OFFICE-In Record Building, Oak Street

A PRINTED STATE STATE STATE OF THE STATE S

meet it with-just \$800. She supposed

they would be turned out of house and

home, but in my mind I supposed they

wouldn't. At last nine o'clock came,

and father said, 'Jim, go out to the barn and see if Kit is all right. Bring

rod. Father took nothing but a trol-

ling line and spoon book. He rowed the boat with his trolling line in his

mouth, while I stood in the stern with a silver shiner rigged on. Now, John,

I never saw a man catch fish like he

Office. I got a letter from Chicago

a roll. I then got a roast joint of beef

and a lot of delicacies and had them

sent home. After that I went visiting

among my old schoolmates for two

hours and went home. The joint was

in the oven. Mother had put on her

only silk dress, and father had donned

his Sunday-go-to-meeting clothes, none

to good, either. This is where I played

a joke on the old folks. Mother was

in the kitchen watching the roast.

Father was out to the barn, and I had

a clear coast. I dumped the sugar

out of the old blue bowl, put the thousand dollars in it, and placed the cover on again. At last, supper was ready. Father asked a blessing over

it, and he actually trembled when he

"'We haven't had a piece of meat

like this in five years, Jim,' he said;

and mother put in with, 'And we

haven't bad any coffee in a year, only

lifted the cover off the sugar bowl,

asked as she did so, 'How many

wasn't sugar. She picked up the bowl

and peered into it. 'Aha, Master Jim-

my, playin' your old tricks on your

mammy, eh? Well, boys will be boys."

saw it was money. She looked at me, then at father, and then with trem-

bling fingers drew the great roll of

"Ha! ha! ha! I can see father now

as he stood there then on tiptoe, with

his knife in one hand, and fork in the

other, and his eyes fairly bulging out

of his head. But it was too much for

mother. She raised her eyes to heaven

and said slowly, 'Put your trust in the

there's not much more to tell. We

threw water in her face and brought

her to, and then we demolished that

dinner, mother all the time saying,

"I stayed home a month. I fixed up

the place, paid off all debts, had a

good time, and came back again to New York. I am going to send \$50

home every week. I tell you, John, it's

John was looking steadily at the head of his cane. When he spoke he

took Jim by the hand and said, "Jim,

old friend, what you have told me has

affected me greatly. I haven't heard

from my home way up in Maine for

ten years. I'm going home to-morrow,'

Loaded Opera Glasses.

Two men and a woman visited Gor-

man's minstrels at Detroit last week,

entering the theatre when the pro-

trio were very flashily dressed. The

elder man were wore a sealskin coat

and the other a magnificent inverness.

They stood up and removed them with

great ostentation. Finally they be-

came settled down and stared through

big opera glasses at the performance.

The persistance with which they

levelled their glass at the stage excited

comment. The glasses were almost as

large as those used for field purposes.

The woman with an insipid smile, and

idly sucking the handle of her lorg-

nette. The elder man became uneasy

He began talking in a monotone and

applauded uproarously every situation on the stage. Finally he joined in with E. M. Hall on a banjo solo. The

younger man tried to suppress his com-

panion's exhuberance with partial suc-

cess. Then the woman commenced to

whistle. The party were undeniably

intoxicated. Manager Wright finally

silenced their hilariouness by threaten-

"I was afraid of those people the mo-

"Well, you can tell by their opera

glasses that they mean trouble. Those

are the latest fad. No more going out

between acts. You see there are three

into the center cylinder. When drawn

opera glass with both hands the de-

Washington got up the idea only this

fall, and he is making a good thing

out of it, although lorgnette handles

that will hold liquor or perfume are by

no means a new thing."—Detroit Trib-

All Right.

that a firm exists for the purpose of

this: The paper, on reaching the to-

bacco warehouse, is repeatedly soaked

men and habitual smokers have been

city, cigars made from this paper were

passed around and declared excellent.

Many of them present declared the cigars were made from rare brands,

and so well was the imitation carried

ing to remove them.

"Why so?"

ment they entered," he said.

gramme was about half over.

'My boy Jimmy! My boy Jimmy!'

mighty nice to have a home."

-The Metropolitan.

"Then she fainted away. Well, John,

Lord, for He will provide.'

"Then she gasped for breath. She

"Then she poured out the coffee and

"Then she struck something that

stuck his knife in the roast.

when we went a-visitin'.'

spoons, Jimmy?'

bills out.

and then we all went to bed.

I never got a bite.

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C.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. O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No 856 holds i regular meeting on each Monday evening.

A O.U. W —Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits it. reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday evening of ach month. A. R.-Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular T. meeting on the first and third Wednesday vening of each month. Visiting comrades al-

ways welcome. WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. St. Meetings held regularly. In Good Templar's Hall, first and third Saturday even-

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GEO. J. EDGCUMBE, A. M., Ph. D.
34ti Principal. Estate of Peter Wolkins. (First publication Dec. 29, 1887.) (First publication Dec. 29, 1887.)

CTATE 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 Wednesday, the twenty-first day of December, 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 Peter Wolkins, deceased.

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Product. In the matter of the estate of Peter Wolkins, deceased.

Henry Wolkins, Administrator de bonis non of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Therenpon it is ordered, that Friday, the 20th day of January cext, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the 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 in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said Administrator 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.

(A true copy.)

DAVID E. HINMAN, [L. S.]

Last publication Jan. 19, 1888.

A REMARKABLE CASE.—Doctors gave her up as incurable and her jaw bone must be removed, but is saved by the use of Steketee's Neuralgia Drops. The undersigned herewith wishes to say what a remarkable cure Steketee's Neuralgia Drops done in curing the undersigned of neuralgia. I had been troubled with pain in rry jaw for a long time. I employed a skillful physician in this city. He decided that my case was incurable unless my jaw bone was removed. I called on Mr. Steketee for advise. He advised after having examined mycase touse his Neuralgia Drops. The result of using one half bottle of said Neuralgia Drops criticity cured me, and without the use of a limite or violence.

Many people have written me if the above Many people have written me if the above writing are true. I now answer all inquires that every word of the above writing is true. It is nearly four years since I was cured; had no more pain nor neuralgia. It is worth the weight in gold to me. MISS G. ROEST, November 1, 1887. Now Mrs. B Do Korne. Last publication Jan. 19, 1888. Ask your druggist for Steketeo's Neuralgia Drops. If they have not it for sale, then take nothing else, but send direct to G. G. Steketee, Grand Rapids, Mich., who will send three bottles on receipt of \$1.50; express paid.

be without it.

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"TWO SINNERS." There was a man, it was said one time, Who went astray in his youthful prime. Can the brain keep cool and the heart keep

When the blood is a river that's running riot? And boys will be boys, the old folks say, and a man's the better who's had his day. The sinner reformed, and the preacher told

Of the prodigal son who came back to the fold And Christian people threw open the door With a warmer welcome than ever before. Wealth and honor were his to command And a spotless woman gave him her hand, And the world strewed their pathway with fiowers a-bloom. Crying, "God bless lady and God bless

There was a maiden went astray, In the golden dawn of her lite's young day; She had more passion and heart than head And she followed blindly where fond love led And love unchecked is a dangerous guide, To wander at will by a fair girl's side. The woman repented and turned from sin. But no door opened to let her in;

The preacher prayed that she might be for given, But told her to look for mercy in heaven. For this is the law of earth, we know, Thispowder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y. 19-15 That the woman is scorned, while the man may go.

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tion affords, who falled utterly to restore me to the enjoyment of my former good health. I then tried the favorite prescription of one of the most renowned physicians of Louisville, Ky., but to no purpose; where the meaning of the single o

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is 18 O 1110 IN DIT I LIIO, not care in a o. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts then taken by men the first symptom of the renewed energy. The muscles then become, the digestion improves, the bowels are active, are the effect is usually more rapid and marked, respegin at once to brighten; the skin clears authy calor comes to the cheeks; nervousness sears; functional derangements become regulation of the child. Remember Brown's from a in the ONIX from medicine that is not the Thysicians and Druggists recommend it.

But the world said, frowning, "We shall not call."

A brave man wedded her, after all,

Under the Old Rooftree

"Hello, Jim! Where have you been lately?" shouted a broker the other evening to a portly, finely dressed man in the corridor of the St. James. The gentleman stopped, shook hands with his friend, and replied, "I've been home to see my old father and mother, the first time in sixteen years, and I tell you, old man, I wouldn't have missed that visit for all my fortune." "Kinder good to visit your boyhood

home, eh?' "You bet. Sit down. I was just thinking about the old folks, and feel talkative. If you have a few moments to spare, sit down, light a cigar, and listen to a story of a rich man who had almost forgotten his father and mother."

They sat down, and the man told his story, while the reporter of the Evening sun took notes.

"How I came to visit my home hap-pened in a curious way. Six weeks ago I went down to Fire Island fishing. I had a lunch put up at Crook & Nash's and you can imagine my astonishment when I opened the hamper to find a package of crackers wrapper up in a piece of newspaper. That newspaper was the little patent inside county weekly published at my home in Wisconsin. I read every word in it, advertisements and all. There was George Kellogg, who was a schoolmate of mine, advertising hams and salt pork, and another boy was postmaster. By George! it made me homesick, and

I determined then and there to go home, and go home I did. "In the first place I must tell you how I came to New York. I had a tiff with my father and left home. I finally turned up in New York with a dollar in my pocket. I got a job running a freight elevator in the very house in which I am now a partner. My haste to get rich drove the thoughts of my parents from me, and when I did think of them the hard words that my father last spoke to me rankled in my bosom. Well, I went home. I didn't see much change in Chicago, but the magnificent new depot in Milwaukee I thought was an improvement on the old shed that they used to have. It was only thirty miles from Milwaukee to my home, and I'tell you, John, that train seemed to creep. I was actually worse than a school boy going home for vacation. At last we neared the town. Familiar sights met my eyes and, darn it all! they filled with tears. There was Bill Lyman's red barn, just the same; but, great Scott! what were all the other houses? We rode nearly a mile before coming to the depot, through houses where only occasionally I saw one that

was familiar. The town had grown to ten times its size when I knew it. The train stopped and I jumped off. Not a face in sight that I knew, and I started down the platform to go home. In the office door stood the station agent. I walked up and said, 'Howdy, "He stared at me and replied, 'You have got the better of me, sir.'

"I told him who I was and what I had been doing in New York, and be didn't make any bones in talking to me. Said he: 'It's about time you came home. You in New York rich, and your father scratching gravel to

get a bare living. "I tell you, John, it knocked me all in a heap. I thought my father had enough to live upon comfortably. Then a notion struck me. Before going home I telegraphed to Chicago to one of our correspondents there to send me \$1,000 by first mail. Then I went into Mr. Collin's back office, got my trunk in there, and put on an old handme-down suit that I use for fishing and hunting. My plug hat I replaced by a soft hat, took my valise in my hand, and went home. Somehow the place didn't look right. The current bushes had been dug up from the front yard and the fence was gone. All the old locust trees had been cut down and young maples were planted. The house looked smaller somehow, too. But I went up to the front door and rang the bell. Mother came to the door and said, 'We don't wish to buy anything to-day, sir.'

"It didn't take me a minute to survey her from head to foot. Neatly dressed, John, but a patch and a darn here and there, her hair streaked with gray, her face thin, drawn and wrinkled. Yet over her eyeglasses shone those good, honest, benevolent eyes. I stood staring at her and then she began to stare at me. I saw the blood rush to her face and with a great sob she threw herself upon me and nervously clasped me about the neck hysterically crying, 'It's Jimmy, its Jimmy!

"Then I cried, too, John. I just broke down and cried like a baby. She got me into the house, hugging and kissing me, and then she went to the back door and shouted 'George!' "Father came in in a moment, and from the kitchen asked, 'What you want. Car'line?'

"Then he came in. He knew me in a moment. He stuck out his hand and grasped mine, and said, sternly, 'Well, young man, do you propose to behave

"He tried to put on a brave front, but he broke down, There we three sat like whipped school children, all whimpering. At last supper time which gives to each sheet the venation came and mother went out to prepare of the genuine leaf tobacco. So close it. I went into the kitchen with her.
"Where do you live, Jimmie?" she asked.

"'In New York,' I replied. "What you workin' at now, Jimmy?" "I'm working in a dry goods store." "Then I suppose you don't live very high, for I hear tell o' them city clerks what don't get enough money to keep out that one man actually insisted that body and soul together. So I'll just there could be no mistake about the tell you, Jimmy, we got nothin but cigars being genuine tobacco.—Waverroast spareribs for supper. We ain't lerly Magazine.

got any money now, Jimmy. We're poorer nor Job's turkey,' How to Win Success in Trade. Affability gains custom, fair dealing "I told her that I would be delighted

keeps it. with the spareribs, and to tell the truth, It is better to lose a few sales than John, I haven't eaten a meal in New to buy an article that but few use. York that tasted as well as those crisp When you have selected too many roasted spareribs did. I spent the goods not staple and likely to go out of style, sell them if possible before evening playing checkers with father, while mother sat by telling me all about their misfortunes, from old the season closes. Make it a rule to prepare in time for white Muley getting drowned in the bills coming due first, rather than to pond to father's signing a note for a settle those maturing later, even if a friend and having to mortgage the place to pay it. The mortgage was due inside of a week and not a cent to large discount is offered.

Don't buy an old article because it is cheap; better pay a fair price for a quick selling article. You don't buy goods for a show, but to sell. Foresight is an essential requisite; always carefully consider what the outlook for trade is, study well the condition of the crops and all industries in your section.

in an armful of old shingles that are just inside the door and fill up the water pail. Then we'll all go off to bed and get up early and go a-fishing.' Never try to make your credit solid with a new firm at the expense of an old one; always remember the bridge "I didn't say a word, but I went out to the barn, bedded down the horse, that carried you over and the firm that aided you in building up your credit. broke up an armful of shingles, pump-The old darkey preacher's idea of perseverance was that it was just like ed a pail of water, filled the woodbox, a bull dog; "He takes a fast hold, hangs on, and nebber lets go until he carries the point." This applies as well "Father called me at 4:30 in the morning, and while he was getting a cup of coffee I skipped over to the depot cross lots and got my best bass

to merchandising.
When your find your clerks not showing the proper interest in your business, tell them so. Every clerk should study the interests of his employer. By so doing he fits himself to become an employer; otherwise he will never make a good clerk.

did. To make a long story short, he caught four bass and five pickerel and Care and economy hold the little things; the little things make the big ones. It is the pennies that make the "At noon we went ashore and father dimes, and dimes dollars. Don't forwent home, while I went to the Post get this; it means more than you think. It has been the basis of every man's with a check for \$1,000 in it. With some trouble I got it cashed, getting fortune who started without money, and has been the means of those havpaid in \$5 and \$10 bills, making quite ing it being able to hold it.

His Wife Had a Railroad Pass.

"I thought is was economy," said a man very mournfully the other day, "for she was bent on seeing the State, and I thought it would save railroad fares, but she is simply ruining me since she got a free pass all over the place. You see, I did some little service for the railroad people, and I happened to mention that my wife was going down South. 'Here you are,' said the railroad man. 'We owe you something. Here are free passes for the state for your wife.' "I took the blamed things home and

gave them to her. They began to burn her pocket-book right away. Next morning she said; I guess I'll go to San Jose on my free passes.' 'All right,' I said, 'it won't cost me anything.' 'No,' she said, 'isn't it lovely not to have to pay any fare? Beautiful.' said I. 'Now, dear, I want you to give me \$25, I really must buy some clothes to go to San Jose in.' 'Twentyfive dollars?' 'Yes. You wouldn't like your wife traveling without any style, would you? 'Well,' I said, 'is it quite necessary for you to go to San Jose?' 'No: but I might as well, 1 don't need to pay anything on the train.' And the first break that free pass cost me \$25. Well, she started off to San Jose, and she concluded she would go on the broad-gauge road. When the conductor came along she pulled out her pass. It was the narrow-gauge road pass. She had to pay her fare. When she started to come back she concluded she'd take the narrow-gauge to San Francisco, and she forgot she had a narrow-gage pass, and bought her ticket. Yes, the free pass is a very economical thing for a woman."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Overloading Cars.

