombardment was begun at a distance of two miles and a half, and it continued day after day for three weeks. Tons of iron were hurled into the Confederate works, but without producing any apparent impression. On the 1st of April Gen. Beauregard telegraphed to the war department at Richmond that the bomburdment had continued fifteen days, in which time the enemy had thrown 5,000 :hells, expending about 100,000 pounds of powder, with the result of one man killed and none seriously wounded. "Every day," says a southern history of the war, "the mortars continued to boom and the cannon of the island replied with dull, sallen roar, wasting shot and temper alike. The very

birds became accustomed to the artificial thunder, and alighted upon the branches of the trees overhanging the mortars in the sul phurous smoke." It is only necessary for one to realize the sablime poetry of war to im-agine a dozen of these monsters thund ring a once, the air filled with smoke clouds, the gunboats belching out destruction, the shells screaming through the air with unearthly sounds, and the distant guns of the en my sending their solid shot above and around the island, dashing the water up in glistening col-

umus and jets of spray. Finding that it was impossible to capture the position with artillery, Gen. Halleck ored Gen. Pope to ascertain if it were possible to construct a road along the western bank of the river through the swamps and erect batteries opposite the island that could co-operato with the fleet. The Federal engineers declared that the plan was not feasiwhereupon a Union resident of New Madrid suggested that a steamboat canal might be cut across the promontory. The thought was at once adopted, and steamers and light draught boats were sent down from Cairo with the necessary implements to prosecute the work. The distance to be traversed by the canal was twelve miles: its width was to be fifty feet and its depth not ess than four and a half feet. One-half of its length was to be cut through heavy tim-The remainder of the canal ran through stagnant, swampy bayous filled with tangled brush. "This herculean labor," says Gen. Pope, "was prosecuted with untiring labor and determination, under exposure and privations v ry unusual even in the history of warfare.

RUNNING A GAUNTLET OF FIRE. At last, on the 4th of April, the canal was open and ready for use. Light transports could pass through, but there was not douth of water enough for the gunboats, and it was evident that the river could not be crossed without the protection of the ironclads. It was accordingly determined to take the terriblo risk of running the batteries, and the gunboat Carondelet, Capt. Walker, was chosen as the pioneer. The boat was trengthened by every contrivance that could bo devised. The most vulnerable parts were shielded with rolls of surplus chains, the lecks were covered with a layer of heavy planks, and a large hawser was wound around the pilot house up to the window.

The crow were provided with hand grenades and hose for throwing hot water were attached to the boilers for the purpose of recelling boarders. A large coal barge laden with compact bundles of hay was also taken in tow on the side exposed to the batteries. The machinery was so adjusted as to permit the escape of steam through the wheelhouse and thus avoid the usual puffing in its passage through the pipes. The night was all that could be desired; the atmosphere hazy and the start was made. For the first half mile all went well. Suddenly the soot in the chimneys took fire and the flame in their tops aroused the Confederate encampments. Signal rockets were instantly sent up, the 1 mg roll sounded, and one of the batterics opened on the dim apparition drifting by, almost within point blank range. Shot now followe shot in rapid volleys from more than a hundred guns, and further concealment bein out of the question orders were given to the ergineers to drive the boat with all possible speed. As if the hand of Providence were directing, a storm now burst in all its fury and amid vivid flashes of lightning and p als

the four steamers which he converted into these powerful yessels, [The war records show that there were at least five commanders named Ellet or Ellett, who took part in these engagements on the Mississippi They were: Charles Ellet. Jr., whose portrait They were: Charles Ellet, Charles Rivers Ellet, John A. Ellet and Alfred W. Ellet. It is one of the strange coincidences of the war, but adds to the difficulties of the historian in Illustrating this main of any paramet. Mumany maintain the a scries of war papers. Numerous portraits of all these men were secured, but as they were marked 'Charles Ellet" or too often simply "Mr. Ellet,' t required considerable research to positively dentify Charles Ellet, Jr.]

A WONDERFUL SPECTACLE.

