JOHN G. HOLMES.

DIERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION.

OFFICE-In Record Building, Oak Street

Business Directory.

SABBATH SERVICES. CERVICES are held every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the Church of the "Larger Hope;" also, Sabbath School services immediately after the morning meeting. Prayer and conference meeting every Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

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

O. G. T.-Buchanan Lodge No 856 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening. A. O.T. W - Buchanan Lodge No. (8 holds its reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday evening of ach menth.

DR. R. HENDERSON, Physician and Surgeon Office over J. K. Wood's store. Residence No. 20 Front Street.

M. WILSON, Dentist. Office, first door north of the Bank. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. S. MEAD, Manufacturer of Lumber. Custoff to Sawing premptly attended to on short notice. Buchanan, Mich.

BUILDING BRICK,

Having recently erected an Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln I am now prepared to furnish the

Best Erick the market affords. Also

ranging in size from two to eight inches. Calland see my brick and get prices

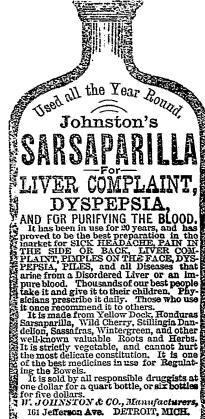
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WARLS AND RESTAURANTS. LVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED.

Packed in Cases or Barrels to suit Purchasers. Bottled at the Brewery,

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Descriptive of the Soil, Climate, Productions, Manufacturing Industries and Mineral Wealth of Virginia and other Southern States, Write to W. B. BEVILL, Gen'l Pass, Agent.

SALESMEN WANTED. We are in want of a few more good men to can-vass for the sale of choice varieties of Nursery Stock. To men who can make a success of the business we can pay good salaries or commission and give permanent employment. We have many new and choice specialties, both in the fruit and ornamental line, which others do not handle. Send for our new Catalogue of Greenhouse, Bulb and Bedding plants maired free on application. Address at once, with references,

L. L. MAY & CO, Nurserymen and Florists, ST. PAUL, MINN.



HEADQUARTERS FOR-White Plume Celery and Thorburn' Gilt Edge Cauliflower Seed.

WANTED-LADIES for our fail and Christ-mas 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. Particu-ars free. No canvassing. Address at once CRES-CENT ART CO., 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. 30x 5170.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

NUMBER 11.



JACOB F. HAHN,

THE RELIABLE

UNDERTAKER

Has recently relitted his establishment, and put in a fine stock of Caskets and Coffins.

Of the latest designs and at the most reasonable prices. Anything not in stock can be procured in a few hours. Fancy Cloth Covered Caskets a specialty.

BURIAL ROBES

A Fine Hearse

Always ready to altend funerals, and furnished on short notice. Being Village Sexton my time is at the disposal of those wishing to purchase lots in Oak Ridge Cemetery, and am at all times ready to assist in locating or showing lots to customers. Remember that I have had over thirty years experience in this business and thoroughly understand it. When in need of anything in my line come and see what I can do for you. J. F. HAHN.

Oak street first door south of Engine House.



TRAINS EAST. LEAVE BUCHANAN.

 Mail, No. 4.
 10:17 A. M.

 Day Express, No. 2.
 12:03 P. M.

 Kalamazoo Accommodation, No. 10.
 8:03 P. M.

 Night Express, No. 12.
 12:37 A. M.

TRAINS WEST. LEAVE BUCHANAN.

 Kalamazoo Accommodation, No. 13
 6:53 A. M.

 Mail, No. 11
 2:21 P. M.

 Day Express, No. 3
 3:34 P. M.

 Evening Express, No. 7
 3:18 A. M.

 A. F. Peacock, Local Agent. O. W. Ruggles, G. P & T. A.

CARPETS

March 1, 1888.

GEO. WYMAN & CO

Are now prepared to show the largest line of Wilton, Moquette, Body and Tapestry Brussels and Wool Carpets ever shown by us. And to draw trade from all our neighboring towns the price must be right, besides the price of the goods regulate the sale. shall offer during March, April and May, Carpets at the following prices unless we should conclude to make the price less: Cotton Chain Ingrain Carpets, 18, 20

and 25 cents. Union Extras at 35 to 50 cents. Philadelphia All-Wool Extra Supers อีอี cents.

Ivan, Deitz & Magee Extra Supers, 60 cents. Lowell Extra Supers, 62½ cents. Smith's Tapestry Brussels, 50, 65 and 5 cents.

Roxbury Tapestry Brussels, 75 cents. One of the best makes Five Frame Body Brussels, with Border, 85 cents. Others at 95 cents, \$1 and \$1.15. Velvet Carpets, \$1 and \$1.25. Moquette Carpets, \$1.50. Wilton Carpets, \$2.50.

All sizes Smyrna Rugs, say 30 by 60 inches, \$3.50. All other sizes in same proportion.

Upholstery Goods,

Portieres, Etc.

We show in this department Nottingham Lace Curtains, \$1 to \$10. Irish Point \$25. Swiss Tamboard, \$10 to \$50. Crete and Crape India Curtains, \$10 to \$25. Also Raw Silk Curtains, Tapestry Cortains, Turcoman Curtains, Chenelle Plush from \$3 to \$75 per pair and by the yard. Silks and Lace by the yard. Shade Cloths, Opaque and Hollands, all widths. Hartshorn Spring Rollers. Shade Pulls Curtain Poles, Brass Ornaments and Chains, Etc.

May we have the pleasure of showing you this line of goods? If you want any we should be pleased to sell them to you, for we most always make a little something on the goods and that helps to pay expenses. See?

COME AND SEE US.

GEO WYMAN & CO.

South Bend.

Summer School,

TEACHERS AND OTHERS. IN CONNECTION WITH THE Normal and Collegiate Institute, BENTON HARBOR, MICH,

Dilegiate Institute,
ARBOR, MICH,
August 17(h.
a for '88 will open July 9th The Summer Session for '88 will open July 9th and continue six weeks. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION will include all the subjects required for Teachers' examination. Classes in Natural Sciences, Language, Mathematics and Business, for those desiring special work. Teachers will have an opportunity to learn the principles of Kindergarten. All the resources of the Collegiate Institute will be at the service of the members of this School, Tuition for the term \$5\$ in advance. Board and Lodging \$2.00 per week and upwards. Text Books rented at 15 cts. for the term.

Send for Circular.