Fifty-two thousand feet of bevel siding is the amount that a Chicago shipper recently shipped in a single car load to an up river dealer, and the latter objected to receiving it. He said he did not buy a whole lumber yard at a single purchase. The incident recalls the days when shippers considered 35,000 feet a big load, and resorted to all manners of schemes to get such a car load out of the vard on its way east. Such overloading of cars may some day prove trouble—that this view of such business is not unthought of by railroad officials, and some day it may be sprung on an individual who least expects it.

Referring to the above, we are reminded of numerous instances where the stock is piled to the very top of the car on one side, and within six inches of the top on the other. When this is done, it becomes impossible to unload the ear only from one side, and it is a species of luck, when the car arrives at its destination, that the only side from which it can be unloaded is on the opposite side from the dealer's shed or from the driveway to which teams have access. "Time is money" everywhere, and it is not right to cause the buyer to lose the use of a team and one or more employes for perhaps half a day in the labor of "starting a car load," simply to accommodate a shipper in his desire to ship, say, 500 feet more lumber in a car than there is any reason for.—N. W. Lumberman.

Spread His Money on the Grass.

The arrest of James L. Conn, a former provost marshal and deputy sheriff, for alleged complicity in a series of sensational robberies in the oil region, recalls a curious incident. The gang of which Conn is alleged to be a member made a desparate attempt April 29, 1880, to rob the residence of Isaac Steele, an eccentric old farmer living in the Petrolia oil district. Steele's farm was on the oil cylinders. The center one and the belt, and he was known to have realizouter part of the two others are false. ed not less than \$60,000 from the oil Four glasses of liquor can be placed in productions on his farm. He had a this glass. A little tin tube extends great distrust of banks, and left his money in the house. He had it stored partly out it opens the valve at its inin a box which he had secreted in some ner end. As many persons hold an damp place in his residence, and on examining the bank notes one day he deception is perfect, and the contents found that they had begin to get of the cylinder can be drunk to the moldy. The next nay he spread the last drop. An inventive genius in entire \$60,000 on the grass in his orchard and watched it with his shotgun until it was dry enough to be returned to its hiding place. This incident having created much comment, it was not long until the crooks picked him out as a promising victim and the attempt to rop his house soon followed. He lived in an isolated place with his two daughters, but they made such a des-Smokers, will be delighted to learn parate fight that the thieves were glad to get away with their lives.-St.Louis making cigars entirely from paper. Globe-Democrat. The plan of operation is said to be

The Inventive Drummer. in a strong decoction of the plant. It is then cut up and pressed in moulds A Keene widow, whose husband had been long dead, was called upor by an agent for tombstone signs. He is the imitation that expert tobacco wanted an order for Mr. Jones' monument. Mrs. Jones protested that she deceived. At a recent gathering in this did not want one.

"But, my dear madam," said the agent, "it is a really necessary thing." "I can't help it," replied Mrs. Jones, "I have no use for a monument." "And may I ask why?" "My husband was buried at sea.,"

"Oh, well, madam, that makes no difference; you can put the monument on a raft."—Keene Republican. Household Hints.

Never leave the cover off the tea canister. Use newspapers to polish window glass and mirrors. Flour should always be sifted just before you wish to use it.

Carpets will look much brighter

after sweeping if wiped off with a damp cloth. Salts of lemon will take spots out of linen and also use stains from wood. A spoonful of fine salt or horse-radish will keep a pan of milk sweet for

several days. White and pale shades of paint may be beautifully cleaned by using whit-

ing in the water. Do not leave any tomatoes in the bottom of a tin can, but pour them into an earthen bowl till you want them. This applies to nearly all canned vegetables.

Kerosene will brighten silver, but an easy way to keep bright the spoons and forks in daily use is to leave them in strong borax water for several

A pie that is properly baked will slip from the tin with careful handling, and if placed on a wire frame where the air has access to the bottom it will cool without becoming moist, and when ready to be served it can be transferred to a plate.

Marriage-Making in Ireland.

It is one of the contradictions of the Celtic race that amongst a people eminently poetical, marriage is almost entirely a matter of business. A father having a marriageable son, looks about among his neighbors for a girl whose portion will about match what he is prepared to give his boy. Then, the girl being found, there is a consultation with her father, and a meeting takes place at the house of either, at which the bargaining being satisfactorily concluded, the match is made. The girl's father begins by offering a smaller sum than he means to give, which offer to treated with scorn; then he advances bit by bit, throwing in now five pounds, now a cow, till he has reached the limits of his intentions. Then hands are clasped into each other with a tremendous emphasis, the girl and boy, who have been waiting while their fate hangs on the balance, are called in and informed of the happy result, and the evening winds up with festivities to commemorate the match-making.

The Children's Hour's. In these busy days the children seem to be more in the way of their elders then they used to be. It has become an easy matter to light the gas and send the children to their books. Instead of recognizing the children's hour, as of old, and prolonging it at the pleasure of the builder of romance, we subtitute an evening of books and periodicals, in which the masculine head of the household must not be disturb ed while he studied his newspaper. and his wife must be permitted to dose in silence over the magazine, while the little ones must keep their tongues. At times I am tempted to organize a new society for the prevention of torture to children, which shall assert their right to be both seen and heard in the household, and I am fully convinced that a revolution in this regard cannot come too soon, unless the word home is to be banished from our vocabulary.—Waverley Magazine.

Indian Mourners in California.

Of all the different kinds of people among whom I have lived, the Indians of Northern California carry the mem ory of their dead the longest, and I had almost written, feel their loss the most. I have often thought, as the wails of the women came to me in the night, casting a chill and a shudder, something like a sense of indefinable dread over me, for the sounds are exceedingly mournful—that the life of these people was a constant Giorno del Morti. I have seen old woman, bent with age, rocking their bodies to and fro with grief in some dry, grass covered ditch, mourning as if their hearts were breaking, and upon inquiry have been told that they were mourning for a husband or a child, dead perhaps for years the thought of whom had struck sharply upon them while going about their occupation. Ah! they are mourning indeed, these children of the mountains-mourners for their people, mourners for their lost homes, mourners for their fast dying race!—Overland Monthly.

Another Theory.

It is not necessary for a corpulent person to vigorously deny himself everything good to eat in order to be less bulky. It is a positive fact that a cup of water taken after each meal will rapidly reduce flesh. Eat what you like; rich gravies, sweets, pastry, anything; but drink nothing at meals, and in a few minutes after rising rrom the table drink a cup of almost boiling water and enjoy the light, relieved feeling you will experience. It is a little odd, but hot water taken before the meal increases the weight.

No Duplicates in Hers. A pretty lady endeavored to skate on the ice at Central park, but she suddenly sat down, making a noise like an iron safe dropped from a sixth-stor; window.

as he helped her to her feet he remark-"I presume you are skating for the first time?" "No, for the last time," replied the disgusted female.—Texas Siftings.

A gentleman ran to her assistance,

Dangerous.

The common practice of raising fainting persons to a sitting or upright position is often sufficient to de stroy the spark of life which remains. The death of an eminent English states man a short time ago gave opportunity to the coroner for emphasizing this fact, and of pointing out how much more reasonable and sound it is to keep such persons in the prone position while restoratives and local means are adopted to enable them, if possible, to regain consciousness

Current Advice.

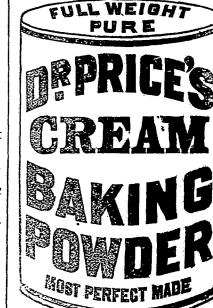
"Don't marry a woman who knows more than you." is a good piece of current advice. It may be matched with. work begin. one for the girls: "Don't marry a man who knows less than you."

Jones - Strange thing, Mirandy; every time you draw your breath somebody dies. Mrs. Jones—Well, I ain't going to stop breathing on that account.—Tex-

A remarkable discovery is reported

as Siftings.

in St. Paul of geese that divide their time between a shallow river and a and the other cities will have, them gravel bank, being killed and found to before many years."—The Metropolihave gold in their crops.



Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Endorses by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest, and most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Fueilleton.

Wife (to unhappy husband) — I wouldn't worry, John; it doesn't do any good to borrow trouble. Husband-Borrow trouble? Great Caeser, my dear, I ain't borrowing trouble; I've got it to lend .- The

Professor McPhee, of Boston, has just returned from a six months' visit to the Sandwich Islands, and brought with him a colored wife whom he met at the court of King Kalakaua. She is of royal blood and educated, and

A Galloway cow is to make her home on the top of Pike's Peak next season, and a burro will pack her feed up the mountain to her. As she will then be the highest cow in the world, the proprietor of the little restaurant will be allowed to charge the highest price for milk ever heard of.

The burial reform association which has just been organized in New York, strikes at a social and sentimental tyranny which afflicts all classes of so ciety, and notably the poor. Some of the reforms aimed at are the disuse of crape, feathers, velvet, trappings, etc., the extravagant use of flowers, and in short all the usual concomitants of funerals which incur needless expense. It is recommended, for instance, that none but the immediate family of the deceased should accompany the body to the grave. This especially in larger places where all carriages are paid for by the family, would cut off an extravagance that is often a great burden to the immediate relatives. The custom of wearing expensive mourning garments will be discouraged by the new association. This has been a burden to thousands of women, who yet felt compelled by the examples and tastes of their friends and neighbors to sub-mit to the social tyranny of black. The new organization in New York is under the best auspices and ought to accomplish much in furtherance of its object. Its President is Bishop H. C. Potter and its Secretary Rev. Dr. W. G. Boardman.—Cabinet

The quiet girl never wears high her flaunting in brilliant plaids, wher they happen to be in style; when high hats are "in" she does not pile hers so high that it sweeps the cobwebs from the sky: she does not wear an exaggerated bang when the bang is in vogue, nor the biggest bustle in town, nor the longest train to her tea gown, nor the greatest number of bangle when bangles reign. But because she does not chatter and giggle and make herself conspicuous in horse cars or at matinees, does not announce her convictions on all occasions and all subjects, and profess her admirations at every hand's turn, it must not be supposed that she has no ideas or convic tions or enthusiasms; that she moves along like a star in the heavens, which obeys the laws of gravitation without selecting its course, or objecting to its orbit. She is quiet because she has no power to make herself heard, to change her conditions, or because she is maturing that power. In the mean time it is the quiet girl who marries earliest who makes the best match, who fills the niches which her more brilliant sisters leave vacant, who manages the servants, runs the sewing machine, remembers the birthdays, listens to the reminiscences of the old, and often keeps the wolt from the door .- The

Metropolitan. The Vanderbilts have just finished and formally opened a handsome club house for the use of the employes of the railroad and express companies that do business in the neighborhood of the Grand Central Depot, New York. In the basement are bath rooms and closets.- All the rooms are finished in marble. The engine rooms are in a story below. On the ground floor is a hall large enough to accommodate six hundred persons. This is lighted by electricity. On the floor above is a small dining room and a library and reading room. In the library are some 6,500 new hooks, and in the reading room are racks to hold the files of publications that will be kept for the

perusal of the employes. Above this, again, is a well-ventilated dormitory, with a dozen tiny bed rooms, separated one from another, after the fashion of a Bowerv lodging house, by six-feet high partitions, but each with a brass bedstead in it. The bedding is first-class. In dedicating the building to its pur-

pose, Mr. Chauncey Depew, President

of the New York Central R. R., said,

among other good things:
"The glory of Christian civilization is that it excels in humanity. It rises to the needs of the different centuries as they come. When the money of the many has gone into the corporation and the corporation is employing the many, the employer and employed grow further apart, and their relations are, in the nature of things, strained. We are in the midst of labor problems and social complications that are at once the question and the terror of today, and a man who strikes out a means of bringing men closer together is a public benefactor. This building shows how the chasm that never shall

be bloody can be bridged." Mr. Depew then gave some statistics showing the enormous proportions of the railroad business, and figuring that nearly one-half of the people of the country live by the railroad and its associated industries. "Howling demagogues," he said, "may rant about the influence of railroad men in politics, but they are law-abiding people, and if the Legislature at Albany were composed of railroad men they would pass all necessary laws in thirty days and adjourn instead of taking four months to pass laws that require two months the next winter to repeal, and take half the time of the courts to interpret. This is because a railroad man knows when chinning ought to cease and

"Many of you have been envious of the luxuries of club men, but I can tell you that I belong to five of the best appointed clubs in this city, and not one of them has as well appointed a house as this. None of the houses cost as much as this in proportion to its size. None has such conveniences None has such a library. This building will stand not only for the good it will do, but as an example. Other roads cannot stand still when the Central has such a house in New York,

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor. THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1888.

A perfect specimen of petrified buffalo has been discovered six feet under ground by some well diggers near Topeka, Kansas.

More natural gas has been discovered in Chicago. This time it breaks out from the artesian well in the Leland hotel, which is drilled in the basement and is 125 feet deep.

Secretary LaMar, who has been appointed to a \$10,000 seat on the United States Supreme bench, when a Senator from Mississippi, eulogized Jefferson Davis by saying that the only difference between him and Davis was that Davis was the abler advocate of secession and rebellion. The Senate hesitates, and with good cause, in confirming his appointment to so valuable a

Hon. J. C. Barrows has been given a place in the House Ways and Means Committee, one of the most important of House Committees. The one having charge of the construction of any bill that may originate for the alteration of the tariff laws. His influence will be toward a reduction of the surplus on a protection basis.

For the Record.

Mr. Editor: -In writing my article of Dec. 29, to which my "Friend", in your last paper has, at some length, replied. I really did not intend to create any discussion or to encroach upon our Friend's "time" or disturb his "inclination" by so doing, But had I known that would be the result I would have given more points to the enemy. But as his "latch-string is out", I wish to notice one or more points in his article. I care not to "dwell upon the theories of protection and free trade. It is a condition which confronts us, not a theory", and I feel to-day more and more that the points mentioned in the President's Message are true and vital to the best interest of the American people at large.

Let us for a few moments look at the facts in this question: What is the office work of a tariff, a tax, or a patent? At least in one respect they are the same, viz. a protection and profit. A protection upon those where the tariff, the tax or patent rests, and a profit to the power granting the same. Now our Friend says:

"The advocates of free trade, or those opposed to a protective tariff, always assume that the duty is a tax upon the consumer to the extent of the duty, and it forces him to sell in the lowest market and buy in the highest, and the hearty endorsement of the Message of the President would indicate that L. S. B. had fallen into the same error."

I am free to acknowledge I have falien into the belief that a tariff adds to the cost and has the effect of a tax to the consumer. But I am surprised that our Friend does not discriminate between the seller and the consumer, in his above statement. To further prove that our position is incorrect, he quotes American and Canadian prices, and then says: "I have already quoted enough to

prove L. S. B. to be mistaken, and that

the last part of the assumption of those who are opposed to protection to American industries and American labor is false, viz. that the consumer always pays the duty, and effectually disproves that part of L. S. B's article which assumes that the consumers of America have paid \$27,278,-227.59 in consequence of the tariff on woolen goods more than they need to have done had the duty been removed. He will doubtless ask: 'If the consumer did not pay it, who did?' I answer, the bulk of it was paid by the foreign manufacturer who sought our market for the disposal of his cheap goods, made by the pauper labor of Europe, and that the government is just that much ahead, so that the statement, that a tariff is a tax added to the cost of goods which the consumer has to pay, and that it forces him to sell in the lowest market and buy in the highest, is mere assumption and has no foundation in

Notwithstanding the above statement, I yet maintain that it is true, and will prove it, too, before I am through, that a tariff is a tax or an added cost, and that the consumer does pay the bill every time. Our Friend alludes to our statement that during the past year America has paid \$27,-278,227.59 in consequence of the tariff on woolen goods, more than they needed to have done had the duty been removed, and further says he has effectually disproved my statement that America paid the above sum as a tariff during the past year. The wool report has us charged with it. Our Friend has it charged to foreign manufacturers, and further says that the government is just that much ahead (which is right), so that the statement that a tariff is a tax added to the cost of goods which the consumer has to pay, etc., is mere assumption and has no foundation in fact.