At daylight on the following morning, fune 6, the Confederate fleet, under full head of steam, were discovered lying close to the shore. The craft were respectively known as The Little Rebel, Bragg, Beauregard, Price, Sumter, Lovell, Thompson and Van Dorn, and altogether carried twenty-eight guns. Their commanders were plain steamboat captains, and the commodore, Edward Montcomery, was likewise a river captain. The Union squadron now began to drop down the river, and the Confederates opened fire and advanced to meet them. In a few minutes hey were within point blank range, and volley succeeded volley in rapid succession. The citizeus of Momphis rushed by thousands to he bluffs to witness the novel scene, for di

rectly before them, so near that individuals could be discerned, a naval battle was raging in all its fierceness. Suddenly, there stead from a bend in the river a singular looking craft which, passing in front of the Federal dotilla, darted at full speed against the Bean-regard. It was Col. Allet's Queen of the West, and behind her quickly followed mother, the Monarch. The writer, who was an eyewitness of the battle, can do no better than transcribe his de cription written at the time: "The destruction of the Confederate seemed to be inevitable, but just as the fatal blow was about to be given the Beaursgard sheered and the Queen crashed into the Lovell, cutting her almost in two and sinking her in deep water. Now came the turn of the Beauregard. Throwing her bow around, she struck her antagonist squarely in the side just ahead of the wheelhouse, causing her to careen until the whole length of her hull was visible. A few moments more and the Queen of the West would have sank, but making her way to the

Arkansas shore she grounded there, and the lives of those on board were saved. The Price by this time had joined in the light, and the Monarch, making a pass at her, missed; while the Beauregard, endeavoring at the same instant to strike the Monarch, likewise missed her and cut away the port wheel of the Price. The Benton now arrived and sent a shot through the boiler of the Beauregard, completing her disablement. The boa's were so near each other that the sharpshooters picked off every man who exposed himself. "Thousands of men, women and children on the bluffs watch the unequal contest. Swift ninisters of destruction are flying every

where. Now a ball drops close by the side of a gunboat, throwing the spray high in air. again you see it ricochetting along the water until it is lost to view, while here and there is a gaping rent that tells of a death wound received by one of the combatants. A thou-sand yards distant the Little Robel is sinking. A shot has gone through her machinery and torn a deep hole in her side, through which the water is pouring in a torrent. Commodore Montgomery (who had changed his flag from the Van Dorn to the Little Rebel early in the action because the former contained 100,000 pounds of powder, and was practically out of the fight) had recklessly alongside a Federal gunboat, hoping to disable her, but in a few moments finds his craft going down, and with the crew he jumps into the river and swims to the Arkansas shore. It is a running fight for miles. The Thompson lodges on the river bank, and, an exploding shell igniting her magazine, she is blown into fragments. The Bragg and Sumter, although run ashore, are captured. The Van Dorn, with her valuable cargo of stores, taken from Fort Pillow, and a transport similarly loaded, alone escape. The Confederate fleet is annihilated. The Fedof thunder, through rain and darkness and ral squadron now come to anchor, small boats begin to ply back and forth; the trans-



had superseded Gen. Beauregard, and on the

22d of July, with the army of the Mississipto march across a rugged ravine, through pi, numbering 35,000 men, went to Chalta-nooga. Gens. Van Dorn and Price were left lense thickets and over an abattis, exposed all the way to the concentrated fire of batin command of the troops then in north Mississippi, with instructions to operate against the Federals in that region, and especially to guard against their junction with Buell in Middle Tennessee. Each of these Confederate eaders commanded a force about 16,000 strong. Grant's army, though scattered and diminished by the subtraction before referred to, had possession of Corinth, but was livewise obliged to hold the railroads from that place north to Columbus, Ky., which, on account of he low water in the Tennessee, he had made his base of supplies.