G. J. EDGCUMBE, A. M., Ph. D.

34tf

Circular.
G. J. EDGCUMBE, A. M., Ph. D.
Principal.

HUSBAND AND HEATHEN.

O'er the men of Ethiopia she would pour her cornucopia, And shower wealth and plenty on the people of Japan,

Send down jelly cake and candies To the Indians of the Andes, And a cargo of plum pudding toffthe men of Hindostan:

And she said she loved 'em so. Bushman, Finn and Eskimo. If she had the wings of eagles to the succor she would fly

Loaded down with jam and jelly, Succotash and vermicelli, Pranes, pomegranates, plums and pudding, peaches, pincapples and pic. She would fly with speedy succor to the

natives of Molucca. With whole loads of quail and salmon, and with tons of friccasee, And give cake in fullest measure To the men of Australasia

and all the Archipelagoes that dot the South-And the Anthropophagi,

All their lives deprived of pie, would satiate and satisfy with custard eream and mince; And those miserable Australians And the Borrioboorighalians, She would gorge with choicestjelly, raspberry,

currant, grape and quince. But, like old war-time hardtackers, her poor husband lived on crackers Bought at wholesale from a baker, eaten from the mantleshelf;

And the natives of Alaska, Ind enough to state their hunger, let him look out for himself. And his coat had but one tail

To fasten up his "gallus" when he went out to his work: And she used to spend his money For the Terra del Fuegian and the Turcoma

CONQUERING A HUSBAND.

Millicent Haughton when she was married to Radcliffe Gates. She was only a district school teacher, at so much a month, without home or parents. He was a wealthy banker, who seemed to have nothing on earth to do but to indulge his whims and caprices to their utmost bent, and the world in general announced its diction that Milly Haughton "had done uncommonly well for herself." But Milly did not look happy upon that golden July morning, with the sunshine shining through the oriel

window of the great breakfast room at Gates' Place and scattering little drops of gold and crimson and glowing purple on the mossy ground of the stone colored carpet. She was dressed in a loose white cambric wrapper looped and buttoned with blue, and a single pearl arrow up-

and radiant as the dimpled side of an early peach; and the little kid-slippered foot that patted the velvet ottoman beneath was as perfect and tapering as a sculptor could have wished it. Mr. Gates, from his side of the damask-draped table, eyed her with the complacent gaze of proprietorship. She was his wife. He liked her to look well just as he wanted his horses properly groomed and his conservato-

her brow. "I'm in earnest, Radcliffe!" she said, with emphasis. "So I supposed, Mrs. Gates," said the husband, leisurely folding his paper a sign that the news within was thoroughly exhausted—"so I supposed. But it is not at all worth while to allow yourself to get excited. When I say a thing, Mrs. Gates, I generally mean it. And I repeat—if you need money for any sensible and necessary

purpose, I shall be most willing and happy to accommodate you." Millicent bit her full, red lower lip, and drummed impatiently on the table with her restless fingers.

"And I am to come meekly imploring you for every five cent piece I want?"
"Yes, Mrs. Gates, if you prefer to put the matter in that light."

"Radcliffe," she coaxed, suddened. changing her tone, "do give me an allowance—I don't care how small! Don't subject me to the humiliation of pleading for a little money half a

washerwoman's lame child—only fifty cents—and to have to say, "I must ask my husband to give me the money when he returns from the city!' for I

arged Millicent.

chain.

"That rests entirely between them and their husbands, Mrs. Gates." "I will not endure it!" cried Milly, starting to her feet with crimson

cheeks and indignantly glittering eyes. Mr. Gates leaned back in his chair with provoking complacency. "I will have money!" she again exclaimed, defiantly. "How are you going to get it, my dear?" her husband retorted, with an

have nothing of your own—absolutely nothing. The money is all mine, and mean to keep it!" Milly sat down again, twisting her pocket handkerchief around and around. She was not prepared with an immediate answer.

"And now, Mrs. Gates." said the banker, after a moment or two of overwhelming silence, "if you'll be good enough to stitch that button on my glove, I'll go down town. I have already wasted too much time." So the verbal passage-at-arms ended, and Milly felt that, so far, she was worsted.

long-tailed horses, glittering with plated harness, and turned away, almost wishing that she was Millicent Haughton again, behind her desk in the little red schoolhouse. She glanced round at the inlaid furniture, Aubusson carpets and satin window draperies, and thought how little all this availed "It is so provoking of Radcliff!" she

my own, and I will!" Just then a servant knocked at the door with a basket and a note. "An old lady in a Shaker bonnet and a one-horse wagon left it; she would not come in, although I invited her."

titter.

in a stiff, old-fashioned caligraphy, as if the pen were an unwonted implement in the writer's hand:-

"DEAR MILLY:-The strawberries in the south medder lot are just ripe, where you used to pick 'm when you was a little gal; so Penelope picked a lot and we make bold to send them to you for the sake of old times, as Aunt Ariminta is going to the city to-morrow. We hope you will like them. "Affectionately your friend,

M. A. Peabody. Tears sparkled in the bride's eyes. For an instant it seemed to her that she was a child again, picking strawberries in the golden rain of July sunshine with the scent of roses in the air and the gurgle of the trout stream close by. As she lifted the lid of the basket of fruit and inhaled the delicious perfume, a sudden idea darted into her head.

"Now I will have money of my own!" she cried out—"money that I

shall earn myself, and thus be independent!" Half an hour afterward Mrs. Gates came down stairs to the infinite amazement of Rachel and the chambermaid, and Louisa, the parlor maid, in a brown gingham dress, a white pique sun bonnet, and a basket on her arm. "Won't you have a carriage, ma'am?" inquired the latter, as Mrs. Gates beck-

oned to a passing omnibus.
"No, I won't," said the banker's wife. Within the city limits she alighted and began work in good earnest. "Strawberries! Who'll buy my wild strawberries?" rang out her clear. shill voice, as she walked along, lightly balancing the weight on her arm, and enjoying the impromptu masquerade as only a spirited young woman

Mrs. Powler bought four quarts for preserving at twenty-five cents a quart. "Wild berries have such a flavor," said the old lady, reflectively; "and tain't often you get 'em in the city. I s'pose you don't come round reg'lar, young woman?"

"No. I don't, ma'am." Because you might get some customers," said Mrs. Powler.