Is it not true, as another has said. that "The duties levied to-day upon imports, raises the price of the same goods in the hands of the manufacturers or capitalists of this country, to the extent of the duties imposed, and this advance comes out of the consumer." Is not the tariff on wool kept before the mind of the buyer until it reaches the consumer, and does he not at last pay the duty levied on the raw material at the starting point?

Who pays the tariff or protection on tobacco? The one who chews and smokes. Who pays for the protection on liquor? The drunkard. And does not the tariff add to the cost of his drink? | liquor law and fined \$100. Who paid the protection or revenue on matches? The one that lit them. And did not the revenue add to their cost? If you think not, go and compare prices. Who paid for the patent or protection on Howe's sewing machine? The woman who paid \$75 for it. Did not that protection give Howe an opportunity to add to its cost? Was it ruinous to him to have that protection withdrawn, when the price droped to \$25 or less? No: other factories sprang up giving employment to thousands of men, and placing machines in

as many houses. Who has paid for the protection on instance add to the cost and the con- days.

sumer pays the bill. The following words of the President are to the point:

"The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point furnishes proof that someone is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity and that such prices are remunerative, and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus where either of these conditions exists a case would seem to be presented for any easy reduction of taxation."

If the nation's need demanded a tariff, pay it cheerfully, but if not needed, why seek to force it upon us, thereby laying an unnecessary burden upon the people. As another has said, "Let the virtues of the people be extolled, and everything that creates discord, strife and unrest be buried. Let the rivers, the lakes, the seas, and the oceans of the world, God's great free road-beds, be whitened by the commerce of all nations, kindred and tongue, then, and not till then, will this nation rise to its

supreme light and be recognized as a Christian nation with no superior," L. S. B. There is about as much of a comparison between a protective tariff and patent as there is between the sanscrit

Circuit Court.

language and the Michigan code.—ED.]

At a general term of the Circuit Court for the county of Berrien, commenced and held at the Court House, in this place, on Tuesday, the 3d day of January, 1888.

Present, the Hon. Thomas O'Hara, Circuit Judge. The court was opened for business in due form.

Twenty-eight new rules and orders were adopted, People vs. Jacob Scherer, violation of liquor law. Fined \$75 and costs.

People vs. John Peters, larceny. Pleaded guilty.

People vs. Henry Harvick and Martin Scanlon. Defendants pleaded not

guilty. A. C. Roe appointed attorney People vs. Richard Smith. Pleaded guilty.

People vs. Oliver Slater. Pleaded not gulity. N. A. Hamilton appointed attorney for defense. People vs. Paul Pins Malone, tres-

John E. Lent vs. D. A. Hicks, ejectment. Stricken from calendar. Patrick Curran vs. William Barnes, et, al., ejectment. Stricken from cal-

endar. People vs. Edward Robinson, assault with intent to do great bodily harm. Peaded not guilty. People vs. John Chapman. Dis-

People vs. Charles Davis, Pleaded guilty to assault and battery. In the cases of the People vs. John Dulin, and Henry Harvick and Martin Scanlon, it was ordered that witnesses for defendants be subpoenaed at coun-

ty expense. People vs. Robert Riley. Pleaded not guilty.
Mina Eisner vs. Jacob Martin, et. al.,

assumpsit. Judgment of \$3,680.17, settled and discharged. Cases of People vs. Oliver Slater, Wallace Welch and Robert Riley; Keyes vs. Sherwood; and Conkrighn vs. Haskins added to calendar.

W. C. Goudy vs. Joel H. Wicker. Continued.

Jas. A. Walker et. al. B. E. Ferry, stricken from calendar. Harriet Taylor vs. James Taylor.

Mary Mattiford vs. Geo. Forler. Dismissed A. H. Potter vs. James Forbes, et. al.

Continued. The cases of Henry Chapin, Ruby Chapin, and Ohio Paper Co. vs. the Mayor, etc., of Niles. Continued.

Henry Remy admitted to citizenship. J. E. Kellogg vs, R. A. Demont, Judgment for six cents without costs. L. P. Alexander, assignee of Scott & Brownfield, allowed \$225 for services

M. J. Clancey admitted to the bar. First National Bank of Niles vs. Buchanan Mfg. Co. Plf. recovered damages of \$2067.15.—Berrien Springs

The chairman of the war claims committee of the house, Congressman Stone, of Kentucky, was a rebel soldier. If in 1884 any republican speaker on the stump had said that "such things would be" he would have been charged by democrats with waving the bloody shirt. Perhaps Mr. Stone will not attempt to put through any southern war claims and perhaps he will. The appointment of a rebel soldier as chairman of that committee certainly shows that Speaker Carlisle, himself a Kentuckian, means to give the southern confederacy as favorable an opportunity as possible to be heard. It stands the republicans in congress in hand to watch very closely innocent appearing little bills for the "reimbursement of certain losses," etc., incurred during the war .- Detroit Trib-

State Items. Lawton is to have a bank.

Day Express stops at Dowagiac both

Gov. Luce has renewed his lectures to the Grange and is once more in the A Lansing architect has been award-

ed first prize on plans for New York school houses. Emory Elbert, of Newberry, recently killed four full-grown bears inside of

It took-William Door and wife a little over two months to drive from Ann Arbor to Florida, 1,200 miles.

They started in October. A Manchester lady has just received from the dead letter office a love letter

that she wrote forty years ago. This State offers some of its old brass cannon for sale. If you are in need of a pocket piece now is your oppor-

Faith, Hope and Charity are the names of three little girls, of Bay City,

the eleven-year-old daughters (triplets) of Mr. and Mrs. Elias Baker. They are bright, healthy, and handsome. "Dr." Eugene Curtis, of Dowagiac, mentioned a few weeks since, has been convicted in the United States Court

at Grand Rapids, of violating the It has been ascertained that over forty families are receiving aid from the poor fund of St. Clair county who are perfectly able to support them-

Professor Vaughn, of Michigan, before the State Board of Health at Lansing, announced the satisfactory result of his attempt to produce on an animal a disease similar to typhoid fever, by the use of germs for water used by typhoid victims.

Widow Bowen, of Iron Mountain, has sued a saloonkeeper and his bondsmen for \$10,000 for the loss of her the Oliver plow, that perhaps never husband. The latter put in his time cost more than \$5, yet sells for \$14 or down town Christmas, getting full, \$15? The plowman. The duty or and, although he got home and to bed, protection, whether under the garb of never rallied from the effects of the a tariff, tax or a patent, does in every | budge, his death occurring in a few AN ITALIAN WATERING PLACE.

Sea Bathing at Civita Vecchia-Miles of Transparent Water-The Bathers. In America sea bathing means a stand up fight with a strong, relentless surf that is bent upon knocking you out of time in every round. To swim in an American surf is to invite drowning, and, unless the sea is exceptionally smooth, to secure it. But at Civita Vecchia there is rarely any surf worthy of the name, and no tide to bring in garbage and carry out unwary bathers. You can literally swim for miles in water so transparent that you can plainly see the bottom; and as for drowning yourself, the proprietor of the bathing establishment takes care that you shall not do it. There are two bathing establishments,

or "stabilmenti," as the Italian more briefly spells it. The Italian conception

of a "stabilmento" at the seashore is a restaurant, ballroom, cafe and lounging place built on piles a hundred or two yards from shore and connected with it by a long bridge. On each side of this bridge, and inclosed by two rows of bathrooms, are two bathing pools, one for women only and the other for women and men. In these pools the depth of water is never over four feet, while for men or women who swim out from the pools into the open sea there are ropes marking the respective distances within which the "expert" and the "inexpert" are advised to confine themselves, and boats and life buoys are always ready in case a tired swimmer should need them. I have a little bedroom in one of the establishments, and it gives one precisely the sensation of being at sea in fine weather. The idea has firmly fastened itself upon the imaginative proprietor and frequenters of the establishment. The attendants are dressed in a naval uniform and are universally called "sailors." For that matter, they are in the non-bathing season, sailors, fishermen and boatmen, and the public regard them as sailors because they man that saucy vessel, the establishment. girls who take care of the women's bathing rooms also wear a feminine naval dress, but they are guiltless of any other

marine characteristic.

The women bathers nearly all swim. Indeed, an Italian, man or woman, who cannot swim is the exception. There is, of course, the occasional girl, whose idea of bathing is to hold on to a rope, jump up and down, and squeal. She is a type that is universally distributed over the civilized world, but here a sense of shame at her inability to swim renders her squeal mild and infrequent.

Her sister swimmer enjoys herself immensely in the water, and swims and floats fearlessly, though she, too, often has the feminine vice of not striking out properly with her legs and of trying to propel herself with her hands. She cares very little about getting her hair wet, the fear of which calamity usually haunts the American girl when bathing, though, so far as I can judge, fatal results rarely, f ever, follow the wetting of the back

Rude horseplay in the bath is unknown here, and decorum is successfully combined with hearty enjoyment and genuine fun. The women bathe with more solemnity than the men, but the fat woman is always comic when bathing. The Italian in the water, as on the shore, is courteous, self respectful, and wholly lacking in self consciousness. Graver than the Frenchman, he does not insult the majesty of the sea with incessant chattering, but treats it with the respect due to a powerful element which may become dangerous if insulted, but which, when its rights are duly acknowledged, can be trusted to be magnanimous and courteous .- Cor. New York Times.

Danger in Idle Boilers.

Any boiler that has been standing idle tempt it until it has been thoroughly ventilated by taking off all the man hole and hand hole plates and throwing water into it. This is due to the presence of a gas which is generated from the refuse and mud, or scale, which, to a greater or less degree, remains in all boilers. Contact with fire is certain to result in an explosion. Not long since a locomotive was in a roundhouse, where it had been waiting some weeks for repairs. Some of the tubes were split and a man was pulling them out. He had only removed one or two when, putting in his lamp to see what remained, there was a fearful explosion, which shook the shop. An in-spector of the Hartford Boiler Insurance company had the same experience, and so many of these occurrences have taken place that it is well to use the precautions mentioned. There are many other places which are unsafe to enter when they have been long closed, such as wells, pits of any kind and tanks. Precisely what the nature of the gas is no one seems to know, but it is assuredly settled that a man who goes into it with a light seldom comes out unharmed.—The Milling Engi-

Sugar for Steam Boilers. The value of sugar as an anti-incrustator in steam boilers has been further demonstrated by engineering experiments, which also prove that the boiler thus treated can be used with advantage continuously for a longer period than forty-five days, and that it can then be easily cleaned by simply injecting water. The sugar employed for this purpose is a kind of raw sugar known by the name of muscovado, the characteristic of which is that it possesses a large quantity of saccharine matter. With water of medium hardness the best results appear to have been obtained by the employment of ten grams of sugar per horse power when working the boiler ten or twelve hours a day, the exact proportion, however, necessarily varying under different conditions. It is admitted that, though this saccharine solution proves to have no corrosive effect on the boiler with which it comes in contact, too large a proportion of the saccharine or the use of impure water might possibly lead to corrosive action; this, however, being probably easily obviated by one-tenth quantity of soda to the sugar.

A Curious Fact.

At Rome and some other places in Italy, the curious observation has been made that a thermometer in the shade sometimes indicates a higher temperature than a thermometer in the sun, particularly whan a strong wind strikes the latar instrument.—Arkansaw Traveler.

What the Spectators Do. Perhaps the queerest thing the crowd does occurs between innings, when the outside is straggling in to bat and the inside is straggling to the nine positions in the field. At this time, and it usually consumes about two minutes, there is no playing to watch, no umpire to growl at unless the umpire had done something bad enough to hold over—and the crowd rests from its toil. Somebody calls out "Stretch!" and obedient to the command every man in the 5,000 spectators rises to his feet and yawns and extends his arms and unlimbers his legs. The effect is comical, and not infrequently the crowd itself sees it and laughs. In that case a single "Ha! ha!" is heard away out at the farther end of the "bleaching seats." It is taken up by some one a little nearer, then a half dozen chime in and by the time it reaches the grand stand proper the noise has swelled to a roar, and everybody laughs from the contagion of the thing.—New York Cor. Chicago Herald.

In New York city many mothers give babes an airing by riding an hour or two in the elevated railway cars.

Gen. Sheridan does not take kindly to the proposition to abolish Sunday inspections and dress parades. He thinks that both are conducive to good order and discipline and not inconsistent with piety.

In Virginia there is still a law on the statute books compelling a man who absents himself for a month at a time from church to pay a fine of fifty pounds of

"If you wish to have a shoe of durable material," says one author, "you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in

Some unkn own but conscience stricken wretch has sent \$20 to a Vassar firm and with it a letter stating that he wronged them out of \$5 and wished to make it good four fold. He was evi-

dently hard hit. Two men have applied for a license to marry Mrs. Ella Long, of Saginaw. When the second one called on the Saginaw county clerk for letters of attachment for the lady the official was staggered, and he sent for the lady, She came and informed him that she did not know the first man. He probably thought he needed a license before he could go sparking.

A Constantine widow of 35 whose spouse has been dead two months took a shine to a 17 years old school boy and to have full charge of him married him. They have commenced housekeeping and he will continue his schooling three years.

A hen hawk flew into the Somerville school for young ladies at St. Clair the other day, smashing a big window and scaring the girls into a fear that a horrid man had come in drunk or that the faculty was having a fight to a

Paw Paw, Mich., Jan. 9.-John Littlejohn, an inmate of the Van Buren poorhouse for the past few weeks, fell from the third-story window Saturday night, and was found dead Sunday morning. It is supposed he was insane. He was a well-known eccentric preacher and temperance lecturer, eighty-six years old, and a brother of the late Judge F. F. Little. john, of Allegan.

Governor Luce struck the right nail squarely on the head when he declared in a Detroit interview, that "I shall pardon to prisoner from any institution on the ground of sickness. Such a course encourages criminals to get sick. It also encourages prison physicians to get them sick. It is just retribution for crime that, if sickness overtakes a criminal, he shall die in the prison where his own evil deeds have brought him." Michigan will back that every time.-Kalmazoo Telegraph.

Many a young man devotes more thought to the choice of a necktie than the choice of a profession.

It ain't de man dat is hard ter whop dat gins you de mos' trubble. It is de feller dat won't stay whipped. Isaac Holmes, of Tyler county, West

Virginia, recently sold a lot of wellseasoned railroad ties. They were some of a lot he hewed forty years Philadelphia has a sudden death

disease or some other malady which is liable to cut its victim down without The oldest arm chair in the world is the throne of Queen Hatafu, who flourished in Egypt 1,600 years B. C.

club, composed of men who have heart

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

It is now one of the most recent treas-

ures of the British museum.

He-"This must be the place." She for a few weeks or months is a danger-ous thing to enter, and no one should at-like a boarding house." He—"Oh, yes it is. I smell the onions." CONSUMPTION CURED.

> An old physician, retired from practice, having placed in the hands of an East Indian missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy and permanent cure for consumption, bronchitis. catarrh, asthma, and all throat and lung affections, also a positive and radical cure for nervous debility, and all nervous complaints, after having tested its wonde ful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive, and a desire to relieve human suffering, 1 will send, free of charge, to all who de sire it, this receipt in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing or using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyse, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Andrew Carnagie says that "the man who dies worth a million dollars, dies in disgrace.

That is gold which is worth gold. Don't neglect a cough or cold and let remain to irritate the lungs, when a fifty cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Posiive Cure will promply and safely cure any recent cough, cold or throat or lung trouble. Buy the dollar bottle of W. F. Runner for chronic cases or family use. Endorsed by physicians and druggists. Pleasant to take. two

Cassopolis has an Art Loan. Casspolis has a great many curiosities, and

the greatest of these are human. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic as not a stimulant but a nerve food, restoring nerve force, lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle aperative action, removes all restraint from the secretive organs. hence curing all diseases of stomach and liver W. F. Runner will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle.