Matters remained comparatively quiet until about Sept. 2, when Gen. Price learned from Gen Bragg that Rosecrans was about to move across the Tennessee and join the army of Gen. Buell. Price immediately moved from Tupelo to Inka, a point twenty-one miles cast of Corinth, which he occupied assault, and the ditch in front of vithout material resistance on the 14th. Learning here that Rosecrans was between the two points last named, he seat a dispatch the redoubt was literally filled with to Van Dorn to join him, and, assuming the dead. Col. t'e offensive, attack Corinth. During this Rogers, who had inte val Grant, who was watching both genbeen a captain in been a capaning the First Missis-sippi Rifles in the Mexican war, was not not fair crals, made his preparations to destroy Price before they could concentrate, and then go back to C rinth and protect it against Van Dorn. Accordingly Rosecrans was ordered to promptly attack Inka from the south, which he fell, and while Gen. Ord, who had been hurried from Bolivar, was to attack Price from the north. his grave was in-The plan of battle involved the crushing of closed by the Federals and marked the latter between an upper and nether millwith a slab to testify their admiration for his Ord had \$,000 men and Rosecrans 9.000. Ord's column, accompanied by Grant, gallant charge. The battle was now com-paratively ended, and by noon the Confederreached Burnsville, six miles from Iuka, on the 18th, and arrangements were made for the combined attack at 4:30 the following ates were in full retreat, with Lovell's division acting as a rear guard. Roscerans decided, however, not to begin pursuit until morning. Rosecrans, however, having been detained by the condition of the roads sent the next day. For this delay he was greatly blamed by Gen. Grant, but the former jus word after midnight that he was still twenty miles distant and could not arrive before the tified it on the ground that his men were next afternoon Theremon Ord was directed worn out by two days of fighting and two to remain quiet until he heard firing in the sleepless nights of preparation, movement south, which would indicate the arrival of and march. When begun, the pursuit proved to be unavailing, and, with the exception of his cead intor.

Price, who was fully aware of these movements, had posted his men in an advantage-ous position on a hill commanding the road, and when the head of the marching column of Rosecrans appeared, poured in a terribly destructive fire. The Federals, checked and an-pered by the broken ground and dense undergrowth, were unable to deploy their full force, and in consequence were thrown into confusion and driven back with the loss of nine guns. The fighting continued until dark and was bitter and bloody. Rosecrans reported his losses at 144 killed, 598 wounded, and 40 missing; total, 782, nearly 700 of which were in Hamilton's division, which brought only 2,500 men in o action. The Confederate loss, as reported by Price, was \$6 killed and 40\$ wounded. Among the former was Gen. Henry Little, who commanded one of the divisions.

Owing to the contrary direction of the wind the sound of the firing was not heard by Gens. Grant and Ord, who were awaiting the signal on the opposite side of Iuka, and a dispatch having miscarried, the news of the battle was unknown to them until the next morning. During the night Price retreated in a southeasterly direction by the only ave-nue left open, and shortly afterward, on the 25th, effected a junction with Van Dorn in accordance with the agreement which had been made between them.

THE BATTLE OF CORINTH. Van Dorn now decided to move rapidly run upon Corinth, and if possible take the position by surprise; the ultimate object being to force Grant back into Kentucky, establish communication with Gen. Bragg and recover all that had been lost in the previous cam-

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CORINTH BATTLE GROUND.

striking. The two were intimate personal friends before the war. In 1860 Hackelman, then one of the mest prominen: Republi-HAMILTON HAMILTON HAMILTON HAMILTON cans in Iudiana, headed the delegation from that state to the Chicago convention, where he 4 seconded the nomi-

teries Robinett and Williams. The attempt seemed and acious, and the daring was some thing subiime. One of Maury's brigades is in the lead, and they push forward, stumbling over the wounded and the dead. Col. W. P. Rogers, of the Second Texas, reaches the parapet, with his revolver in one hand and battle flag in the other, and for an instant it floats side by side with the flag of the Union, then the brave officer falls dead in his tracks. Another brigade swarms over the Lreastwork and fills the redeubt. And now a terrible hand to hand conflict cusues. Bayonets are used, muskets are clubbed, and men are even knocked down with fists. Finally the Confede ates give way and hurricaly fall back to the cover of the woods. Over 200 had fallen in the

AT TOM

COL. ROGERS.

one or two slight affairs, the Confederates

continued their march uninterrupted to Rip-

On both sides the loss was heavy, and as the

GOVERNOR OGLESBY. Gen. Hackelman

was killed and Gen. Oglesby, afterward

governor of Illinois, and a number of colonels

commanding regiments or brigades were

These two battles-Iuka and Corinth-re-

lieved the Army of the Tennessee from all im-

mediate danger, and in the latter part of

October Grant began his arrangements for a

forward movement into the interior of Missis-

sippi, with a view to the capture of Vicks-

[Brig. Gen. Pleasant A. Hackelman, killed

at Corinth, was a western man of the Lincoln

type. In personal appearance he resembled

President Lincoln, and in mental and moral

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💐 ed and 2.183 miss-

Ving; total, 4,838.