Miss Seninthia Hall, who keeps boarders, purchased two quarts; Mrs. Capt. Carbary took one, and then Millicent jumped on the cars and rode

"I've got a dollar and seventy-five cents of my own now, at all events," said she to herself. "Strawberries! Nice, ripe, wild strawberries! Buy my strawberries!" Her sweet voice resounded through the halls of the great marble building

wearily down town.

Call in the woman."

situated. It chanced to be a dull interval of business just then, and the cashier looked up with a yawn. "I say, Bill James," said he to the youngest clerk. "I have an idea that a few strawberries wouldn't go badly.

on whose first floor the great bank was

Bill, nothing loth, slipped off his sold another quart. As she was giving change for the cashier's dollar bill the president himself came in bustling and brisk as

"Eh? What? How?" barked out Mr. Radcliffe Gates. "Strawberries? Well, I don't care if I take a few myself. Here, young woman, how do you sell them?" "Twenty-five cents a quart, sir, if

you please," said she with much humil-The president dropped his paper of strawberries on the floor.

"Mrs. Gates!" he ejaculated.

"The same, sir," said Millicent. "May I venture to inquire-" "Oh, yes," said Milly; "you may inquire as much as you please. I needed a little money, and I am earning it. See how much I have already!" and she triumphantly displayed her roll of stamps. "The strawberries were all my own-sent to me this morning by old Mrs. Peabody; and I'm selling them to get an income of my own." "You, ma'am, selling strawberries

through the streets?" Milly made a second courtesy. "Extreme necessities justify extreme measures, Mr. Gates. I earned my living before I saw you, and I can again," she said. Mr. Gates looked uneasily round at

the crowd of gaping clerks.
"James, call a hack," said he. "My dear, let me take you home." "Not until I have sold the rest of my strawberries." "I'll take 'em at any price!" said the banker, impatiently.

"Yes, anything—everything, only come out of this crowd." of platinum where the cap is. Press-So Mr. and Mrs. Gates went home: and that evening the banker agreed to make his wife a regular allowance of so much per week to be paid down every Monday morning. "But we'll have no more selling

"Cash down?"

strawberries," said Mr. Gates. "Certainly not. All I wanted was a little money of my own." And Mr. Radcliffe Gates respected his wife all the more because she had conquered him in a fair battle.-Waverley

Hot Water for Plants.

It is a fortunate circumstance that a plant will endure a scalding heat that is fatal to most of its minute enemies. Water heated to the boiling point, poured copiously over the stem of an enfeebled peach tree, and allowed to stand about its collar, will often have the happiest restorative effects. Trees showing every symptom of the yellows have often been rendered luxuriantly green and thrifty again by this simple means. The heat is presumably too much for the fungus which had infested the vital layers of the tree, immediately under the outer,

bark. The London florists recommended hot water, up to 145° Fah., as a remedy when plants are sickly, owing to the soil souring—the acid absorbed by the roots acting as a poison. The usual resort is to the troublesome job of repotting. When this is not necessary for any other reason, it is much simpler to pour hot water freely through the stirred soil. After this thorough washing, if the plants are kept warm, new root points and new growth will soon follow.

A lady friend had a fine calla in a three gallon pot, which showed signs of ill health. On examination the outer portion of the filling was found mouldy, it being in large part fresh horse manuse. As repotting was in-convenient, the plant being in flower, hot water was freely used. It killed the mould, and the plant began to revive and was soon all right.-Vick's

the sand of this locality, which is used in mortar, is ferruginous. Every metallic particle in the latter the fluid seemed to have found and detached, so as to give the plastered surface an appearance better described as pock-mark-

Turpentine Farming.

Finding myself in the pine region of South-east Georgia, and thinking that some information on the subject above named may not prove uninteresting to your readers, I will endeavor to tell them that which has been imparted to me by those thoroughly conversant with the whole business.

A turpentine farm consists of from five to forty crops of 10,500 boxes each. The work is sometimes carried on by the owners of the pine forests themselves; again, the trees are leased out for a certain number of years, two or three being about the limit. Negro labor is principally employed in this section. The work commences in November, when the boxing of the trees begins. The boxes, which are cut sloping back into the trees about a foot from the ground, measure three inches back to the bottom, four inches deep and about seven inches in length. In March they are cornered, that is, a chip is taken off on both sides just above the ends of the boxes. Next, the faces for dripping are cut V shape between and above the places chipped. The number of faces on each tree depends upon its size, varying from one to three. Beside the original cutting of the faces, the trees are hacked during the dripping season with a peculiarly shape knife suited to the purpose. The hacking increases the length of the faces, as one or two inches of the bark are taken off each

The dripping of the crude into the barrels begins about the middle of March, and the boxes are emptied seven or eight times during the season. They hold from one to two quarts each, and from ten thousand boxes two hundred and ten barrels is considered a fair, and two hundred and fifty barrels a fine yield. The first year's dripping is called "virgin", the second "yearling," and all after that "old stuff." From eight barrels of crude they get two of spirits of turpentine, and from five to five and a half of resin. Of the latter there are several grades: W. W. "water-white,"; W. G. "window-glass,"; M., next highest, and so on up the alphabet, but down in quality to A, the letter J being omitted. The first drippings, if not scorched in the boiling, make beautifully white, transparent resin; hence the name "water-white." The crude producing this can never be obtained from trees after the first month's running; that for W. G., "window-glass," possibly until July or

Things Invented Last Year.

A small rubber hat, with little spikes all over it, on which the cashier drops the silver change, and from which the customer picks it up.

A cheese cutter, consisting of a swing knife, by which the grocer can cut ten ounces from the cheese whenever the customer orders half a pound. A balloon which carries a lightning stool with a pen behind each ear, and scampered out into the hall. So Milly

A cigar selling machine that dro out an all Havana, clips the ends off, and exposes a match and a piece of sandpaper whenever a nickel or lead blank is dropped in a slit in the side

of this ingenious machine. A nose protector, by which a woolen pad is snugly carried on the end of the nose in cold weather; it is an Ida-

ho invention. An electrical bootblacking machine, in which a brush is rapidly revolved in a non-rotating handle. The whirling brush brings the shine in onetenth the time of the old vibrating

elbow method.

A rubber funnel which may be fitted over the head, big end up, so as to enclose all the hair while the barber shampoos a customer. A tube hangs down behind, so as to carry away the suds, while a hose for flushing out the hair, funnel and tube, is provided. It is an invention of a German barber—

other than ours.

A monster bicycle, with places for two men in a basket swung below the axle who operate the machine with levers geered to the axle.