She-"Lan' ob de liben, Bruder Eli! Did you come on de kyars or by private conweyance?" He-"Private conweyance, chile—I walked!"

A Narrow Escape Mrs. Lickerell, of Middlebury, Ind., had a very narrow escape from the insane asylum. For years she was subject to headache, palpitation, spinal pain, sleeplssness and nervous prostration. For three years she had convulsions, often as many as fifty a night. Able physicians failed to help her. At last after taking that wonderful remedy, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, for six weeks she was entirely cured. It is a recent discovery by one of the greatest living physicians, and is work-ing wonders. Trial bottle fre at W. H.

A company has been formed in Chili for manufacturing soap out of a peculiar kind of earth found near Chillan

of that republic. Learned Professors Say. The most serious diseases of the heart, says Prof. Da Costa, may occur without any symptoms, Prof. Trousseau, of Paris, states that death from heart disease is usually caused by congestion of the lungs, liver, stomach or kidneys, from imperfect, circulation of the blood. Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart is the latest and most reliable remedy for this little understood but grave disease. It has cured thousands of cases. Don't fail to try it Ask for testimonials. Sold at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store.

Don't let that cold run on. You think it is a light thing. But it may run into catarrh. Or into pneumonia. Or con-

sumption. Catarrh is disgusting. Pneumonia is dangerous. Consumption is death St., Phila., Pa. The breathing apparatus must be

kept healthy and clear of all obstruc-

tions and offensive matter. Otherwise

there is trouble ahead All the diseases of these parts, head, nose, throat, bronchial tubes and lungs can be delightfully and entirely cured ov the use of Boschee's German Syrup. If you don't know this already, thousand of people can tell you. They have been cured by it, and "know how it is themselves". Bottle only 75 cents. Ask any druggist.

The City of Mexico has received \$40,000 in licenses on bull-fights this year. The license is 15 per cent of the

gross receipts. You can get a quart bottle of Johnsons' Sarsaparilla for one dollar, at W. F. Runner's.

Husbanus are now said to write "W. " in the corners of their letters, which means "Wife permitting."

The most delicate constitution can

safely use Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm. It is a sure cure for coughs, loss of voice, and all throat and lung diseases. $40\,\mathrm{m}3$ It has been averred that a lady with

a diamond ring will scratch her nose in a given period four times as often as any other woman.

Sick Headache, and a sensation of oppression and dullness in the head, are very commonly produced by indigestion:more bid despondency, irritability and over-snsitiveness of the nerves may, in a majority of cases, be traced to the same caused. Dr. J. H. Mc-Lean's Liver and Kidney Balm and Pellits will p sitively cure. 40m3

A great many people who are crazy to get into the social swim are drown ed before they can get out. Clark's Flax Salve

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.

Fortune telling by cards is almost impossible; but it is easy enough to lose a fortune playing cards.

1-Certainly the Best Papillon (Clarke's extract of flax) Catarrh Cure, from an experiment, has grown to be the acknowled superior of any remedy for similar purposes. Purely vegetable and scientifically prepared, it is absolutely harmless, and effects cures where all other known remedies and the most learned medical talent fail. That it is a favorite with all classes is evidenced by the fact that during the past two years, 86,000 gallous have been sold. Positively cures catarrh, hay fever, colds, etc, etc. Large bottles only \$1.00, at W. F. Runner's drug store.

Twenty-Eighth Annual Report

Of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance

Association of Berrien County, Mich.

for the Year Ending December 31, 1887

RECEIPTS.

EXPENDITURES.

Paid for losses that occurred in 1886...

"for losses that occurred in 1887...

"Wim. R. Rough, President...

"Wim. Burrus, President...

"Charles F. Howe, Secretary...

"Freeman Franklin, "

"Wim. Haslett, Treasurer...

"Wim. Haslett, Director...

"S. C. Thomson, Treasurer...

"S. C. Thomson, Director...

"S. C. Thomson, Director...

"S. C. Thomson, Director...

"S. C. Thomson, Director...

"Samuel Mars, Director...

"J. G. Sanborn, Director...

"J. G. Sanborn, Director...

"J. Samuel Mars, Director...

"J. Samuel Mars, Director...

"J. Sanborn, Director...

"J. Sanbo

" Jas. Coverdale, Director, (S10-50 10)
services in 1886).
" A Keigley, Director, (\$17.95 for services in 1886).
" I. W. Spaulding, Director, (\$16.50 for services in 1886).

" J. T. Beckwith.
" David Schnort.
" P. M. Hogue

David Schnorr.
R. M. Hogue
G. N. Parketon
A. T. Hall
Postage and Stationery
Printing (\$42.55 of which was for 1855 and 1886).

Cash in Treasury to balance.....

year 1887:
Jan. 11. Evangelical Association, damage by fire to parsonage...
Feb. 7. Damage by fire to dwelling of Wm.

April 10. Dweiling and contents, of George F. Wiedman........

A pril 10. Damage by fire to dwelling of Wm. Legar
April 17. Damage by fire to dwelling of John H. Williams.......

tian Moyer. 2.00

Nov. 13. House of Thos. R. Binns 160,00

Nov. 16. Barn and contents of Lewis Synold 250,00

Nov. 16. Dwelling and contents of Nancy
Clyborn 902.40

WM. BURRUS, President.

FREEMAN FRANKLIN, Secretary.

WONDERFUL

SUCCESS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.

THE RECORD

Demorest's Intestrated

With Twelve Orders for Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of eny size.

BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR,

\$3.00 (THREE DOLLARS)

PEMOREST'S FT

Of all the Magazines.

And by Special Agreement Com-bined with

THE RECORD AT \$3.00 PER YEAR

OHI MY BACK!

DR. HILL'S

ENGLISH BUCHU

PRICE, \$1; Three Bottles for \$2.50.

Delivered new Sold by an Associated Sold by Associated Sold

* THE BESA

mand Magazine

Evangelical Association, damage

500.00

It is said that in Kansas City there is a corner in honey. This may be nothing but one of Kansas City's ad-

vertising dodges, however. 1-What Is It? And What It Is. Papillon (Clark's extract of flax) Skin cure, like many other inestimable penelits to mankind, was discovered by accident. The proprietor, engaged in the preparation of certain plants, from time to time noticed in the effect of working in the pulp vats on the skin. If there was present any cutaneous eruptions, warts, blemishes or scrofulous symptoms, all disappeared as if by magic. After experimenting ten years, it has become a scientific fact and a priceless boon to the human race. From giving away a few bottles, the demand has increased until the sale for the past two years amounts to 1,032,000 bottles. Large bottles only \$1.00, for sale by W. F. Runner. A health journal is telling people

"how to lie when asleep". If it could persuade them to tell the truth when awake it would do good.

Is Consumption Incurable?-5 Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris, Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with physicians pronounced mean Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it, Sample bot tles free at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store An Amati violin, which originally

belonged to King Louis XIV, has re-cently been sold at Buda-Pesth for Electric Bitters.-5 This remedy is becomming so well

known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.-A purer medicine does not exist and is guaranteed to do all that it claimes. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure blood.-Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache, Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters - Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded.—Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store.

"I advise you to join a foot ball team," said a hotel proprietor to a fus-sy patron. "Why?" "Because you're such a big kicker."

A True Friend to the sick and suffering, is Dr. Kaufm nn's great Medical Work, finely mustrated. Send three 2-cent stamps to pay postage, to A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass., and receive a copy free A wooden-shoe factory, at Freeport Ill., turns out 150 pairs of shoes a week A Strange Freak.

The wife of our esteemed citizen, John Rowell, while suffering under a severe attack of the blues, tried to commit the crime of infaticide, but was prevented by the opportune arrival of a neighbor. Her case has been consided by the best doctors incurable, but her husband was highly pleased, after Of all the Magazines.
Containing Stories, Poems, and other Literary attencions, combining Artistic, Scientiff, and Household matters.

Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photogravaires, Oil Pictures and fine Woodcuts, making it the Model Magazine of America.

Eth Magazine contains a coupon order entitling the holder to the election of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, and in any of the sizes manufacturel, making pattern during the year of the value of over three dollars. DEMOIESTS MONTELY is justly entitled the World's Model Magazine. The Largest in Form the Largest in Circulation, and the best TWO Bollar Family Magazine is used. 13:3 will be the Twenty-fourth year of is publication, and it stands at the head of Family Periodicals. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, SKXIIK inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York,

And by Special Agreement Comusing a course of Sulphur Bitters, to find that she was entirelo cured.-Kingstone Herald.

The mills of Lowel, Mass., use nearly \$90,000,000 worth of cotton annually, and send out more then \$100.000. 000 worth of cotton goods.

The quality of the blood depends much upon good or bad digestion and assimulation; to make the blood rich in life and strength giving constituents, use Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier; it will nourish the properties of the blood from which the elements of vitality are drawn. \$1 per bottle. 40m3

A seventeen-year-old girlin Winfield, Kan., has been married and divorced four times, and she is looking for leap year victims.

Bucklen's ArnacaSalve. The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Seres, 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. "Lucille" was the most popular book for a Christmas gift in Boston, and

for children "The Brownies" had the blggest sale. Firs.—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

Kidney For obvious reasons a bookseller INVESTIGATORS IN USE. should not be much of a bookkeeper. Will cure all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder, Irritation of the Neck of the Bindder, Burning Urine, Gleet, Gonorrheea in all its stages, Mucous Discharges, Congestion of the Kidneys, Brick Dust, Deposit, Diabetes, Inflammation of the Kidneys and Bladder, Dropsy of Kidneys, Acid Urine, Bloody Urine, PAIN IN THE BACK, Retention of Urine, Prequent Urination, Gravel in all its forms, Inability to Retain the Water, particularly in persons advanced in life. IT IS A KIDNEY INVESTIGATOR that restores the Urine to its natural color, removes the acid and burning, and the effect of the excessive use of intoxicating drink. Life will acquire new zest, and cheerfuliness return, if you will impel your liver and kidneys to the performance of their functions. Dr. J. H. Mc-Lean's Liver and Kidney Balm will stimulate them to healthy action.

40m3

"A blow in the dark" is the blow that has been used to put out the candle that lights one to bed.

\$1.00 per bottle.

BELOW FIRST COST!

CLOSE IMMEDIATELY!

Now in Store lately occupied by Boyle & Baker.

GOING OUT OF BUSINESS!

Must be sold, \$5,000 worth of Dress Goods and Cloaks. 400 Ladies' Cloaks, Plush Wraps, fur trimmed; Children's Cloaks at half price. Flannel Dress Goods; French All-Wool Dress Goods; Silk Velvet Dress Goods; Silk Plushes; Broadcloth Dress Goods; Dress Trimmings, &c.

On Wednesday, Jan. 11, 1888, at 1 and 7 o'clock P. M. sharp, of Silk Velvets, All-Wool Dress Goods, Satins and Plushes. Also on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, at 1 and 7 P. M. of each day.

J. SAMSON.

DR. BATE HOME OFFICE: 283 South Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

A graduate of medicine, and one of the first physicians to whom the Illinois State Board of Health is sued their certificate in acknowledgment of his medical and surgical ability, and for over twenty-six years engaged in the treatment of all Chronic, Nervous, Skin and Blood Diseases. The Doctor has been almost continuously in his office for 25 years, and has determined to take a few months or a year's rest from office work, leaving his office in charge of able assistants, and WILL VISIT YOUR CITY.

Persons suffering with any ailment, such as Blood Disease, Diseases of the Skin, Kidneys, Bladder' Liver, Lungs, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Fits, Nervous Debility, Prostration, Mental and Physical Weakness Exhausted Vitality, Old Ulcers and Sores, Mercurial and other Affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, treated scientifically, by the most approved methods, with unfalling success. Complicated and difficult cases, and those having failed to get relief elsewhere, specially solucited. All diseases peculiar to women of every nature treated with great skill and success.

GOMPOUND OXYGEN.—The Doctor prepares the Compound Oxygen Treatment, the greatest of all healing agents, for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Consumption, Indigestion, and all Diseases of the Chest. Tens of thousands owe their present existence to this wonderful medicine, Compound Oxygen, and speak of it in the highest terms. Scarcely a case of Chronic Disease that Compound Oxygen will not benefit. It allays irritation and distress through all the air passages; hence the consumptive cough is relieved, and the painful Catarrh and Bronchitis cured in your own quiet home. I invite every sufferer to call and give it a trial free of charge

OPIUM AND MORPHINE HABIT speedily and permanently cured. No Pain. No publicity No Hindrance to Business.

Age and experience are important factors in the treatment of diseases Remember Dr. BATE has been engaged over twenty-six years in a large practice in the cities of New York and Chicago, and an opportunity is presented you to consult one of the oldest physicians o chronic disease fame in the United States. Dr. BATE'S greatest success is in the chronic disease fame in the United States. Dr. BATE'S greatest success is in the TREATMENT OF NERVE TROUBLES.—Scarcely a village that does not contain its score of nervous sufferers, men and women who suffer from Lost Vigor and Virinlity, Weakness and Incompetency; prematurely aged, and while they are not actual invalids, are tormented by various derangements of the nervous system, which is the curse of the present century, and making life a succession of torments. In the treatment of these nervous diseases Dr. BATE admits of no rival. His treatment quickly arrests premature age and restores youth, beauty and strength of younger days. Age is measured by the physical and mental condition. His treatment stops you from getting old, by restoring perfect health, manhood and womanhood. Tapeworm removed in 12 hours. Cancer cured without the knife.

Remember the Doctor will be at MAJOR HOUSE, BUCHANAN, Mich. January 12th, 1888. CONSULTATION FREE.

AROUND THE CORNER.

New Room! New Goods! New Firm!

EVERYTHING NEW!

If you do not believe it call and see, and we will show you that we have a complete stock of Drugs, Patent Medicines, April 77. Damage by fire to dwelling of John H. Williams.

April 77. Loss by fire of personal property of Edward Blanchard.

June 5. Damage by lightning to barn and stock of Chas. F. Howe.

June 8. Stock killed by lightning for Ely Lock.

Lock Stock killed by lightning for Theodore Spading.

July 4. Stock killed by lightning for Theodore Spading.

Aug. 4. Damage by lightning for Hoel Wright.

Aug. 5. Damage by lightning for Joseph Chartelerian.

Oct. 21. Oats burned in stack by stam thresher for Benj. Chamberlain.

Oct. 25. Stock killed by lightning for Joseph Chartelerian.

Oct. 15. Stock killed by lightning for Ghristna Meyer.

Nov. 8. Damage by fire to dwelling of Ghristna Meyer.

Nov. 8. Damage by fire to dwelling of Ghristna Meyer.

Rather than move my mammoth stock of Fancy Toilet Articles, such as Face and Tooth Powder, Pom-

Rather than move my mammoth stock of

Crockery, Glassware

LAMP GOODS

I WILL SELL THEM

COST!

Now is the golden opportunity to supply yourself with Tea Sets, Dinner Sets, Chamber Sets, Water Sets, Mush and Milk Sets, Glass Sets of all kinds. A full line of Hanging Lamgs, Hand and Stand Lamps. A large line of China Cups and Saucers, Amberina Glassware, Glass Casters, &c., &c. Now is the time to get some handsome

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

at actual cost. Come early while the assortment is complete.

C. B. TREAT Buchanan.



Registered Percheron Horses

Importers and Breeders of Percheron Horses and French Coachers, ISLAND HOME STOCK FARM, Grosse Isle, Wayne Co., Mich. All Percherons Registered in Percheron Stud Books of France and America. From two to three hundred horses constantly on hand to select from. We guarantee our Stock, make Close Prices, and sell on Easy Terms. Visitors always welcome. Large Catalogue Free. Address SAVAGE & FARRUM, Detroit, Mich.