On the Union side

ley and thence to Holly Springs.

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The second

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qualities the like-

ness was still more

nation of his friend

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duration of the fighting on the second day in and around Corinth did not exceed an hour, the battle has passed into history as one of the bloodiest of the war. The Dose is small-only a tea spoonful. It is the Gen. Rosecrans reported his losses at 315 killed, 1.813 est and ch medicine. Try it, and rou will be satisfied. wounded and 232 missing; total, Get it of your Druggist. 2.059. The official DON'T WAIT. GETITATONCL returns of the Con-If you are suffering from Kid ney Disease, and wish to live to old age, use SULPHUR BITTERS They never fail to cure. federates givo 505 killed, 2,150 wound-

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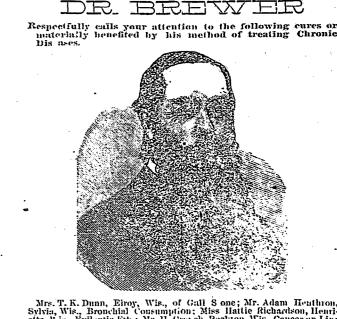
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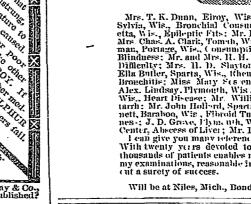


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By direction of Gen. Halleck, Gen. Pope, in order to invest the place, began a movement with an army of 20,000 men from Commerce. Mo., and on the 3d of March he arrived in front of New Madrid. Finding that the town was defended by strong earthworks armed with heavy artillery, in addition to a number of Confederate gunboats anchored along the shore, and that there could be no protected advance, he ordered his troops into camp until seige guns could be received from Cairo. Meanwhile, Col. Plummer with several regiments of infantry, some cavalry and a field battery, was sent to occupy Point Pleasant, twelve miles below on the Missouri shore. It was a hazardous undertaking, because the banks along which it was necessary for the troops to pass were commanded by the enemy's gunboats night and day. The march was finally completed, however, and a sufficient number of rifle pits were dug in a few hours to accommodate his little force. Guns were so planted as to present but a small mark, and when the next morning a couple of transports were descried struggling up the river with supplies for the fortifications, they were astonished by a storm of round shot and rifle bullets that drove them back in confusion. The blockade of the Mississippi was thus effectually established at this point, and no more boats afterward attempted to pass on a mission to Island No. 10.

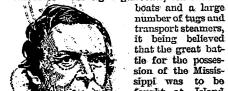
CARTURE OF NEW MADRID.

The siege guns from Cairo arrived on March 11, and on the following night two redoubts were constructed and the guns placed in battery within 800 vards of the main works of the enemy in such a manner as to command both them and the river for some distance above. Within thirty-six hours from the time when these massive pieses of ordnance were in storage in Cairo they were ready for a baptism by fire at New Madrid. In the early morning light of the 13th the

Confederates, surprised by the sudden appearance of these works, felt of their strength a with the pickets, but were still further amazed by the answering boom of thirty-two pounders hurling shot and shell far within their lines. Artillery now replied to artillery, the gunblats participating, and the nade continued vigorously all day. cann Night came without advantage to either side save that one of the Federal guns had been disabled. But as it came it was followed by one of these sudden and severe tempests peculiar to the southwest, in which all passionate violence of nature seems break loose. The rain fell in torrents, the lightning only served to make the darkness more intense, and the rear of thunder was incessant. At early, dawn the Federals reopcued fire, but if met with no response, nor were there any signs of the foe. A reconnoitering party cautiously advancing, clambered over the Confederate intrenchments; not a soul was to be seen. Forts and town-all were deserted. Soldiers, citizens, negroes-all were gone. No; two men were found soundly asleep. The evacuation had been so silently conducted that they were not disturbed. Large stores of provisions and ammunition the tables untouched. The private baggage of the officers and the knapsacks of the men burning. The larger guns were spiked, but so imperfectly in the hurry of evacuation that the spikes were removed in a few hours. Thirty three cannon, several thousand stand of arms, magazines stored with the material of war, tents for an army of 10,000 men and