A decoy duck with a variety of detachable heads. An air pump to force oil from a tank on a ship over a stormy sea, A fan rotated by the wheels of a baby carriage to keep the flies off the

baby. A church pew that looks like a pev but has comfortable arm chairs within.

A device which will prevent the most wreckless person from kicking the clothes off in bed-the invention of a Chicago woman. A new gun with a battery in stock and cartridges which have the coil

the battery. A combined rocking chair and cradle (indiscribable). A combined kitchen ventilator and clock winder, being a device for connecting the ventilator wheels commonly placed in windows with the family

ing the trigger connects the coil with

Capturing a Schoolma'am.

"Yes," said the young man, as he threw himself at the feet of the pretty school teacher, "I love you, and would go to the world's end for you." "You could not go to the end of the world for me, James. The world, or the earth, as it is called, is round like a ball, slightly flattened at the poles. One of the first lessons in the elementary geography is devoted to the shape of the globe. You must have studied

it when you were a boy."
"Of course I did, but—" "And it is no longer a theory. Circumstances has established the fact." "I know; but what I meant was that would do anything to please you. Ah! Minerva, if you but knew the

aching void-" "There is no such thing as a void, James. Nature abhors a vacum; but admitting that there could be such a thing, how could the void you speak of be a void if there was an ache in it?" "I meant to say that my life will be lonely without you; that you are my daily thought and nightly dream. would go anywhere to be with you.
If you were in Australia or at the North Pole I would fly to you. I-" "Fly! It will be another century before men can fiv. Even when the laws of gravitation are successfully evercome there will still remain, says a late scientific authority, the difficulty of maintaining a balance—"

that light, I-" Let the curtain fall. A curious instance was reported by

"Well, James, since you put it in

Mrs. Mary Gallagher, of South Bethlehem, Pa., recently celebrated her 104th birthday by dancing a jig. Mary must be the original 'Let her go, Gallagher!"

Japanese Married Women.

There is not a single feature of Jap-

anese woman life but appears most ob jectionable; and, like the laws affecting women generally, the code of Japanese female etiquette requiring radical revision. Take that nasty practice of blackening the teeth, the sign of a married lady. Of course, there are numbers of late years, who have adopted European fashions, the wives and daughters mostly of Japanese, who have become imbuded with Occidental ideas, or of men educated abroad or having traveled in Europe. These have given up the practice, but in the cases of the vast majority of young girls, no sooner does "Fikoyemon make an offer of marriage—which is done by fastening a branch of a particular shrub to the house of her parents -then the damsel, if the gentleman is accepted, becomes entitled to dye her molars and grinders, and pluck out her eyebrows. And the compound employed to dye the teeth is a most villainous mixture, often corroding the lips and gums and making the gangrene mouth of a Japanese lady look

like the sepulchre of all beauty. No less objectionable is the custom which compels a young beauty of Figen to dye her lips a furious red, and hide the natural carnation of her cheek beneath a laver of violet paint. It is unnecessary to say there is much in Japanese etiquette and custom which is ingrained in the character of the people, and will change only slowly and in the course of many years.

Inside a Dollar.

A Philadelphia paper tells the following story of a picture inside a silver dollar:—

"I gave you a silver dollar for some cigars half an hour ago. Will you look over your money drawer and see if it has been passed out?"

It was a Philadelphia cigar store. A well dressed young fellow was the speaker. The dealer found that he had just eleven of the coins, and he spread them in a row on the counter. The young man took them up one by one, weighed each in turn in his hand. and an expression of vexation overspread his face as he laid the last down very carefully and murmured, "I knew I couldn't tell that way." Then he went at them again. This time he grasped the dollar firmly with one hand and pressed his nail upon the letter "E" in "States." At the eleventh dollar there came a sudden change in the appearance of the coin. Half of it slid one way and half the other, and in the lower half, covered with a flat crystal, was the miniature of an extremely pretty girl. The young man heaved a sigh of relief, laid down a greenback in exchange and left the

He was one of the numerous victims of a fad that has lately struck Philadelphia with all the vigor of oddity and expensiveness combined. The pocket pieces are made of two coins, ollowed out and fitted together with such exactness that they cannot be distinguished from a genuine coin. A picture of the owner's best girl is the correct thing to go inside, and the faddist may pay from six to thirty-five dollars for the frame.

Chinese Family House-Boats.

The sampans, or family house-boats in China, are one of the most curious phases of domestic life in the Flowery Land. There are many thousands of them on every great river. They practically prove the old truism that "man wants but little here below," for the "little", which forms the clean and apparent happy home of three generations, is a boat the size of two fourpost beds set end to end, and covered in at night by a series of telescopic sidling roofs of bamboo matting. Here man and wife, grand-parents and little children, cook and sleep and worship; for, no matter how tiny the boat, the family altar is never crowded out. It occupies the place of honor, and poorest often contrive to lay aside a little money to buy flowers to place before the little image of the Goddess of Mersomebody who understood the cause cy with the young child, and a few sticks of incense to burn when, at sunrise and at sunset, the family specially commend themselves to her care. A large number of the sampan population of Foochaw have attached themselves to the Roman Catholic mission, and these are distinguished by the substitution of the image of the Blessed Virgin and Child, and, by the little brass crucifix or medallion worn by

When I hear a woman say that her husband "gave" her ten cents, or that he let have a quarter"-say it without a blush or apparently a thought of her own degradation in being obliged to say so-I feel ashamed for woman-hood, and almost discouraged, and wonder sometimes if one so dependent upon another will make an independent voter. So ingrained into society is the feeling that a woman is "supported" by her husband, that women use these terms without thought, and most persons re-echo them as thoughtlessly. So few women value their services as they ought, they forget that a housekeeper would receive good wages for the labor she performs and would not use half the care-would not save nearly so much. Men know that this is so when they stop to think, but habit is so settled with them that few stop to think, and so we hear some of the best men say, "I'll let you have so much," as if the money were any more his to let her have than hers to let him have. Too often it is the case that the wife feels obliged to account for every cent spent by her, while her husband spends as he pleases and renders no account to any one, instead of each keeping a strict account of all money which belong equally to them. It is well that so many girls and woman earn money before marriage now-a-days; that helps them to appreciate the value of their labors; but more is needed yet, and I hope the ballot will bring the more—will make women respect their own value.

Consistent.