Failure in the yarn trade-Writing

The "Life of the flesh is the blood thereof"; pure blood means healthy functional activity and this bears with it the certainty of quick restoration from sickness or accident. Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier gives pure rich blood, and vitalizes and strengthens the whole

body. \$1.00 per bottle. A very useful polishing powder for metals and glass is made of very finely ground glass mixed with a very small proportion of dried soda ash.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refund-

ed. Only 25 cents.

One of the Parisian restaurant-keep ers hangs out a placard reading, "Kakes de buckwheat du Americaine," and fancies he leads the procession.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. WANTED-LADIES for our fail and Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work a their own homes. Si to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particulars free. No canvassing. Address at once CRESCENT ART CO., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Box 5170.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Casteria,

THE TAILOR.

Has just received the finest stock of

Foreign and Domestic

Fall and Winter Goods

For Gentlemen's Wear,

ever brought to Berrien county, and is prepared to make up the same in the latest styles, at the lowest living prices.

An Inspection is Solicited.

Buchanan Markets. Hay-\$5 @ \$10 per ton. Butter-16c. Eggs-18c. Lard-8c. Potatoes-75c. Onions-Soc. Salt, retail—\$1.10

Flour-\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl. Honey-16. Live poultry-4 @ 6c. Wheat-\$0@\$2. Oats -30. Corn-firm, 50c. Beans-\$2.25. Clover seed-83.75 Buckwheat-40 @ 45c. Buckwheat flour-\$2.80. Dressed pork-\$6.00 per cwt.

GOOD sleighing has kept business lively this week.

ST. JOSEPH business men propose to organize a booming association.

MESSRS. BOWMAN AND RUPERT, of South Bend, visited this place Tuesday.

JOHN F. BERRIENGER, of Watervliet was granted a pension January 10.

THE Sons of Veterans will give mask social in their hall one week from Saturday evening, January 21.

1,846 voters will have to sign the petition before an election can be had in this county on local prohibition.

HIGHEST temperature during the week, 42; lowest 6 below; at seven this

ONE of Frank Mead's children has been quite sick with diphtheria the

ST. JOSEPH REPUBLICAN is now fifteen years old and as bright as a new dollar.

THE entertainment "Trixie". Monday evening, was quite well attended. and audience given plenty to laugh at.

GEORGE T. EDWARDS, of Niles, mourneth the death of a pet crow. He put out poison for English sparrows.

NILES is at work on her third gas well at a depth of about 300 feet. Their pluck is something to admire.

It is more entertaining to hear the Niles Democrat say "Rats!!!" than to attend a fourth-class minstrel show.

MISS MABEL FRENCH and her mother have returned to this place, having completed her season's work in Cassopolis.

place, however.

THE denizens of Van Buren county are kicking about the poor accommodations provided by the Paw Paw narrow "goue" railroad.

THE Argus is to be moved from St Joseph to Benton Harbor. This is the hardest joke on Benton Harbor, since the Expositor was born there.

ENOS HOLMES, of Bertrand township, fell Sunday evening and sprained his ankle so that crutches are necessary to his travel.

Mr. B. S. Crawford has furnished us a list of fifty persons who have died in Buchanan and vicinity during the past year, 1887, too late for publica-

Mrs. F. L. Buer, will edit the Coloma Courier, and her sister, Miss Blodgett, of Detroit, will be business mana-

ger. May success and good fortune be CHARLES BURLINGAME, a Michigan

Central employe, committed suicide, in Niles, Friday evening, by drinking carbolic acid and muriate of tin. He your greatest trust in him he is most was a victim of opium drunkenness.

THE oil inspector announces that he inspected 1,028 barrels of kerosene in Cass and Berrien counties during the month of December. The largest number he has found in any one month.

THE United Brethern are holding a series of meetings. Will continue this services Saturday 11/2 o'clock P. M., conducted by Eld. J. F. Bartmess.

BUCHANAN WINDMILL COMPANY days, and with a prospect of 1,300 more during the season. This speaks well for the Buchanan Windmill.

THE editor of the Coloma Courier I offers to take green wood, dry wood. pork. pork sausage, potatoes, chickens, lard, butter, onions, beets, parsnips or turnips on subscription.

OUR new postmaster, in the person of John G. Mansfield, was appointed last Thursday. This will revive John's spirits very materially, and he will be on hand for more of his red hot work next campaign.

BENTON HARBOR failed to procure the sanction of the Board of Supervivisors to flood the country between that place and Watervliet, and the great improvement will doubtless have to be abandoned or worked up on a more moderate scale.

The Inter State publishing company, of Boston and Chicago, have added to their school publications the Monthly Primer, giving a complete set of readers for pupils of all grades from the first primary to the grammar school.

WHILE visiting with her daughter in the country, Sunday evening, Mrs. Potter, mother of Frank Potter, fell down stairs and broke her forearm near the wrist joint. Owing to her advanced age (73 years), it is a very

An entertaining series of articles on the Russian methods of treating political prisoners and exile life in Siberia has been commenced in the January number of the Century. When you read them you will not wonder that Russia has nihilists.

THE reports of nearly all who have gone from this vicinity to California are, that the State is being boomed to death, and not a first class place to go to just now, unless you intend to enter the booming business for a living. It pays first rate for experts.

The liabilities of Northern Berrien county and Michigan Lake Shore Agricultural Society amount to \$1,263.86 and the assets to \$772. The showing would doubtless be better if the society would drop a part of that name and save freight.

THE annual election of officers of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company of Berrien county was held in the Secretary's office, in this place, Saturday, and resulted as follows: President-Wm. Burrus.

Secretary-Freeman Franklin. Directors-Francis Wells, I. G. Sanborn, Samuel Mars, S. C. Price.

A MEETING was held in Berrien Springs, Tuesday, to take preliminary steps toward securing an election on the question of local prohibition in Berrien county, Petitions will be placed where all voters may have an opportunity to sign them. Short work | heard her several times, and think her must be made of it if the question be ot delayed until a year from May.

A Berrien Springs grammar class girl, when asked "What kind of a noun is a kiss?" answered: "It is both common and proper." This explains why the Buchanan boys like to visit that vicinity.-Coloma Courier.

We knew that long ago but were a little backward about giving the boys

WM. DESTER has recieved the appointment as postmaster at Berrien Springs. That office is on the same basis in amount of business as the one here on account of the business of the Dispensary, and it stands the postmaster of that burg well to keep on the right side of that institution, for if they conclude to buy their stamps in some other town, down goes his salary.

BENJAMIN HAGUE, of Dailey, was instantly killed by the accidental discharge of a gun. He was standing on a log, holding his gun, muzzle end up. The gun slipped off, discharging both barrels into his body. He was thirtyeight years of age, and leaves a wife and four children to mourn his untimedeath.—Edwardsburg Argus.

Mr. Hague was a former resident of Warren township, in Indiana, just south of this place.

THE Wabash railroad has just bought the J. B. Sutherland land across the river from St. Joseph for \$3,000, and there is great speculation as to what A NUMBER of people tried making | is to be done with it. That the road seats of the sidewalk Thursday and is to be extended from Benton Harbor Friday. They did not sit long in one is taken as almost a forgone conclusion. If this be done it will greatly benefit St. Joseph and not seriously injure Benton Harbor.

> Some gentlemen were here Monday to arrange for locating a wood pulp mill, in this place. They would be ready to go to work at once if we were prepared to recieve them. The best thing Buchanan can do is to prepare herself for just such emergencies. The first we know some one else will fail to come here on account of our negli-

> ONCE more we hear from our prospective railroad to the effect that nearly all of the bonds, \$800,000, have been sold, and that work will be commenced on construction at once, upon the breaking up of winter weather, and we may confidently expect to have railway connections from Lake Michigan and the Ohio river within another

> THE Star contains a long wail about being bled by a drunken reporter to the tune of about \$200. You should learn. Fred. that a man who will get drunk can never be trusted to do any kind of business, for when you place sure to be drunk and good for nothing. There are plenty of sober men in the country, and if you are bitten by employing a man you know to be a drunkard, you have no one to thank but yourself. Take your medicine and try to know more next time.

FOR reading matter for the youngsters, there is probably no firm in the country that comes near covering the whole field than D. Lothrop & Co. Their Babyland is for the little ones who are learning their object lessons. Next come Little Men and Women for those took an order, Friday evening, from a from five to eight years of age, then Kansas City firm for 200 windmills | they take up Young Folk's Journal, to be delivered in the next seventy-five | and follow with Wide Awake, which lasts until they are nearly of voting age. Subscriptions for all of these will

THE Lowell, Mass., Courier of Jan 2, in its review of the services at the First Baptist church of the day before, contains the following:

The singing during the day was conducted by Mr. E. A. Bartmess, formerly of Lafavette, Ind., who has been engaged as precentor for the year, and whose services vesterday gave promise of much success in his position. Mr Bartmess sang solos very finely at each of the preaching services.

MR. HARVEY ROUGH has assumed the management of the Opera House, which has for the past few years managed itself, and will turn his attention to securing a good class of entertainments for this place, and by the means endeavor to reap a profit from the room. The citizens of Buchavan will not allow a meritorious entertainment to go unattended, and if he performs his part in giving the people no humbugs they will do theirs.

Twenty teachers in the Grand Rapids schools wrote their names in the order book of an encyclopedia agent, "just to help him." Now they are called upon to pay \$20 each for the books they signed for. They kick, and oh, how a Grand Rapids school marm can-that is to say, protest .- Detroit Journal. We imagine that is about the same chap who "worked" the school marms in this county not long since.

MAJOR AND MRS. WM. BREWER WILL lead the Salvation Army meetings Saturday night and Sunday, held in Rough's opera house. An oyster supper will be prepared in the barracks Saturday night followed by a huge demonstration at the opera house. Sunday evening the Major will lecture on the aims, object, work, and history of the Salvation Army.

THE St. Joseph Herald is trying to deprive Bro. Cook of his well earned honor of being the oldest Michigan editor by the statement that J. C. Genzler has a copy of a Pennsylvania paper with which he was connected in 1841, one year before Mr. Cook commenced in Niles. That will not do, Mr. Cook has staid by Niles through thick and thin, and has served as editor in Michigan longer than any other

UNION TEMPERANCE MEETING. Mrs. Marion B. Baxter, of Charlotte, Mich., will speak on temperance in Oak street Advent church, of Buchanan, next Sunday evening, Jan. 15. All the churches of the place are to unite in this meeting. The different choirs are invited to help sing. Everybody invited. Let us have a grand rally. Mrs. Baxter is a first-class speaker, and it will be a very rare occasion. Will Carlton says, "Mrs. Baxter is known as and able and fearless speaker; bold in her advocacy of justice, and dauntless in denouncing the wrong. I have

reputation fairly earned." No one can have any fun with the editor of the Mirror, he gets mad so easy when some one else shows him himself as others see him. Now when he was telling about his attempt to swindle the state for the benefit of Niles, and the Governor caught him at it, he thought it was cute, but when we undertook to tell the same story, he gets mad and savs we lied. We think the old man must be in his dotage. Most people, after having been engaged in such dirty work, would not

be telling of it. THE Tulare, Cal., Register contains the following complimentary mention of the firm of which R. S. Black, formerly of this place, is a member:

Bartholomew & Black have recently leased the large room adjoining their place of business and now have the whole of the Mintie block, which is converted into one big furniture store. The growth of this firm's business is worthy of note. One year ago they began business in the little 12x16 room, formerly occupied by Mr. Bortholomew, with a small stock, more than half second hand, and to-day they ship their furniture from the east, by the carload, and have one of the finest establishments of the kind in the valley. In fact we doubt whether its equal may be found between Stockton and Los Angeles. This remarkable growth is due to a careful observance of the needs of the people and a strict adherence to the principles of fair dealing. In addition to the large store rooms they have commodious repair shops in the rear and a large department devoted to undertaker's supplies.

THE board of Supervisors made way with the question of division of Niles township, Friday afternoon, by voting fifteen to five in favor of not granting the prayer of the petitioners. The petition was signed by 277 persons, and by eighty-three of the ninety-one owners of the property asked to be set off to Buchanan. The remonstrance by the remaining eight property owners of the district and one who signed the petition, and who does not appear to know which he wants, and contained less than 200 names in all. They voted to pay S. L. Van Camp \$200 additional salary after he had recieved \$1200 a year and all office expenses paid, more than was paid by such counties as Jackson, Calhoun, Kalama zoo, and a number of other counties of larger population than Berrien, and then refused to pay the printers for publishing their windy report. They may want something else published when they should be treated the same as any other dead beat, made to pay in

BERRIEN and Oronoko townships are situated about the same in relation to bridge matters as are Buchanan and Niles. They each contain a small village, both wanting the trade of Berrien township. If the bridge be in good shape Berrien Springs gets part of this trade, if not, Berrien Center gets all. When our bridge is up Buchanan gets her share of the trade in the bend of the river, and when down the trade goes to Niles. In Berrien the officers of the township, being somewhat interested in the prosperity of Berrien Center, are in no hurry to make repairs they ought not to be responsible for more than thirty per cent of the expense, and in Niles it takes four or five months to get done such repairs as should be made in one month or six weeks at most. Berrien and Oronoko asked the board of Supervisors to decide-what proportion of the expense each should bear, and the proportion Grand Rapids or Lansing, probably in

an asked that the bridge question here might be settled by placing all who are most interested in a bridge in one township, and they didn't do it. Ber trand is also interested in a bridge across the river. Niles wants that one built and Bertrand does not and her delay in building has brought upon the township a suit for heavy damages, the suit emanating in Niles. In Indiana all such bridges are kept up by the county and no such quarrels are ever known there, and instead of hav-

Marriage Licenses.

ing a lot of ruins for bridges they have

194 Frank H. Jones, Benton Harbor, Cora A. McArthur, "

good and safe bridges.

128 Henry Rush, Sodus. E. M. Hoadly, Pipestone. 129 David H. Ghainey, Bangor. Cassie R. Dustin, Oronoko tp. 130 Willis W. Worick, Jewel county, Kan. Anna A. Dunbar, Sodus. 131 Wm. H. Womer, Bertrand Tp.

132 Wm. M. Moore, Cleveland, O. Cordelia F. Bell, Niles. 133 F. P. Barnes, Buchanan. F. C. Raymond, South Bend.

135 Edward Main, Bridgman. Susie Sheley, 136 { Chas. J. Kelley, Buchanan. 136 { Enily J. Croxon, " 139 { Frank E. Morrow, Benton Harbor. France M. Stone, South Lincoln.

GALLEN ITEMS. Christmas was remembered here by the various Sunday Schools. An arch held the presents at Saints Hall. The other schools united and ladders were used for the same purpose by them, at

the M. E. church. New Years was formally (?) observhad a jolly time.

The lyceum is laid upon the shelf until next fall. Cause, too little interest on the part of the managers and members.

Just whisper to "the boys." Mr. Editor, and tell them that Galien is not a healthy place to come to when they want a "high lonesome." It might be too expensive for them.

The lecture by Rev. J. Docking was well received. The faults in many houses were clearly shown, and if the better ways suggested were tried more "that boy" would not be so ready to leave home. The speaker was taking a short vacation from his pastorate at Asbury, M. E. church, Des Moines.