abandoned. Suppers were left upon incumbered the tents. Candles were found of whi, tends for an army of 10,000 men and a large number of horses, mules and wagens fell into the hands of the victors. This achievement was gained with a loss by the Union troops of but fifty-one killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is unknown.

THE-BLUE COATS AT WORK. On Saturday, the day after the evacuation of New Madrid. Admiral Foote moved down the river with eight gunboats, ten mortar





GUNEOAT CARONDELET. showers of shot and shell, the Caroudelat pashed rapidly down the river, and in twee ty minutes, aided by a swift current and a full lead of steam, she had run the gauntlet of batteries, and at 1 o'clock was safely an hored at New Madrid.

By preconcerted arrangement, if the boat escaped six heavy gues were to be fired to annon ce the fact, and when the terrible anxiety of those who had been left behind was releved by the majestic colors that rolled acress the water the scene is described as one such as earth seldom witnesses. "The men stabraced each other, sang, canced, shouted and sent back an answering salute; and the admiral, the heroic Admiral Foote, noblest of the noble, who never commenced an enterprise without looking to Ged for guidance, glided away from the throng with tears of gratitude to give thanks to God in his closet, where he was daily wont to commune with his maker.'

On the night of the 6th the gunboat Pitts-burg followed the example of the Carondelet with similar success, and under their protection, the next day, transports laden with troops passed through the canal. The Confederates now thought only of escape; they were surrounded and further resistance was hopeless. On the morning of the Sth Gen. Mackall, who was in command, sent in a flag of truce offering to surrender. Three gen-

erals, seven colonels, seven regiments, several battalions of infantry, five companies of artillery, twenty-four cannon, several thousand stand of small arms, large magazines stored with munitions of war, and an immense number of tents, horses and wagous were among the spoils. In addition to these the batteries on shore, armed with seventy heavy rifled guns, varying in size from 33 to 100 pounders, four steamers and a floating battery fell into the hands of the Federals In this great achievement the latter did not lose a man on land or water.

DOWN THE MISSISSIPPI.

Four days after the surrender of Island No. 10, the squadron steamed down the river to attack Fort Pillow, eighty miles below. Meanwhile the battle of Shiloh had been fought or the 6th and 7th of April, and events indicated an impending conflict at Corinth. Gen. Pope was therefore directed to repair at once with his forces to Pittsburg Landing, leaving only two regiments with the fleet, which by reason of the impaired health of Commodore Foote was now transferred to the command of Capt. C. H. Davis. On the 10th of May, a Confederate flotilla came out from under the guns of Fort Pillow and made a desperate attempt to destroy the Federal ironclads. A sever engagement ensued, in which the latter were roughly handled, and the Cincinnati and

Mound City were both sunk. The Confederates likewise suffered the loss of their ram Mallory, which was run down by the St. Louis and nearly cut in two, although not so much disabled as to provent subsequent repair. No further A operations on the water were now COL. ELLET. undertaken until

after the abandonment of Forts Pillow and Randolph (.he latter twelve miles below), on June 4. These events were necessitated by the Confederate evacuation of Corinth, which took place on the night of May 29. Capt. Davis now proceeded down the river, and on the night of June 5 anchored within two miles of Memphis. His flect consisted of five gunboats—the Benton, Cairo, Carondelet, Louisville and St. Louis—carrying a total of sixty-eight guns and four rams-the Monarch, Lancaster, Switzerland and Queen of the West. The latter were under the command of Ccl. Charles Ellet, Jr., a civil engi neer of some note who had built the wire suspension bridge across the Schuylkill at Fairmount, and also that of Niagara river

below the falls. He also took a prominent part in the construction of the Baltimore and Ohio and other western railroads. In the beginning of hostilities Col. Ellet had urged upon the navy department the importance of constructing rams, and, after much opposition, was appointed a colonel of engineers,