"Well, madam," says the head of the house, who has apparently got out of bed on the wrong side, "what have you got for breakfast this morning? Boiled eggs, eh? Seems to me you never have anything but boiled eggs. Boiled Erebus! And what else, madam, may]

with a peal of sardonic laughter.
"Mutton chops! I could have guessed it. By the living jingo, if I ever eat another meal inside this house—" Jamming on his hat and slamming the door the aggrieved man bounds down the stairs and betakes himself to

a restaurant. "What'll you have, sir?" says the Sunday. waiter, politely, handing him a bill of

FULL WEIGHT PURE

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS. NEW YORK.

Impure Food.

Exceeding caution should be exer-

cised in the purchase of a new article of food. Many recent cases of serious illness have been reported from the use of the new patent food for infants, from untested baking powders, and cheap flavoring extracts. The desire for rapid wealth induces unscrupulous manufacturers to place anything be-fore the public that will sell at a large profit, without regard to its usefulness. At present there is a great raid upon the baking powder market, and so many impure and adulterated articles of this kind have been found peddling about the country that the authorities in several of the states have taken the necessary action to expose them. The report of the Ohio State Food Commission has shown that a large number of the brands sold here are made from alam, phosphates, or a cheap and adulterated cream of tartar. The danger to the publicis made still greater by the unblushing effrontery with which the proprietors of these impure powders advertise them as perfect, claiming for them all kinds of false

and impossible endorsements. The official report of the Ohio State Food Commission gives the names of these impure powders, and the amount of impurity and inert matter in each

Dr. Price's......12.66 Sterling.....12.63

 Crown (alum)
 25.09

 Silver Star (alum)
 31.88

 Kenton (alum)......38.17 Patapsco (alum)......40.08 The impurities in the powders above

which were found in large quantities. The impurities in Horsford's powder were composed of phosphate of soda, lime, etc., but none of the "nutritious phosphates," without which its manufacturers claim life cannot be sustained. The impurities found in the other powders named were principally

mentioned were found to consist of

various matters more or less hurtful.

In Dr. Price's powder the principal im-

purities were lime and Rochelle salts,

alum and lime. From the report of the Commission it is evident that the Royal Baking Powder is of the highest degree of

strength and purity.

The Adventures of a Horse. Among the incidents of the storm in Boston, the Electric Review relates how the entanglement of a horse attached to one of L. G. Burnham's coal delivery teams was caused by the wires. It was in the evening. The borse got entangled and the wires threw him down. Some of the snarl of wires proved to be those of electric lights. The kicking and the struggles of the horse brought the wires in contact, and in the words of the teamster, "Every time he kicked it would lighten, and every time it lightened he would kick! I thought to myself, He is bewitched with lightning.' I tried to unbutton him, and every time I unbuttoned one place he was struck with lightning in another." The poor horse was finally released from his peril by

of the trouble.

Measured by a Candle. The expense in light, fuel, etc. which courtship brings pater fumilias is a never worn out joke with our newspapers. Probably these long-endured fathers would welcome the introduction of a system of courtship pursued by the Boers, a thrifty race of Dutch descent in South Africa Here it is the practice for the young man to make known his intention to the lady of his choice by calling, armed with a long candle. If his suit is agreeable to the lady and her family, the mother lights the candle brought, sticks a pin in it to indicate how long a time the young people are allowed to devote to wooing this time, and leaves them alone. When the candle has burned down to the pin she returns, and the young man must withdraw. The same candle is brought out at subsequent visits and burned by instalments, and when it is entirely consumed the girl is expected to have her truosseau in

readiness for the wedding. A Pretty Experiment.

With so simple an article as a red cabbage a very odd but pretty little chemical experiment may be made by the young people, with the result of amusing and astonishing those around them. The effects may be strikingly shown in this manner: Cut three leaves of the cabbage into small pieces, and, after placing them in a basin, pour a pint of boiling water over them, letting them stand an hour; then pour off the liquid into a decanter. It will be of a fine blue color. Then take three wine glasses, into one put six drops of strong vinegar; into another six drops of solution of soda; and let the third glass remain empty. Fill up the glasses from the decanter, and the liquid poured into the glass containing the acid will quickly change to a beautiful red; that poured with the soda will be a fine green; and that poured into the empty glass will remain unchanged.

Fueilleton.

A-Why does Miss Elderly go on the ice every time there is skating? B --Because that's her only chance to see Jay Gould may not know how to

play poker, but nobody can teach him

anything about the game of freeze-out.

A Nebraska village has sixteen wards, with two familes to a ward. They can take turns about running for William Smith, of Ontario county,

Ten cents an acre was all a farm of 054 acres brought recently in Green county, Alabama, when sold under

mortgage.

Motto of the sensible young man in search of a wife: "Handsome is that handsome doughs."

The jinrikisha, drawn by men, is the national vehicle of Japan, and notwithstanding the name they never strike.—New Haven News.

THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphia at the Newspaper Advertising Agency of Messrs. N. W. AYER & SON. our authorized agents.

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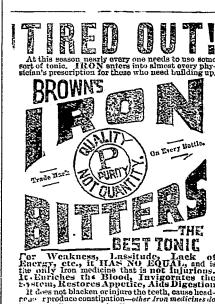
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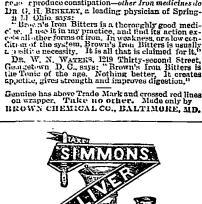
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REGULATOR BILIOUSNESS be thoroughly cured by that Grand

Regulator of the Liver and

Biliary Organs, SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR MANUFACTURED BY J. H. ZEILIN & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. I was afflicted for several years with disordered liver, which resulted in a severe attack of jaundice. I had as good medical attendance as our section affords, who failed 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; whereupon I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator. I found immediate benefit from its use, and it ultimately restored me to the full enjoyment of health.

A. H SHIRLEY,

A. H SHIRLEY, Richmond, Ky. HEA JACHE Proceeds from a Torpid Liver and Impurities of the Stomach. It can be invar' oly cured by taking



NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE, BACKACHE, HEART CORRECTOR, OR PAINS.

It is the grandest FEMALE REMEDY known. is the ladies' friend. Try it. No one should be without it. Valuable Testimonials. DON'T USE THE KNIFE.

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 my 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 my case to use his Neuralgia Drops. The result of using one half bottle of said Neuralgia Drops entirely cured me, and without the use of a knife or violence.

Corner of Claney and Cedar Streets. Grand Rapids, Mich., Dec. 5, 1883.