The second quarterly meeting was held at the M. E. church Saturday and Sunday. The Elder was here Sunday evening and preached one of his characteristic sermons. Wm. Lamb's son has had a siege of

Typhoid fever but was convalescent when something brought on a relapse, and the case is quite serious. In spite of the state of the roads

much timber is being hauled to the various mills, some coming a long dis-Mrs. Malcom Smith died on Monday

morning of consumption. Funeral Tuesday, at the M. E. church. The afflicted friends have the sympathy of

THREE OAKS ITEMS

Jan. 11, 1887 Yesterday was the galy day here for the old maids of our town. They have for some time been anxious for an opportunity to get even with the old bachelors, and last evening the time came, and they passed them before the quarter post was reached. The invitation of the Three Oaks correspondent to the RECOKD "to come" was accepted by about twenty-five of the sweetest old girls of our town, or any other in the county, and by special conveyance the company was transferred from the immediate presence of that detestable clan of old bachelors to a land of liberty, where they could enjoy themselves unmolested in such innocent amusement as sliding down the stair banisters and other sports of kindred graces. Let me say to the readers of the RECORD, that you never saw anything like fun, if you never saw only a dime!" the Three Oaks old girls out on a train. That bachelors club lost more solid enjoyment last evening than they will get in a lifetime of their solitude. It | pansies, daises, petunies, morning has not been generally understood that oratory was one of the gifts of our old maids, but no longer such an idea prevails. One after another was called out, and responded in an appropriate speech, in eloquence such as a Webster. a Clay, or Henry never dreamed of. We were fortunate enough to be able | the pink carnation and many flowers I to catch one, which we give verbatim: Let earth unbalanced from her orbits fly, And planets and suns run lawless through the sky; Let raling angels from their spheres be hurled, Being on being wrecked, and world on world, Henven's whole foundation to her center nod, And nations tremble to the throne of God.

This is nothing compared to fooling our time away with the Three Oaks old bachelors. We say to all lovers of innocent fun, do as we did, invite the old girls of Three Oaks to make you a visit, and you will never regret the outlay. Prof. A. Sherwood is under obligation to the above society for favors shown. He was absent from his desk for a few days-about New Years-and when he returned he found it decorated with marriage licenses. and other appropriate designs. The Prof. is now casting "sheep's eyes" about this camp, and there is, we are happy to say, a friendly feeling toward

place and now of Benton Harbor, was in town about New Years and, strange to say, the "school mams" left about the same time. Come again, Elder, and we will see that it does not again occur. Remember that your work on this circuit is not yet completed. Your successor has taken up a part of the work where you left it, but there is an aching void in some households.

Niles Mirror. Wm. Pfeil purchased last week the farm adjoining him, which was owned by Wm. Lambert, of 100 acres, for \$50 an acre, or \$5,000....This morning the river was covered with petroleum, so much so that the water could not be seen. It impregnated the atmosphere. If a match had been touched to it no doubt a sheet of flame would have spread over he whole river. It is supposed it came from the mills of the Ohio Paper Co., who use it for fuel.

NEARLY every person of business in Berrien county is acquainted with Ed. R. Havens who so faithfully served them for four years as their register of deeds, and among whom for a number of previous years he had been known as an honest young business man. His friends will all be pleased to know he is soon to leave Janesville, Wisconsin, and again make Michigan his home, be received in club with the RECORD. | was placed at one half each. Buchan- the latter city. South Haven Sentinet.

BELOW we give some interesting extracts from a private letter written to Rev. S. L. Hamilton by his son, now

in Calafornia. Los Angelos, Jan. 1, 1888. MY DEAR FAMILY:-This is a beautiful day, though not quite as warm, I think, as yesterday; still it is a New Years day which would surprise you. The sun has shone brightly all day, the grass is green and flowers are blooming everywhere. Yesterday morning 1 got up rather late, and seeing that it was a delightful morning, I decided to take a walk. I took a light breakfast and starting out South Main street, I walked on clear out into the country. Here and there I branched off into some side street, bordered by inviting orange groves, but always returned to the main thoroughfare. I saw a phaze of the city which increased my liking for it. Many cozy little nomes are scattered here and there among the orange trees, little cottages surrounded by flowers and covered by climbing roses. Once in a while I saw a large orange

grove which had not yet been sacrificed by its owner to the almost universal craze for town lots. Finally I came to what seemed to be real, genuine country, so I turned and walked toward the west some distance, and then again to the north. As I was walking past rows of Eucalyptus trees, and beginning to wonder where I should get my dinner, I looked at my watch and found it was just twelve o'clock. I thought, "It is now just two in Mich., and I presume they are all eating dinner together at Albion," and ed by a bevy of young ladies, who with I very much wished I was with you their black(ed) driver did the town and | just then. I kept on down toward the city until I passed University park. I do not know how far that is from the Plaza, but I should judge three miles or more. I walked on down Figuero street, passing many beautiful places, and remarked to myself "What can't a

man do if he only has money?" One place in particular I remember, a large house set back from the street some distance, surrounded by a dense orange grove, and reached by a long drive. Along one side of this drive for a distance of several hundred feet was a tall hedge of crimson geraniums, all in full bloom. Well, to make a long story short, I finally took a car and reached Main street about half past one, thoroughly tired out and almost famished. I spent the evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms, then retired to my room at the hotel.

During the day I had noticed that

various stores displayed tin horns for sale, and as dusk came on the small boys, and larger ones, began the music. Tin horns of all sizes and degrees of discord could be heard everywhere. Finally I managed to sleep but was wakened about twelve. I should judge, by a terrible din. Tin horns, whistles, bells and fire crackers were making night hideous. Above them all I could hear the continued clanging of a firebell, close by, and the agonizing shriek of a distant mill whistle, blowby a frightened watchman. It made me think of Muskegon, Finally that died away and the din in the streets was suddenly increased, and for a few moments pandemonium seemed to reign. Far away I could hear the chiming of several church bells. Evidently the old year was being ushered out and the new year ushered in. Then came a procession headed by drums whose effect I cannot describe. They seemed to me as if they had been made of large empty barrels with a tin pan attachment of some sort. Mingled with these discordant sounds were the tin horns and the frequent boom of a giant fire cracker. After a time the procession with its ear-splitting din returned and passed on into the distance and finally was out of hearing altogether. Soon I began to doze and when I awoke this morning all was quiet save the cry of the news boys on the street below, "Here's your extra morning Tribune, twenty-four pages, here I have seen row upon row of

Talk about roses! Since I have been Calla's in bloom, geraniums in hedges, glories, and any quantity of roses of all kinds, great big yellow marchal neil roses, tea roses, "jacks," pink roses. white roses, red roses, yellow roses, climbing roses, and almost every other kind. I never saw so many different varieties, either in doors or out. Then did not recognize. I wish mother could see them. But with all the flowers I could not find a florist, and I could not get a rose anywhere. If I could have seen a chance I would have begged one or got it some how. I guess folks here don't pay much attention to them for I did not see many ladies wearing boquets, though there were lots of summer dresses, much brighter than any Easter crowd I ever saw in Grand Rapids.

St. Joseph Republican. There is a feeling of confidence among the fruit men in regard to the which were of a bearing age the past season showed good results, and growers looked for the time when hundreds of thousands of baskets will be shipped from St. Joseph, as of yore. The number of trees set last year in the imme-Rev. Patterson, formerly of this diate vicinity of St. Joseph was in excess of 100,000. The settings of next year will be largely in excess of last year, Mr. A. R. Nowlan, of Benton Harbor, alone expecting to set thirty acres. This bespeaks increased prosperity for St. Joseph in the near future. ...Circuit Court convened on Tues day with a full calendar and Judge O'Hara on the bench. The first liquo case that came before him has spread consternation among the saloonists of the district, and proves him to be just the kind of a man on the bench that the Republican predicted several weeks ago. The case in question was from St Joseph. People vs. Shearer for selling liquor on Sunday, to which a plea of guilty was entered. Before passing sentence the new judge addressed the defendant in substance thusly: "I had made up my mind in all liquor cases to give both fine and imprisonment tout as you are a young man [27] I will omit the imprisonment. Your fine will be \$75 and costs. Don't pass around the hat to the other saloonkeepers, but pay it yourself and it will do you more good and you will know it is paid." In rendering this decision the first week of his official career, Judge O'Hara has struck a blow at the evil expectations of a good many people; not the easiest thing in the world to do, by the way. A fond hope is shattered. The outlawed monster must look elsewhere than O'Hara's court for sympathy, All honor to St. Joseph's Thomas O'Hara.

Mecosta county is after local option.

FALL AND WINTER ANNOUNCEMENT.

Boots, Shoes & Rubber Goods.

We have one of the largest stocks to select from in South-Western Michigan. I will make it pay any of my old customers to take a day and come and see me. STYLISH GOODS! SUPERIOR STOCK! LOW PRICES! C. A. SIMONDS & CO.. -43 MAIN ST., NILES.

The safe in the Wabash depot at Benton Harbor was forced open on last Saturday and \$14 taken out.-B.

Locals.

Custom sawing done. Entire satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of logs faction guaranteed. All kinds of logs wanted. A special good price paid for large oak for quarter sawing. Mill on Chicago Street.

M. S. MEAD. All goods to be sold cheap for the

next twenty days. Look out for BOYLE & BAKER'S

Remnant sale next week. and customers for their liberal patronage the last year. Will work harder in selecting the best Goods for the price. They give the best satisfaction, Everybody that is indebted to me will make me happy by settling up. Respectfully.

CHARLES HIGH.

Corn and Oats, at BISHOP & KENT'S FOR SALE.-I offer my house and ot on Third street for sale, at a bargain. Call at the premises or at John Currier's, on Terre Coupee prai-

ELI EGBERT. Sauer Kraut, Sauer Kraut, at

BISHOP & KENT'S. It will be twenty days before I comnence to invoice, and during that time will sell you Dress Goods, Flannels, Blankets.Shawls, Embroideries, cheaper than you ever bought them. GRAHAM.

Bargains in Toboggan Caps, to close BOYLE & BAKER'S Our box Papeteries are where you can see them. LOOK!

P. O. NEWS DEPOT. After invoicing, I will have lots of New Goods to show you.

CHARLEY HIGH.

It is not necessary for me to mention prices to you of different kinds of Goods. But I will say that I can sell you Goods from 5 to 10 per cent. cheaper than anybody. GRAHAM.

That Crushed Coffee for 25 cents is a

E. MORGAN & CO. You will see the best assortment of Embroideries this year, at 15 CHARLEY HIGH'S.

A big drive in ladies' and gents' Red I have the best wearing and fitting Corset in this city. Look at my as-

A few good Blankets left. A bar HIGH & DUNCAN.

We are now prepared to deliver Corn and Oats to any part of the city at market prices.

CHARLEY HIGH./6

BISHOP & KENT. We have the best and cheapest Dress Flannel in town for the money. Come and see them before they are gone. /2

BREAD! BREAD! at 4/ E. MORGAN & CO'S.

Elegant Bargains now at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. Yes! Yes! Yes! There are a few square our accounts up too.

more of those Reclining Rockers to be sold, from \$3 to \$4. To be found at BAKER'S FURNITURE STORE. Go to J. MILEY's and buy a Gold Medal Carpet Sweeper and make your wife, mother, or sister, a Christmas

present. Be sure and ask for the Gold Medal as it is the best in the world. Slippers! SLIPPERS! for everybody, at J. K. Woods. Call and see them

before buying. Pure Buckwheat Flour, from Berrien Springs, at 🕠

Go to J. MILEY and have your pictures framed. He has a fine lot of Moulding and many New Styles. J. MILEY, Undertaker and Funeral director, located foot of Day's avenue

and Front street. Residence corner Chicago and Clark streets. Look! Look! at my cutters. T. C. ELSON. Goods must be sold and we are

making Prices that sell them. Look at BOYLE & BAKER'S. 7 A fine lot of Hanging Lamps, at J. BLAKE'S.

FOR SALE.—Lot 14 Ross & Alexander's second addition, village of Bu-J. G. HOLMES.

100 Bushels Corn to sell. Enquire

of Frank Fox at the Big Mill.

HIGH & DUNCAN'S is the place to buy FOR SALE. I have a number of Merino Bucks both thorough-breds and grades, and at low prices.

ENOS HOLMES. FOR SALE.-A Pony Team, Spring Wagon and Sleigh. J. G. HOLMES.

For new Dress Goods go to

BOYLE & BAKER'S. Look for the Big Boot. That is where J. K. Woods is. Ladies, call and see the nice new Shoes I have just received. Oh, MY!

J. K. WOODS. D Santa Clause will arrive at the FAIR

DRESS-MAKING. Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do dress-making in the latest styles and give good work. Call at her home on

Day's Avenue, near the depot.

To know what low prices we are making you must come and see. BOYLE & BAKER. Remember that High & DUNCAN'S Fine Shirts leads them all, at 50 cents.

FRESH BREAD will be kept a

Plenty of Honey, at BLAKE'S.

W. H. KEELER.

Books, Stationery and Wall Paper. I am very thankful to my friends Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes.

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Fine Soaps, Sponges, Etc.

39 Front Street.

Buchanan, Mich.

As the season for annual greetings is with us again. it is with pleasure that we take this occasion to thank the good people of Buchanan and vicinity for their liberal patronage during the past year, and trusting we may be favored with the same in 1888, with ever increasing numbers. We wish you all a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Always at your service, we

Underwear. Now is the time to buy, at HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

Yours Truly,

TO EVERYBODY!

And to make it happier come and pay us what you owe us that we may

> Yours for settlement. DR. E. S. DODD & SON.

> > DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS.

Immense Stock for Holiday Trade

---AT THE---

CORNER DRUG AND BOOK STORE. Be sure youee our assortment and

prices before you buy,

W. F. RUNNER.



WOOD & HOFFMAN. BUCHANAN, MICH.

ARMY AND NAVY VICTORY.

The Men Who Took the Fort and the Men Who Defended It.

Arkansas Post, Otherwise Called Fort Hindman-Joint Army and Navy Expedition Planned by Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter-They Had Had Hard Luck at Vicksburg, and Gen. Sherman Wished to Revive His Soldiers' Drooping Spirits-The "Cut Off."

[Covvrighted by the American Press Association.] In his account of the capture of Arkansas Post, Admiral David D. Porter, in the "Naval History of the Civil War," says:
"The battle gave general satisfaction to the

public. It was unexpected, and few knew where Fort Hindman was situated." The public of today is quite as ignorant of the locality of Fort Hindman as Admiral Porter's public of 1863 was. Arkansas Post

was otherwise called Fort Hindman. It is a mere ville a now, and the name of the village is Arkansas Post. It is all upon the smaller If the reader will

turn to a map the southern states, note the position of ARKANSAS POST IN 1863 then run his finger up the line of the Mississippi river for about 100 miles, he will come to the mouth of the Arkansas river, on the right bank of the Mississippi. If now he follows the Arkansas river up some fifty miles from its month, then stop, he will pause where the Union army under Gens, Sherman and McClernand and the fleet of gunboats under Admiral Porter stopped on Jan. 10, 1863, at Arkansas Post. It is on the left bank and north side of the Arkansas river.

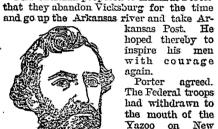
But the gunboats and the transports, loaded with the infantry regiments, did not take the direct route to Arkansas Post. If the reader will look again upon the map he will perceive a river emptying into the Mississippi about fifteen miles north of the mouth of the Arkansas. This is White river. A branch of it, called a "cut off," leaves the main stream a little before it reaches the Mississippi, and flows into the Arkansas. Thus there is

a triangular island between the three rivers. Geologists say the whole country hereabouts was settled 300 years too soon; that it is not yet sufficiently redeemed from the waters. It is low, flat, and almost on a level with the rivers that flow through it. In consequence of this the currents of

P. J. OSTERHAUS. streams and bayous do not always run in the same direction. When the Arkansas river overflows, water from it passes through the cut off into White river, and thence into the Mississippi. When, on the other hand, White river is full, water passes from it through the cut off into the The siege of Vicksburg began in Decem-

ber, 1862, by a joint army and navy movement. Little thought the Union forces of the long and painful work before them before Vicksburg should actually be taken. A joint attack was made by land and water by Gen. Sherman and Admiral Porter, Dec. 29, 1862. It failed.