decks, and in an hour or two the two regiments of an Indiana brigade, under com mand of Col. G. N. Fitch, take possession of Memohis." The Confederate loss in this bat paign from Fort Henry to Corinth. The combined forces of Van Dorn and Price agthe was estimated to be 100 killed and wounded, and about 150 captured. On the Union side, Col. Ellet received a wound in gregated 22,000 men. The returns of Grant's

wave over

army show that he had 48,000 effective the leg from which he subsequently died, and troops, 23,000 of whom were under Rosethree men on the Carondelet were injured. crans at Corinth and 12.000 under Ord at Bolivar. The forward movement of the Con-MOVING ON CORINTH. federates began from Pocahontas, twenty We turn now to the operations on land, and

miles northwest of Corinth, on the 1st of Oc. the continuation of the campaign of the tober, and at 10 o'clock on the morning of the valley of the Mississippi. Corinth, the position 3d the two armies were confronting each to which Gen. Beauregard retired after the other in line of battle. Gen. Van Dorn's intention was to open the repulse at Shiloh, is a small village in the attack by an assault with Lovell's division on northeast corner of Mississippi, ninety miles east of Memphis, and about twenty miles

the left of Rosecrans, in the hope that the latter would strengthen that position by from the Tennessco river. The Memphis and withdrawing troops from his right, where-Charleston railroad runs through it from cast upon Price was to swing around and make to west, and the Mobile and Obio railroad the principal assault on that weak point. from south to north. It is protected ou the Rosecrans, being apprised of the approach of front and flank by low swampy valleys, and the enemy, had taken a position that was defended by a line of new and strong instands on a long ridge in the fork of two streams. Its approaches are also heavily trenchments which had been constructed within the old fortifications, and nearer the timbered and capable of a protracted defense. Gen. Halleck arrived at Pittshurg Land-

ng on April 14, 1863, a week after the battles His forces consisted of two divisions of his of Shiloh, and recognizing the topographical difficulties of the situation, delayed further own army under Stanley and Hamilton, and two divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, commanded by Davies and McKean. Hamiloperations until he had concentrated an army of 120,000 bayonets. His forward movement. ton was on the right, Davies in the center and McKean on the left, with Stauley in reserve. therefore, did not begin until April 28. but The engagement began about 10 o'clock, when Lovell, who had the Confederate right, enfrom that date until May 29 every step of his fifteen mile march to Corinth was under cover of intrenchments even more formidcountered McKean's and Davies' divisions able than those of the enemy. Gen. Sherman, in his report made May 30, says: "My dinear the outer works, penetrated a broad gap between the two and forced back the Union vision has constructed seven distinct inline to the inner redoubts. Price's corps trenched camps since leaving Shiloh. Hardly made another attack upon Davies' division had we finished one camp before we were called upon to move forward and build anlater, driving it back upon battery Robinett, where at sunset the fighting ceased for the day, Gen. Price believ-ing that his men were not equal to fur-During all this time the officers and men were chafing under restraint, and when Gen.

ther exertion owing to the fact that they had previously marched many miles without water, and were utterly exhausted. Of this Grant recommended to the commander in chief that an attack should be made by the incident Gen. Van Dorn says: "I saw with regret the sun sink below the horizon as the extreme right of the Federal line, where he believed the enemy's defenses were defective, and from which point his left might be suclast shot of our sharpshooters followed the cessfully turned, the idea was scouted by retreating foe into their innermost lines. One hour more of daylight and victory would Halleck with the intimation that "his (Grant's) opinions need not be expressed until have soothed our grief for the loss of the gallant dead who sleep on that lost but not dishonored field." Col. Francis Vinton they were called for." The forces of Beauregard, according to his own report at this Greene, of the United States army, describing the results of the day, says: "The battle THE EVACUATION OF CORINTH.

had been most encouraging for the Con-federato arms. Rosecrans had been driven back for a distance of about two miles, and had taken refuge in the redoubts just outside of the town. The Confederates passed the night within a few hundred yards of these redoubts, and they hoped on the morrow to complete the destruction of the Union army. This army, however, was by no means demoralized or disheartened: and during the night its position was so rearranged as to make a strong defense in the morning." McKean's division was placed on the extreme left, south of the Memphis railroad; Stanley took post across that road to defend batteries Williams and Robinett, Davies moved to the northwest of the fown and