Many people have written me if the above DON'T USE THE KNIFE.

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 I, 1887. Now Mrs. B De Korne. Ask your druggist for Steketee's Neural-gia 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.

in U.S. postage stamps.

Crand Rapids, - Mich. PICHLY Rewarded are those who reathis and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every it. *-vetrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for any one to make \$5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

GEO. G. STEKETEE,

tossom Notice to the Ladies! Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son, Druggists and Booksellers, have the agency for the sale of the famous specific, "Orange Blossom," a positive cure for all Female diseases. Every lady can treat herself. Call for "A Plain Talk to Ladies." Trial box free. If the mentof Madagascar. And he used a shingle nail

and Turk.

There was people enough to envy

held the shining masses of her lovely auburn hair. Her eyes were deep, liquid hazel; her complexion as soft

ries kept in order, and he troubled himself very little about the shadow on

dozen times a day. You are rich."
"Exactly, my dear," nodded this
Benedict; "and that's the way I made
my fortune, by looking personally after
every penny, and I mean to keep it "But think how I was mortified yesterday, when Mrs. Armour came to ask me if I could subscribe fifty cents toward buying a hand carriage for our

had not even fifty cents of my own, "All very right—all very proper!" replied Mr. Gates, playing with the massive rope of gold that hung across his broad chest in the guise of a watch "Other ladies are not kept penniess!"

aggravating smile playing around the corners of his mouth. "You see you

She watched Mr. Gates drive off in an elegant barouche drawn by two

said the girl, with a scarcely-disguised itter.

Mrs. Gates opened the note. It ran command."

A correspondent of the Springfield murmured. "I've half-a mind to go out to service, or dress-making, or something, for I must have money of "the ceiling of the room had been re-"the ceiling of the room had been re-plastered the preceding spring, and

"Well, at all events," exclaimed the youth, "I've got a pretty fair balance in the savings bank, and I want you to be my wife. There!" "Mutton chops, my dear," replies the

Dumas to the Institute in 1844, and cited by M. Fonssagrives. An artist was rubbing with a wad of cotton a painting freshly varnished. When he threw the cotton away, it immediately took fire in mid-air.

wife, timidly. "Mutton chops!" echoes the husband

"Ah!" says the guest, having glanced over it, "let me see. Bring me two boiled eggs and a mutton chop!"

New York, who is said to be 103 years old, walks two miles to church ever

IJOHN C. HOLMES, Editor. THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

Republican State Convention. A state convention of the Republicans of Michigan will be held at Hartman's Hall, GRAND RAPIDS, TUESDAY MAY 8, 1888, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four delegates at large to the Republican National convention, to be held at Chicago June 19, 1888, also for the purpose of selecting a chairman of the state central committee and two members thereof from each congressional district, and the transaction of such other business as

may properly come before it. The call for the National convention contains this language: "The congressional district delegates shall be chosen in the same manner as the nomination of a member of congress is made in said district." This committee calls the attention of the congressional district committees to their duties in the premises. They will be expected to call congressional district conventions to choose delegates to the National convention, the times and places for the holding of such convention being optional with the congressional committees.

In accordance with a resolution adopted at Grand Rapids May 10, 1876, every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for governor at the last state election (November 1886) and one additional delegate for every fraction amounting to 300; but each organized county will be entitled to at least one

Under a resolution of 1858 no delegare will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent. The delegates from each congres-

sional district will meet in caucus at 9 o'clock A. M. on the day of the convention and select candidates as follows, to be presented to the state convention for confirmation: Two members of the state central committee, one vice-president, one assistant secretary and one member each of the committees on credentials and permanent organization and order of business, and such other business as they may see fit. This committee request that the various counties select the chairman and members of their county for the ensuing two years at the county convention, which elects delegates to this convention, in order that early and systematic work may be begun and carried on through the coming campaign, and that a list of the names and postoffice address of persons so elected be at once forwarded to the chairman of this committee.

In compliance with a resolution adopted in Detroit, June 23, 1880, the secretary of each county convention is to forward to the secretary of the state central committee, by the earliest mail after the delegates to the state convention are chosen, a certified list of such delegates as are entitled to seats in the state convention from their respective

JAMES McMILLAN, Chairman. WM. R. BATES, Secretary. Berrien county will be entitled to seventeen delegates.

Republican County Convention. A Republican County Convention will be held in the Court House, at

1888, at 11:30 o'clock A. M., to elect 17 delegates to the Republican State Convention, 17 delegates to the Republican Congressional District Convention, to select a County Committee, and to transact such other business as may properly come before the Convention. The several Townships and Wards of the city of Niles will be entitled to representation in such convention, based on the Gubernatorial vote of

Filest District.		
Townships.	Tote	No. Delegates.
Bainbridge	315	
Benton	983	33
Berrien	364	12
Hagar	209	7
Lincoln	310	10
Oronoko	469	
Royalton Sodus	209	7
Sodus	234	8
Pipestone. St. Joseph	312	
St. Joseph	748	25
Watervliet	510	
SECOND DISTRICT		
Niles township	538	11
Villag City, Jot War	1 900	10

Three Oaks 328. 11
Veesaw 248 8
Buchanan 635 92

L. A. DUNCAN, Chairman. T. L. WILKINSON, Secretary.

George F. Stewart, Bainbridge, Orin B. Hipp, Benton Harbor, Willis E. Peck, Berrien Center, E. L. Kingsland, Benton Harbor, William M. Parrish, Stevensville, Thomas Lee Wilkinson, Berrien Springs, Royal D. Collyer, Royalton,

Thomas A. Lawrence, Sodus, Anson Lewis, Pipestone, James Brooks, St. Joseph. F. A. Woodruff, Watervliet, E. B. Storms, Niles, Niles City—Howard Rose, 1st ward L. A. Duncan, 2d ward.

T. A. Lowry, 3d ward, Edwin Griffin, 4th ward Samuel F. Pinnell, Three Oaks, Francis E. Simpson, Galien, C. H. Whitcomb, Bridgman. J. J. Duell, New Buffalo, Dwight Warren, Three Oaks, H. B. Tirrell, New Troy, L. P. Alexander, Buchanan Joel H. Gillette, Niles.

COMMITTEE.

Jake Sharp, the New York boodler.

Chief Justice Waite's estate is said to amount to only \$10,000, which includes a \$5,000 life insurance.

An earthquake shock, a small one, is reported from near Lakeville, Ind.,

last Friday.