The weather was like that which greeted McClellan on the Peninsula in the east. Incessant rains flooded the low swamps around Vicksburg. Fogs obscured the air sometimes till one could not see fifty feet away. Soldiers were sick, dving and discouraged at the beginning of 1863, around Vicksburg. Something must be done. Gen. Sherman proposed to Admiral Porter that they abandon Vicksburg for the time



had withdrawn to the mouth of the Yazoo on New Year's Day, 1863. Jan. 3 the expedition was ready to Post. But on that day Gen. John A. GEN. MCLERNAND McClernand

rived from Cairo to take command in Gen. Sherman's place of the land forces. There was a prejudice against Gen. McClernand among the regular army officers because he was not a military graduate. It cropped out in various ways that interfered with his usefulness. He had been a father less boy who had divided the years of his youth between farm labor and study, taking in time the profession of the law. He was born in 1812. Like Lincoln, he was a native of Kentucky and migrated in early childhood to Illinois. In that state McClernand had great influence, raising a brigade of Union soldiers by his personal popularity. He distinguished himself gallantly in various battles, among them Belmont, Fort Donelson and Shiloh. His corps also fought desperately on the Big Black river in May, 1863. In November, 1864, McClernand, then major general of the 13th army corps, resigned and left the army. West Point officers were accustomed to call him a "political

The men before Vicksburg in January, 1863, numbered 40,000. McClernand took command of them. Thereupon Admiral Porter declined to co-operate in the expedition against Arkansas Post unless Gen. Sherman commanded the land troops. To this McClernand agreed. He, however, accompanied the army.
In good order the Federal transports and

gunboats steamed away from Vicksburg and up the Mississippi, the Confederates firing a parting salute after them. The fleet did not enter the Arkansas river directly, however. They moved up past it to Mont-gomery point, opposite the mouth of White river. Entering that, they ascended it fif-teen miles and came to the before named "cut off." Through that they entered the Arkansas river, steamed up its waters with all haste, and in the morning of Jan. 10, 1863, suddenly appeared below Arkansas Post

Fort Hindman, at the Post, was admirably constructed. It had been built by some of the most accomplished engineers of West Point, It contained thirteen guns, two

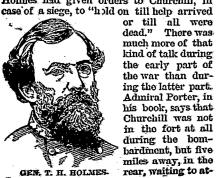
columbiads. The those were mounted were covered with four layers of railcasemates in which four layers of railroad iron. The guns were trained down the river, to face the advancing gunboats. Among the vessels of the Mississippi squad-

ron that engaged GEN. CHURCHILL. in the reduction of Arkansas Post were the flagships Black Hawk, the Rattler, the Louisville and the Cincinnati. The ram Monarch. renowned in western waters, took active part

in the fight.

The Confederate officer in command at Arkansas Post was Gen. T. J. Churchill. He

had at the Post 6,000 troops. Gen. T. J. Churchill, who commanded the Post, was engaged throughout the war in the southwest. He was an active Confederate general in the forces that afterward fought against the Federal Red river expedition. Churchill's superior officer was Lieut. Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, commanding the Confederate department of Arkansas. Gen. Holmes had given orders to Churchill, in



men the Federal Torce, which should adtheir way to the inside. They came within thirty yards of the hidden Confederates, when Confederate Gen. Theophilus H. Holmes, suddenly a tremendous volley of over 400 bullets was fired into their very faces, so near who had given Churchill orders to hold on till all were dead, was a graduate of West as almost to scorch them with powder. They Point, of the class of 1820. He was a man brave to rashness, and served in the Mexican war side by side with Jefferson Davis, Holmes was a native of North Carolina. At fell dead in numbers.

That was what the hidden Confederates meant. The Union line wavered, fell back the outbreak of the war he resigned from the

Rock, Ark., with his army, and abandoned it to Federal possession. He still commanded

the Confederacy," says of Gen. Holmes:

Jefferson Davis, in his "Rise and Fall of

"He has passed beyond the reach of censure

GEN. A. P. HOVEY.

or of praise, after serving his country on many fields wisely and well. I, who

to the purity, self abnegation, generosity,

fidelity and gallantry which characterized him as a man and a soldier."

Gen. Alvin P. Hovey was a brigade com-

mander in Gen. Steele's Federal division

He was wounded while leading in the advance

of the land forces at Arkansas Post. Gen.

Hovey was a native of Indiana, born in

1821. He was a lawyer by profession and a skilled one, but during the war proved himself as good a fighter with his sword as he

and been with his tongue. He had been sent

from Helena, in November, 1862, to co-

operate with Grant's movements in Missis-

sippi. He was afterward engaged at Port

Gibson and at Edward's Station, and took his part in the final assault on Vicksburg.

In the plan for taking Arkansas Post the

army landed four miles below the Post and

made a march of some fifteen miles around.

Then it was to assault the fort in the rear,

while Admiral Porter's fleet bombarded in

and earthworks obstructed their path at the river's edge, but the gunboats Black Hawk and Rattler silenced these, and the troops passed on. They were much of the night getting

GEN. JOHN M. THAYER. into position in the

rear of the post. Another brigade com-

mander in Gen. Steele's division at Arkansas

post was Gen. John M. Thayer. His horse

fighting in the southwest. He was a far

colonel of the 1st Nebraska volunteers.

western man, from Nebraska, having been

The Confederates in the fort had prepared

for a gunboat attack at long range. Instead

of this, however, the ironclad De Kalb steamed up within 400 yards of the Post,

closely followed by the Louisville and Cin-

cinnati. Admiral Porter ordered a number of

At 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 10th

word was brought to the fleet that the army

had reached the rear of Arkansas Post, and

were ready for action. The information was

afterward found to be incorrect. The gun-boats, however, passed up the river and began the attack on the strength of this mistaken

A tremendous pounding was opened upon

the iron casemates of Fort Hindman from the

runboats. The cannon of the fort reblied

vigorously. In an hour the fort guns were

silenced, the fleet doing fearful damage with

At dark the gunboats dropped down the

river and were tied to the bank. Meantime

the "tinclad." or light plated vessel Rattler.

had been ordered to steam up past the Post

and cut off the Confederate retreat in that

direction. Her commander attempted to de-

so, but guns from the fort opened on him and

knocked his "tinclad" about so effectually

that he was compelled to drop back out of

range. It was at this time, during the night of Jan. 10, that the Confederates might have escaped across the river or up the bank, if

they had taken advantage of the situation, as

Sherman's army was not yet ready for as-

The commander of the garrison at Fort Hindman was Col. Dunnington, an ex-

United States naval officer. The firing from

Admiral Porter's guaboats had damaged the

fort greatly, but the Confederates did not

yet consider themselves beaten, as Admiral

Porter says, "by a great deal." During the

night they worked vigorously within the fort to repair the damage cone, and by

morning were ready for fight again.
At early morning of Jan. 11, a courier

from Gen. Sherman arrived at the fleet and

informed the admiral that the land force in-

closing the Post was ready for action. At

was ordered. The cumboats were thereupor

run close to the fort again, and once more a

tremendous pounding upon the bastions and

iron casemates began.

Meantime Admiral Porter ordered the "tin-

clads" Glide and Rattler and the ram Mon-

arch to cut their way up the river past the

fort and prevent the escape of the garrison

多阿

GEN. A. J. SMITH.

by way of the ferry. This they did. The

was shot under him and Gen. Hovey was

The Union left was led by Brig. Gen. An-

drew J. Smith, promoted to major general of volunteers in 1864. Gen. Smith steadily

forced back the Confederate right at Arkan-

sas Post up to the very fort. Then he sent word to Gen. McClernand that he had got so

near he could almost shake hands with the

Gen. Smith was one of the hardest fighters

of the war. The list of battles in which he

took part during the civil war occupies a full page in the West Point register. Pre-

war, and had engaged in many an Indian fight while on frontier duty. He was born

West Point in 1838, entering the cavalry arm of the service. At the outbreak of the civil

war he was still on frontier duty, being major of the 1st United States cavalry at

After the guns of Fort Hindman were si-

lenced by the fleet that afternoon of Jan. 11

the vessel Black Hawk was run up alongside

the fort ready for the crew to board it. Her

officers could look directly inside the fort at

Fort Walla Walla, W. T.

the work of de-

struction the gun-

boats had wrought. Broken cannon, de-

molished fortifien-

tions, lay all about,

mingled with dead

and dying men and

horses. The Con-

federate artillery

horses had been

kept within the

garrison, and many

from the gunboats.

sailors.

garrison, and many
of them had been
struck by shells

sented a scene terrible to behold.

The screams of the GEN. GEO. W. MORGAN.

wounded animals and their mad struggles

there among dead and wounded men pre-

A general assault both by the naval and army force was now ordered. Being oppo-

site each other, one in rear of the fort the

other in front, they could scarcely fire upon

the Confederates without hitting each other.

fortifications was made by both soldiers and

The Confederate colors had been shot away

from the fort, and had not been raised again.

Not an arm was lifted to fire a gun. The

garrison was evidently beaten.

As the Union soldiers appeared at the rear of the fort numbers of Confederates ran to

the rear parapet and crouched down behind

it. Not attaching any importance to this movement, the Federal troops continued on

ver, a general rush for the

n Pennsylvania, and was graduated from

to that he had served in the Mexican

boats continued to pour shot and shell

red hot into the

fort. In less than three hours the

guns of the garri-

son were silenced.

several brigades of

Sherman's men had

forced their way up close to the fort

in the rear. It was

in this advance that

Gen. Thayer's horse

During this time

smaller howitzer vessels to accompany them.

Gen. Thayer was engaged in much of the

vas shot under him.

information.

in the fort.

front. They landed

from the transports

at 10 a. m., Jan. 10,

and set out on their

march. Some Confederate rifle pits and earthworks ob-

the night getting

the Confederate army of Arkansas.

knew him from our

schoolboy days,

him in garrison and in the field,

and with pride

watched him as ho

led a storming

party up a rocky

beight at Monte-

rey, and was inti-

with his whole ca-

er curing our sec-

tional war, bear

willing testimony

ely acquainted

who served with him in garrison

and stopped. The next moment every one of the Confederate soldiers who had fired the United States army, in which he held the rank of major, and entered the Con-federate service. He was appointed licurolley of musketry held up a white handkerchief in surrender. All was over with them before, but they had sent a last bullet into tenant general, and held a place at first under Lee in the cast. At the battle of the heart of the advancing Federals, and then held up the white handkerchief to protect Malvern Hill he was blamed for neglecting themselves. what was thought to be a great opportunity, and after that was sont to the far west. In Admiral Porter says he could easily have cut the 450 Confederate soldiers to pieces the latter part of 1863 he evacuated Little

before they fired, by the guns of the Black Hawk, but 等概

he did not do so because he saw that they were already not wish to add to the slaughter. Gen Churchill theConfederate commander, said afterward that he had no intention of surrendering, but meant to hold out,

according to GEN. S. G. BURBRIDGE. until the last man GEN. S. G. DUBBRIDGE. until the last man was slain. He said that the display of white handkerchiefs by the soldiers behind the parapet, who were Texans, was unauthorized. However, the fort was surrendered, with large stores of army supplies. Gen. Churchill and 6,000 troops became prisoners. In killed the Confederate lost sixty men, and seventy-five were wounded in the fight at Arkansas Post. The Union loss was much larger, being 129 killed and \$48 wounded and missing. The Federal forces at the battle of Arkansas Posts comprised two corps. Sherman's and

The Federal forces at the battle of Arkansas Post comprised two corps, Sherman's and McClernand's, with McClernand in chief command. Each corps was divided into two divisions. Gens. Steele and Stuart commanded Sherman's divisions. Brig. Gen. George W. Morgan, of Olio, was one of McClernand's division commanders, Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith the other. On McClernand's asseming general command Gen. Morgan because commander of the corps. Brig. Gen. Peter J. Osterhaas, of Missouri, thereupon took command of Morgan's division.

After the capture of Arkansas Post it was pat in charge of Brig. Gen. Stephen G. Burbeidge, of Kentacky. Under his superintendence the fort was dismantled and blown up. The Post was then abandoned by the United States authorities, as it was of no

up. The Post was then abundance of the United States authorities, as it was of no

After the capture of the Post an army and navy force, Federal, under Gen. Gorman and Lieuz. Commander Walker respectively, were sent up White river and captured the towns of Des Are and Duval's Bluff, Ark. This was Jan. 15. The main part of the expedition returned to Vicksburg. The capture of Arkansas Post served its purpose, and had a very inspiriting effect open the Federal troops.

Fighting in Missouri Twentyfive Years Ago.

DEFENSE OF SPRINGFIELD.

Both Heroes and Desperadoes

Unknown and Unsung.

Marmadulie's Men in Missouri in January, 1863-How They Were Driven Back by Gen. Egbert B. Brown and His "Quinine Brigade" at Springfield - Col. George E. Waring at Batesville, Ark. Wild Scenes of Southwestern Border Warfare.

The full history of the terrible border fights in Missouri during the civil war has never been written; never will be. In those fights heroes whose names are unsung held themselves ready at any moment to take a life or lose their own. Any day the inhabitants of a village knew not what the dark ness of that night would bring. One day found them at peace, with only the world's ordinary joys and sorrows in their thoughts; the next day might find their village a smoking ruin, their husbands and fathers dead or prisoners, the women and babes homeless,

ungry wanderers, fleeing for their lives. Many of the most desperate and bloody deeds of the civil war were done in the border fight in Missouri. That they are not known to history is because those who wrought them were literally men of deeds instead of words. They were, on both sides, then who handled the bowie knife and the revolver better than the pen. History knows them very little, and only tradition keeps record of them and their work.

From the beginning of the war there was desperate struggle between the Union and Confederate governments which should hold the state of Missouri.

It was saved to the Union by the heroism f one man, Nathaniel Lyon. Early in 1861 he saw what was coming. Governor Clai-borne Jackson, of Missouri, was a secession sympathizer and desired to prevent the reruiting of United States soldiers in the state. Lyon, appointed brigadier general of United States volunteers in May, had charge of the Union forces in Missouri. In June, 1861, there was a final conference between Gen. Lyon on the one side and Governor Jackson and Gen. Sterling Price on the other, at the

Planters' hotel, St. Louis. Jackson insisted that Missouri should remain neutral until a convention decided whether she should be in crout of the Union. The conference lasted five hours, and this vas Jackson's ultimatum. Nathaniel Lyon was a deliberate man. He

answered Governor Jackson slowly and emphatically, in these notable words: "Rather than concede to the state of Missouri the right to demand that my government shall not enlist troops within her limits, or bring troops into the state whenever it pleases, or move its troops at its own will into or out of or through the state; rather than concede to the state of Missouri for one single instant the right to dictate to my government in any matter, however unportant, I would see every man, woman and child in the state dead and buried. This means war. In an hour one of my officers will call for you and conduct you out of my lines."

And war it was, from that on. Aug. 10, 1861, the battle of Wilson's Creek, Mo., was fought by Ger. Lyon, with a small force, against the Confederate Gens. Price and Mc-Culloch, with four times as many troops. Lyon was killed, and his little army retreated, but the battle of Wilson's Creek saved Missouri to the Union. It checked the advance of Sterling Price and roused up the Union men of Missouri to form a new government and keep the state Ioyal. Toward the close of 1861 Fremont drove out Price's army. From that time the Confederate occupation of Missouri was limited chiefly to a

series of daring raids, made first by one general, then by another. MARMADUKE'S RAID.

One of the most prominent of these Confederate snatches at Missouri was made by Gen. John S. Marmaduke, at the beginning

John S. Marmaduke was a native Missourian, born in Saline county. He had been educated 96 Yale and Harvard colleges, and finally at the United States Military academy at West Point. where he was graduated in 1857. At the outbreak of the war he was a lieutenant in the United States army. He resigned

his commission and federate service. GEN. MARMADUKE speedily becoming a major general. After the war, he engaged in the peaceful pursuits of trade in St. Louis. He for a time was editor of a journal of agriculture. In 1884 he was elected governor of Missouri,

The most desperate of the fighting in Msssouri was done in the southwestern part of the state. In the heart of the contested district was the town of Springfield, on Wilson's creek, 100 miles southwest of St. Louis. It is a flourishing town now, of some 10,000 inhabitants. The Atlantic and Pacific rail-

But during the war it was never at peace. Its hapless inhabitants did not know one week whether men in blue or gray would be quartered on it the next week. Occupied now by Confederate, now by Union forces, it had experience of war lasting and bitter.