Hamilton's division formed the extreme right. Rosecrans' force of 23,000 men was; therefore, concentrated on the arc of a circle around Corinth less than two miles in length, and the prominent points of the line were defended by strong redoubts. Van Dorn had also rearranged his troops

during the night, Lovell being placed on the south of the Memphis railroad, Manry in front of battery Robinett and Price's corps on the left. The plan was for Gen. Herbert on the extreme left to begin action at day-light, and, pivoting on his right, swing his left down the railroad toward the town, while Maury's batteries were to open on battery Robinett

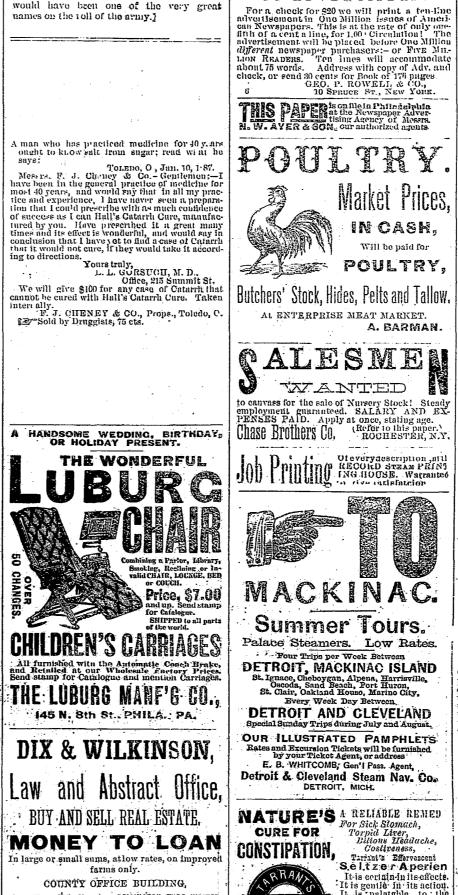
The order was not executed, and the center becoming engaged the plan was disarranged. Some of the most desperate fighting of the war, however, followed. The trocps pitted against each other were veterans, and the vithout any serious conflict and with the loss struggle between them was not unfrequently at close quarters. When one of the assaulting columns swept up to charge the Union center it was in the face of a fearful storm of shot and shell from the great guns in Forts Williams and Chapman, but, filling the gaps in the ranks as fast as they were made, they dashed forward on the full run. A Federal officer who was present

says of the Confederates: "When our infantry opened on them they marched steadily to death with their faces averted, like men striv-Owing to the difficulty of subsisting an ing to protect themselves from a driving army of 100,000 men at Corinth, it was now storm of hail." The assailing column pressed on and captured the battery, throwing the

GEN. CKELMAN. Lincoln, and threw the solid vote of Indiana for the "rail splitter." At the breaking out of the war Hackelman was Pay No More Money to Quacks.

commissi netl colonel of the Sixteenth Indiana Volunteers, and President Lincoln and Common Diseases, Accidents and Emer gencie , for 12 ets. stamps. sought the first favorable opportunity to promote him to the grade of brigadier gen-DR. WILLIAMS, 189 Wis, St., Milwaukce, Wiseral. Gen. IInckelman's brigade went into the battle of Corinth with 1,097 men, of Auroedus success. Insane Forsons Hestored Dr. KLINE'S GREAT Nerve MERVE DISEASES. Only fare For all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only for all BRAIN & NERVE DISEASES. whom 463 were killed and wounded. This was the largest loss sustained by any one brigade in that engagement. Hackelman was mortally wounded in the afternoon of the first day's engagement. His last words were, "I am dying, but I die for my country. If we are victorious send my body home; if Fit patients, they paying express charges on hor with received. Sand names, P. O. and express address afflicted to DrakLIN Elost Arch St. Philadebia. Durggests. BEFAIL not, bury me on the field." President Lin-

coln telegraphed to Gen. Grant on the Sth of October: "I especially regret the death of Gen. Hackelman," Those who know Hackelman well believe that if he had lived his would have been one of the very great names on the toll of the army.]