I. M. Weston, the great democratic mogul of this state, is said to be undoubted authority on the thickness of the skin of his teeth since his election as mayor of Grand Rapids, that hereto-

fore stronghold of democracy. Ex-Senator Roscoe Conkling is seriously ill with an abscess in the left ear, caused by exposure in the recent New York blizzard. The doctors removed about an ounce of pus from above the brain, through a hole drilled

through his skull and doubtless saved his life by the operation.

W. D. Fuller, ex-chairman of Greenback state central committee, urges his brethren to hold county conventions and name delegates to state convention that will nominate delegates to National convention in Cincinnati May 15. He is going to hang on to the string as long as there is a rayeling left. Bound to have the party die on tax of nearly \$400,000, but it has never his hands.

readers lessons in tariff and here is one

In 1868 200,000,000 yards of Brussells tapestry carpet were imported to this country, and the price was from \$2 to \$2.50 per yard. Last year but 68,000 yards of this class of carpets were imported, but probably four times as many yards were used in the houses of the country as were used in 1868. The tariff on Brussels carpet is 60 per has been reduced to one-half what it was in free-trade times, and the carpet industry has been a great element in the country's growth and progress.

> State of Michigan. Arbor Day, 1888, Proclamation.

A quarter of a century has passed since, in a quiet green valley of Pennsylvania, the name of Gettysburg was nade forever memorable, and its bloodstained victory turned the balance, in which hung the nation's life. The monuments now being erected there to make the positions of our regiments in that awful contest, signify but little of Michigan's enduring gratitude to the Union soldiers on

Memory and reverence for their battle—bought honors, with increasing volume, shall come as they go. Knowing the loyalty of our people, their willingness to add blessings for their children and to associates with them, lofty and patriotic sentiments, I do here appoint

FRIDAY, APRIL TWENTIETH,

as Michigan's Arbor Day. And may the trees planted upon that day be in memory of and as monu-

ments to the brave defenders of our Let the resting place of the sleeping ones, whether known or unknown, be forgotten, and those who yet remain in the unbroken ranks and live with

blessing life be remembered. This done, and when the last veteran is gone, when a century and more have passed, historic monuments shall beautify our state and breathe to the generation that rest in their shadows of sacrifice, patriotism and the price of

In testimony whereof I have hereupon subscribed my name and caused the great seal of the State of Michigan to be affixed at Lansing the 3d day of April in the year of our Lord 1888. By the Governor, C. C. LUCE.

G. R. OSMUN Secretary of State.

He Had His Eyes Opened.

Mr, Chairman Dickie, of the Nation al Prohibition Committee has returned from his missionary tour through Iowa and Kansas. He sings a different song from the one he carolled when he left home. He expected then that he had only to raise the third party banner to have recruits come flocking around him in crowds. He didn't meet with that kind of a reception. He was generally told that his presence was an impertinent intrusion, and that if he really wanted to serve the cause of prohibition, he could do so by returning from whence he came. Instead of finding any considerable number of people anxious to join a third party movement he was forcibly impressed with the fact that such a movement was directly in the interest of the Democratic party and its ally, the saloons. So he says in a recent interview in Chicago: "If the Republican party assumed the same attitude toward prohibition in all of the States that it does in Iowa and Kansas, there might be no need for a national pro hibition movement, but it does not." He evidently has had his eyes opened as to Iowa and Kansas at least. Whether or not the Democrats can induce him to undertake another missionary tour into these States, remains to be seen. But it is apparent that Chairman Dickie doesn't feel very sanguine as to the result.—Iowa State Register.

The Southern Bourbons in Congress are "inching up" toward some of the Treasury raids which were promised them under Democratic Administration. It is a little too early yet to ask the Government to take the Rebel war debt or pay for the slaves freed by Lincoln's proclamation, but a bold attempt is making at the next best thing, which is to get back about \$68,000,000 of the cotton tax levied on the rebellious States. This would be somewhat unevenly distributed, but would average at least a \$10 bill for everybody in the States to be benefited. The underlying reasons for the deadlock which has been brought about in the House over the Direct-Tax bill are twofold. Southern Brigadiers want to "educate" the Northern public to the fact that the cotton tax must be refunded, and they want to let their supporters at home know that they are not idle. Their demand has been made in the old-time insolent style of the Southerners in Congress. They have simply served notice that the Direct-Tax bill cannot pass till the North is ready to pay back the cotton tax. As they don't think public sentiment is yet sufficiently "educated" to indorse this proposition they propose to defeat the directtax measure from year to year till its supporters yield the point. To this end they have blocked the business of Congress. The lead was originally taken by Oates of Alabama, Rogers of Arkansas, and Stewart of Georgia. They are the minority of the Judiciary Committee who object to the Direct-Tax bill unless it carries the cotton refund amendment. Since the filibustering began they have been reinforced by the two Breckinridges, Turner of

Georgia, and McMillen of Tennessee. All of these are members of the Ways and Means Committee and profess to be anxious to have the business of the House in shape for the passage of a tariff-reform bill. But tariff reform is nothing to them compared with \$68,-000,000 cotton money distributed among a dozen States. It is noteworthy, too, that Speaker Carlisle has given the filibusters whatever aid lay in his power. The cotton tax was im posed by Congress by act of July 1, 1862, and the subsequent amendments It levied import on raw cotton, and under the law the total amount collected by the Government was \$68,000,000. A trifle over \$3,000,000 of this was collected in States which adhered to the Union during the war. The remaining \$65,000,000 was collected from the States in rebellion. The constitution-ality of the laws imposing the cotton taxes has been questioned, but has never been taken to the Supreme Court for decision; so, in fact, there is nothing but the say-so of hair-splitting lawyers for denying the validity of the laws. The Southern scheme is couched in the form of an amendment which will be offered to the Direct-Tax bill whenever their filibustering tactics are ended and the House enters upon the discussion of that measure. This amendment authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Treasury to credit and pay to each State a sum equal to the amount collected therein, respectively, as a tax or duty on raw cotton under the provisions of the act of 1862 and the supplemental acts. These sums are to be accepted and held by the various States to be disposed of as

their Legislatures may direct. If this monstrous proposition should ever become a law there would be a carnival of jobbery that would make a place in wealth and infamy. Alabama, for instance, would have refunded \$10,400,-000; Arkansas, \$2,500,000; Georgia, \$12,000,000; Louisiana, \$1,100,000; Mississippi, \$8,750,000; Tennessee, \$7, 900,000; Texas, \$5,500,000; South Carolina, \$4,200,000; North Carolina, \$2,000,000—and so on down to States whose quota was less than a quarter of a million. Illinois paid a cotton

asked that a cent of this be refunded,

The Chicago Journal is giving its though Anderson, Lane, and Springer are misrepresenting the State by following in the wake of the Southern Brigadiers. When the Direct-Tax bill was up in the Senate Vance of North Carolina offered the cotton-tax amendment, and fifteen Democratic Senators voted for it. Others explicitly stated that they favored refunding the tax, but were not willing to endanger the future legislation for the cotton refund. From this it will be seen that cent. But, under this tariff the price | the scheme is not an idle one. On the contrary, it has the almost solid support of the States who gave Grover Cleveland 153 Electoral votes.-Chicago Tribune.