At the beginning of 1863, Brig. Gen. E. B.
Brown, of the Missouri militia, was stationed at Springfield. The town was full of Federal supplies, and therefore constituted a rich mize for him who could capture it. At the

beginning of the war Gen. Brown was lieutenant colonel of the 7th Missouri. Gen. Egbert B. Brown was one of Missouri's bravest and most useful defenders. His fighting 'story was made chiefly in his own state, but there was enough of it to make a long story. He was occupied all of the year 1863 in defending the state from Confederate raids. Now here, now there, he moved with great rapidity, and seemed almost able to be in two places at the same time. Jan. 8, 1863, he drove Marmaduke back from Springfield, Mo.

In the autumn of that year the Confederate general Cabell made a raid into Missouri by way of the Indian Territory. Part of his troops indeed consisted of Indians. He sent Gens. Shelby and Coffey as far into the state as Booneville, on the Missouri river. At Arrow Rock, near this point, Gen. E. B. Brown, with his Missouri militia, met them and gave battle, Oct. 12. He fought till dark and again attacked on the morning of the 13th. Then the Confederates broke and fled, and Gen. Brown pursued them to the Arkansas line.

After that he was constantly engaged in directing the movements of the Missouri home guards and watching Missouri's long drawn out border. Sometimes the Confederates entered the unhappy state from Arkansas, sometimes from Indian Territory. The latter part of September, 1864, Gen. Sterling Price rode into Missouri from Arkansas at the head of over 15,000 mounted men. Where would be strike? Missouri was full of food and depots of government supplies. It became evident that one of Gen. Price's objective points was Jefferson City, the capital.

Once more Gen. Egbert B. Brown summoned his tried Missouri militia, concentrated it at the capital and held it till Federal re-enforcements could reach him and save the state archives and buildings. Lo one of the many fights in which he was en-gaged Gen. Brown was wounded and lost the use of his arm. There was a Federal hospital at Spring-

field, Mo., and the fact that the place was, besides, plentifully provided with both the provisions and the munitions of war, was well known to the Confederates.

FIGHT AT SPRINGFIELD.

At the very beginning of the year 1863 Gen. John S. Marmaduke, with 4,000 followers, rode over the border from Arkansas with the intention of capturing Springfield. The town was only lightly defeuded. Gen. Brown had caused his Missourians to throw up some slight earthworks. He had only 1,200 men with him. In the army hospital were several hun-

dred soldiers. Three hundred were convalescent. They were well enough to aid at a pinch in defending the town. Accordingly they were mustered into service, under Col. B. Crabb. These convalescents were known in the fight as the "Quinine brigade." Numbers of citizens of Springfield volunteered their services to aid the defense. With this strange collection-militia, sick soldiers and citizens, aided by 150 men of the 115th Iowa regiment—Gen. Brown awaited the attack of

It came on the 8th of January, "St. Jackson's day," the forty-eighth anniversary of the battle of New Orleans.

Gen. Marmaduke hoped for much by the

capture of Springfield. He made a detour far eastward to avoid the main Federal army under Gen. Blunt. He believed he could surprise the feeble force at Springfield, destroy the supplies there, and thus force the Federal army of the frontier, already advancing into Arkansas, to fall backward for want of sup-

A little after noon of Jan. S, 1863, 3,000 of Marmaduke's men suddenly appeared before Springfield and began firing solid shot into it. They had not observed the usual formality of giving notice to non-combatants to withdraw. Gen. Brown had used what means he could to prepare for them. He had heard beforehand that Marmaduke had burned Lawrence Mills, had marched on Ozark Jan. 7, and would surely be at Springfield Jan. 8. Accordingly Brown had the army supplies moved out of Springfield on the road to Bolivar, in the greatest haste, keeping only enough to provide the town in case of a siege. This was placed securely in one of the forts, and Brown awaited attack with his "Quinine brigade," his civilians and home guards. Firing became hotter and hotter. Brown's that increased under fire. At first the Confederates gained advantage, then the Federals, then the Confederates again.

At length Brown's men were able to dislodge their enemy from position after position. Dark ended the fight. When the "Quinine brigade" prepared to renew it next morning they found that the Confederates had retreated during the night. The men who were strong enough to stand still and fight half a day were not, however, strong enough to go after Marmaduke's men, and no pursuit was attempted. So ended the fight at Springfield, Mo., Jan. 8, 1863.

HARTSVILLE AND BATESVILLE.

Gen. Marmaduke had sent half his forces, about 3,000 men, to Hartsville, Mo., under Gen. Porter. Porter marched to Hartsville. took possession of what he could there and went on toward Marshfield. His intention was to rejoin Marmaduke.

Col. Merrill had been sent with \$50 men to e-enforce Brown at Springfield. At Wood's Forks they met Marmaduke's Confederate army returning from Springfield. There was a sharp fight at the Forks, the Confederates again retreating toward the south. Marma-duke and Porter formed a junction and duke and Porter formed a junction and turned toward Hartsville, Mo. Learning this, Merrill made a forced march toward that village, reached it ahead of them and took a strong position. Thus he had Marmaduke's whole force opposed to him.

The fight was at short range and was a savage one. Marmaduke's men charged repeatedly, but could not shake the Federal position.

At length once more the Confederates re-treated, this time going south toward Arkan-sas. Their loss in officers had been very heavy. Among those killed was Brig. Gen. Porter himself.

Porter himself.

Marmaduke pushed rapidly southward across the Arkansas line.

The fighting at Hartsville had taken place Jan. 11, 1863. Marmaduke was inactive for a little time after his escape across the border. At length he gathered part of his force and marched to Batesville, a town in northeastern Arkansas. It is situated on the White river. At Batesville Marmaduke was met by Col. George E. Waring, with a brigade of Missouri cavalry. Waring made an attack on the Confederates Feb. 4, routed them and drove them across White river.

Col. George E. Waring, who won the victory at Batesville, is more renowned in peace than he had opportunity to become in war. He has an enviable reputation both in America and Europe as a sanitary engineer and ica and Europe as a sanitary engineer and agricultural writer. He was born in Connecticut in 1833. He was at one time the engineer of Central park, New York. He is a spirited and pleasing writer, and a busy and effective helper in all plans for beautifying the Apprison between the Apprison between the same of t the American landscape and building health-ful and attractive homes. Some of his best known works are "Whip and Spur," "A Farmer's Vacation" and "Sanitary Drainage of Houses and Towns."

In the fight at Batesville, Col. Waring captured a number of Marmaduke's men.

Disaster met another portion of Marmaduke's force a few weeks later, Feb. 24. They were at Van Buren, Ark. Three hundred of them were aboard the steamer Julia Roose, ready to descend the Arkansas river. Before getting away however, the steamer was captured by Federal forces and the 300 made

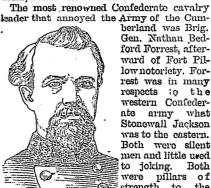
prisoners.
Thus ended Marmaduke's raid into Missouri early in 1865. It was signalized by disaster to him and his forces almost without interruption from beginning to end. At the close he went to Little Rock to equip anew. An affair took place March 28 which shows vividly the methods of border warfare in Missouri. A Missouri River steamboat, the San Gaty, was descending that stream at Sibley's Landing, near Independence, with eighty negroes on board. A gang of guerrillas attacked her, robbed the passengers of their valuables and murdered a number of them of the stream them. They captured twenty of the eighty negroes, drew them up in line on shore and shot them through the head, one after ac-

THOMPSON'S STATION.

How Col. Coburn Surrendered to Forrest, March 5, 1863. After the battle of Stone River, in the first days of January, 1863, the Army of the Cumberland, under Rosecrans, lay in and around Murfreesboro, comparatively idle, for six

months. During this time Rosecrans was constantly calling for an increase in his cayalry force, which he did not get. Rosecrans' army was partly gathered in the small Tennessee towns about Murfreesboro. That city itself was fortified, and a great supply of Union army stores was collected there.

The Confederate cavalry, that all this time hung on the outskirts of the army of the Cumberland, was particularly numerous, eral force not a little. After his defeat at the battle of Stone River Bragg retreated to Shelbyville, twenty-five miles from Murfreesboro, and almost in a direct line south of it. There the Confederate commander took up his winter quarters. Thence, too, sallying out at intervals, his cavalry, under such skilled and daring leaders as Forrest, Wheeler and Wharton, would make a dash into the Union lines and back again, doing much damage and easily escaping. Rosecrans had no accounte cavalry to defend his force from these attacks, and so had to endure them.



were pillars of strength to the Confederate cause. GEN. N. B. FORREST, and the character of their military movements was similar But here the resemblance ended. Jackson was a man of devout piety, while Forrest was altogether the reverse of saintly. He had a temper like a tornado, used terrific oaths and woe betide the soldier who disoleased him.

Forrest was born in Bedford county, Tennessec, in 1821. He carned his own living when a mere boy, and never obtained much education. He was a man of wonderful energy and shrewdness, and accumulated a large fortune early. He lived in Memphis at the beginning of the war, and immediately nlisted as a private in a company of mounted riflemen. Shortly afterward he was commissioned a colonel, and empowered to recruit a regiment of cavalry, which he did rapidly. Soon Forrest's cavalry became known wherever the Union armies of the west were to be faced. Forrest was made a brigadier general in 1862, a major general in 1863, and a lieutenant general in 1865. He died in 1877. On February, 1863, Forrest's headquarters were established at Columbia, Tennessee. There, toward the latter part of the same month, his troops were re-enforced by those of Maj. Gen. Earl Van Dorn, 4,500 strong, three brigades of cavalry. Dorn took chief command.

The romantic career and tragic death of Gen. Earl Van Dorn are known somewhat to his countrymen north and south. A native graduate of West Point, the year 1861 found him 40 years old and major of old and major of the Second United States cavalry. He immediately ro-signed and entered service, where he became one of the beiliant Con-

leaders in the west. GEN. EARL VAN DORN. Some slight changes had been made in the army of the Cumberland at the beginning of 1863. Brig. Gen. Gilbert had been sent with his command to protect railroad communica tion. His headquarters were at Franklin

March 4, 1868, Gen. Gilbert ordered Col. John Coburn, of the \$3d Indiana volunteers, to take five infantry regiments, with Aleshire's battery and 600 cavalry under Col. Jordan, and march south toward Columbia. He was to take with him 100 wagons on a foraging expedition. He was also to note the force of the enemy at Columbia. Gilbert did not know, neither did Col. Coburn, that Van Dorn had pushed his picket lines far out to the north, in sight of Franklin itself. Such was the fact, however. Van Dorn had even moved his headquarters to Spring Hill, north

moved his headquarters to Spring Hill, north of Columbia. Three miles north of Spring Hill the five regiments of Col. Coburn struck the united forces of Van Dorn and Forrest, in all 10,000 men.

There was a sharp but short fight and the Confederates fell back in the afternoon. That evening Coburn sent a hasty message to Gilbert, informing him of the greatly superior force of the Confederates, and proposing that he be allowed to fall back. Permission was refused, and nothing was left Coburn but to

he be allowed to fall back. Fermission was refused, and nothing was left Coburn but to fight for it next day, March 5.

The battle fought next day has three names. It is indiscriminately called the fight of Spring Hill, Unionville, and Thompson's Station. The Confederates usually give it the name of Spring Hill.

Col. Coburn's wagon train was large and valuable. He left one regiment to guard it and pushed on towards the Confederates, early March 5. After marching two miles he met them near Thompson's Station. The Confederates were in line of battle ready to meet him. Forrest occupied Van Dorn's ex-Forrest occupied Van Dorn's extreme right.

treme right.

Coburn opened the battle, his command charging down the turnpike road upon a Confederate battery. For reply, Armstrong's Confederate brigade sprang forward and opened a terrible fire upon Coburn's front, while a brigade of Texans attacked upon the left. left.
Coburn ordered his command to fall back.

Courn ordered his command to fall back. They did so, the retreat being covered by Col. Jordan's cavalry. Jordan dismounted part of his force, and with these took position behind a stone fence to meet Forrest's advancing men. In hot haste the Union wagon train in the rear was dispatched back on the road toward knowled words the ordinary and the toward Franklin with the artillery and the toward frankin with the artillery and the rest of the cavalry.

Twice Forrest charged upon Col. Jordan behind the stone lence, to dislodge him, and twice he failed. The third time he was successful. Col. Jordan's men were taken prisoners. Col. Coburn was surrounded on three sides by swarms of soldiers. His last round of annuunition had been fired. He could of annuunition had been fired. could only surrender. The wagon train got away, however.
Forrest demanded Coburn's surrender with a loaded revoiver pointed at him. Naturally Coburn yielded at once. Forrest led him back and introduced him to Gen. Van Dorn,

men.
March 10, Gen. Gordon Granger attacked
Van Dorn at Spring Hill, broke up his encampment there, and drove him south beyond
Rutherford's Creek. Two months later, May 3, 1863, Earl Van Lorn was shot dead in Maury county, Tenn.,

and then went to look after the nounded

With Col. Coburn were made prisoners 2,200

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, LICOAS COUNTY, S. S. FRANK J. CHENEY makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of CATARRH that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CHES.

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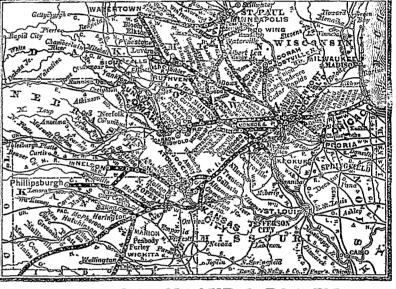
Chas. Johnson. Sturgis, Mich., Nervousness: Geo. Wyman, Clinger Lake, Mich., Kidneys; John Dalton, Van Buren, Ind., Heart Disease; Mrs. Packard Hauler, Union City, Mich., Heart Disease; Mrs. Sylvester Fellars, Hodunk, Mich., Lungs; John Yost, Van Buren, Ind., Kidneys; G. W. Thompson, La Grange, Ind., Stomach and Liver; Mrs. Edwin Tanner, Cambria, Mich., Hemorrhagia; Simeon Duan, Summerset Center. Mich., Liver; John S. Grinnell, Moserville, Mich., Paralysis; William Perry, Allen, Mich., Epilepsy; H. P. Ramsey, Hillisdale, Mich., Obstruction of Gall: Kate B. Stewart, Adrian, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Evaluation of Gall: Kate B. Stewart, Adrian, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Evaluation of Bilsefield, Mich., Bright's Disease: Clara Bacon, Addison, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Daniel Mead, Kalamazoo, Mich., Vertigo; J. Gould, Schoolcraft, Mich., Catarri; Mrs. Albert Spalding, Kalamazoo, Mich., Liver and Kidneys; Mrs. T. A. Hubbard, Silver Creek, Mich., Spasme, C. II. Cady, Decatur, Mich., Inflammation of Bladder.

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fons, reasonable in my charges, and never encourage of success.

DR. F. B. BREWER, my examinations, reason out a surety of success. 136 Chicago Ave., Evansto Will be at Niles, Mich., Bond House, on Tuesday, the 17th of January.

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF THE



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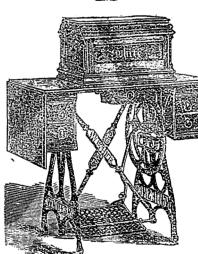
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Mortgage Sale

The sum of two thousand six hundred eleven dollars and twenty-one cents is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a mortgage made by William Dickey and Sarah Dickey, his wife, to David E. Hinman, dated October thirteenth, 1888, and recorded October fifteenth, 1888, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Berrien County, Michigan. Register of Deeds of Berrien County, Michigan.
Pursuant therefore to the power of sale in said mortgage contained, the premises therein described, to wit: The west half of the north-west quarter of section seventeen (17) town seven (7) south, range nineteen (19) 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 thirtieth day of March, 1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon, to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with the cost of foreclosure allowed by law.

January 5, 1888.

DAVID E. HINMAN, Mortgagee.

Last publication, March 29, 18-8.