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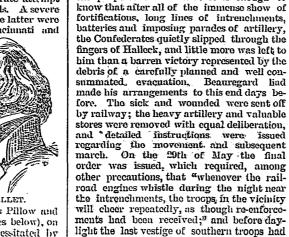
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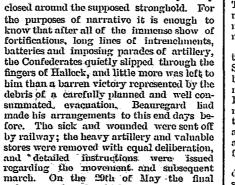
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other."

disappeared, with the exception of a small rear guard. When at So'clock in the morning the Federal troops entered the town they found only the abandoned camp sites. Beauregard continued his retreat to Tupelo, Miss., of comparatively few prisoners. The question has been well asked without satisfactory reply, "Why did not Halleck, by a rapid movement, then push forward, establish his base on the Mississippi while there was an opportunity, and thus save the life and treasure expended in the capture of Vicksburg a year later?" Meanwhile other important events were giving a new shape to the campaign.



FROM CORINTH TO IUKA.

time, aggregated about 47,000 men.

It is unnecessary to dwell upon the details

of this singularly dilatory movement, or the

manner in which these hundred and odd

thousand troops, all impatient to get at their

adversary, skirmished, reconnoitered and

marched hither and thither while they slowly

50y BERRIEN SPRINCS MICH. BERRIEN SPRINCS MICH. Sick-Headache, by assisting, not by out-take wolont purgatives yourselves, or allow your children to take them, al-ways ase, this elegant, pharmacticultical preparat dispersed to many points. Pope went into camp at Rienzi, Miss.; Sherman's and whole of Davies' division in confusion. fought at Island nd ordered to repair to the Miss but it AND SALESMEN WANTED DYSPEPSIA. public favorile. Sold Druggists reary where. ssippi WANTED Hurlbut's divisions were ordered to Memphis No. 10, after the was only for a moment. The Fifty-sixth to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock on SAL ARY AND EXPENSES OR COMMISSION. Illinois. suddenly rising from its cover in a subjugation of which the fleet Correction and vicinity, and Buell moved his ravine, poured in a terrible volley, and, with We are in want of a few more good men to can ceased, Roscor D. Dix, Attorney for Executor. ady employment. Apply at once, stating age. B. Nellis & CO., (Refer to this paper.), ROGHESTER, N. Y. vass for the sale of choice varieties of Nursery could sweep the entiro army easta shout and counter charge, the enemy were a shout and counter enarge, are energy are driven from the redoubt. Gen. Rosecrans, speaking of this affair to the Army of the Cumberland, said: "Recollect that there are FOR THE BEST river almost unimward along the rail-Stock. To men who can make a success of th Last publication Nov. 17. peded to New Or-leans. The fortifi-WWW can live at home and make more money at work for us than at anything else in this world. Capital pot needed; you are started fred. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large carnings 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. HATLET & Co., Portland, Eatne oad toward Chat business we can pay good salaries or commission JOB PRINTING, ADMIRAL FOOTE. tanooga. On July 17 Halleck himself and give permanent employment. We have many cations of the island, and on the main land hardly any troops in the world that will MICHIGAN <u>L'EMALE</u> SEMINARY, new and choice specialtics, both in the fruit and stand a bayonet charge." were of a formidable character, and so conwas ordered to ornamental line, which others do not handle. On the left there was another desperate con-KALAMAZOO, MICH. CALL AT THE Washington **t**o structed that the gunboats could not come Address at once, with references, On Mt. Holyoke Plan.; Board and tuition \$200 per school year. Good advantages for Music and Languages. Send for circular to Puncerst. within range of one without being subjected to a concentrated fire from the others. npersedo Gen. Mc-lellan as commanflict. ' It was essential to the success of the RecordStean Printin ; T.i.s L. L. MAY & CO., Nurserymen, A STERN WHEEL RAM. Confederates that they should take battery ST. PAUL, MINN. purchase 13t der in chief. Gen. Bragg meanwhile MAP OF IUKA. 以自己的 网络白色 网络

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