Niles Mirror.

Mrs. Edward Millard departed this ife at 8:45 o'clock last evening, after a ingering illness with consumption, aged 41 years. The funeral will take place at Sumnerville tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock No more fishing with seines in the St. Joseph river. The fishermen were notified Saturday by deputy fish warden Earl to quit. There is nothing in the statutes, or late fish laws, that provides for the enforcement of any such law. The lawyers are in a quandary about the matter, and there may be some fun yet. There is hardly a living in it for any one, yet the boys want to fish.

State Items. Dowagiae is worrying along with

only \$5,000 debt. April 20, has been selected by Gov.

Luce as Arbor day. The St. Joseph County Republican office, at Centreville, is offered for sale. Mrs. Thomas Brownbridge, one of the leading ladies of Decatur, died

Saturday of cancer.

A Jonesville man is dving from blood poisoning, the result of being struck in the face with a beer glass.

Albion people now discover that the Gale plow works made \$30,000 out of them by pretending to want to move. Easier than making plows.

They are telling a story of a mill man in this state who 'docked" his men for time lost while they were out fighting fire in the building in which they were employed. Wolves are numerous and bold in

the forests between Rogers City and Cheboygan this spring. One old fellow trotted behind the mail stage like a dog for three miles ,the other day. A little three-year-old, living near

Centreville, while playing with a jack

knife last week, totally destroyed one of his eyes by accidentally thrusting the blade into the optic. Albert Rouse, of Dewitt, in Clinton county, must pay over \$100 for keeping his saloon open and doing business

on the Fourth of July. If he does not

pay he must go to jail. The Fenton Independent says Prof. Hogan, of Jackson, would make a good democratic nominee for president, because he has demonstrated that he can fall a couple of miles without hurting himself.

Carl Sawin, the Sherwood boy who celebrated election day by accidentally shooting himself with a rifle, will recover. The ball struck him in the back and after making a half circle of his body, lodged just under the skin on

James Maston, a farm hand working for Jim Truitt, of Milton township, Cass county, suicided by the poison route last week, because Truitt's hired girl refused to marry him. He was about twenty-three years old. The girl was willing but her parents said

The new calendar of the university of Michigan is out, which shows an attendance of 1.607, nearly 100 more than last year, and far in excess of all previous years. These are divided into literary, 748; medical, 310; law, 341; pharmacy, 90; homeopathy, 74; den-

Col. Mac. Sellers, the bachelor editor of the Cedar Springs Clipper, is not feeling well this week. He has been reading about that beautiful AlaLama girl who gave an editor \$150,000 to get him to marry her. She could have saved \$50,000 by sending for Sellers .--Detroit Journal.

> The Novelist. A Novel Enterprise.

Novel in name, form, purpose and method is The Novelist, Alden's new weekly magazine of American fiction. It undertakes to give the worthiest fiction that American authors can be tempted to produce. Foreign authors not admitted. It is not sentemental talk about justice to American authors, but is bold, practical action. It is certainly handy in form, beautiful in dress, excellent in all mechanical qualities, and low in price; well

suited in all respects to meet the wants of the intelligent millions who are capable of appreciating "the best"-it will not stoop to compete with the 'gutter fiction" of the sensational periodicals and libraries. Terms, \$1.00 a year, at which rate

it will give over 2.500 pages, equal to form eight to twelve ordinary Ameri-The stories will follow successively,

one at a time, a novel of ordinary length thus being completed in from four to eight weeks, If one story does not please, you will not have long to wait for the next. For a ten-cent subscription (if you don't wish to enter for all of \$1.00), you will receive the first chapters of every story published during the year, which you can then order separately, if you wish. A specimen copy of The Novelist will be sent free on request. Address John B. Alden, Publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York; P. O. Box 1227.

Their Work Was Worth Something. The cows of a Georgia farmer got into the pea field of his neighbor and destroyed about ten bushels of peas. Thereupon the latter farmer presented an account claiming \$6 for ten bushels of peas at sixty cents per bushel. The owner of the cows examined the account and then said: "Look here, my cows ate up ten bushels of your peas, but you know the rules in gathering peas is to give onehalf for the gathering. So you see my cows were entitled to five bushels of those peas for picking them. Therefore I only owe you for five bushels at sixty cents, and that makes \$3. Here's your money." And at \$3 they settled.—Chi-

The North American Review prints a series of the autographs of Napoleon, written at various epochs in his eventful life. Starting in his early years with a bold and clear signature, it retains most of these characteristics in the days of his greatest successes; but parallel with the declining fortunes of the great man is a degeneration of his autograph, until at the end we have nothing more than the rudest, characterless scrawl. The autographs cannot but suggest the ravaging changes in the nervous system that were the physiological concomitant of the turmoil raging in the hero's mind. -Science.

The Psychology of Handwriting.

HOME. There lies a little city in the hills:

And peace with perfect rest its bosom fills. There the pure mist, the pity of the sca Comes as a white soft hand, and reaches o'er And touches its still face most tenderly.

Unstirred and calm, amid our shifting years, Lo! where it lies, far from the clash and roar, With quiet distance blurred, as if thro' tears. Oh, heart that prayest so for God to send Some loving messenger to go before And lead the way to where thy longings end. Be sure, be very sure, that soon will come

His kindest angel, and through that still door Into the infinite love will lead thee home. -E. R. Sill.

Shoes in the Middle Ages In the Middle Ages shoes of an extravagant length became popular. In the reign of Richard II the tips of some reached to the knee, to which they were secured by gold and silver chains. The upper parts were frequently cut to imitate church windows. Such shoes were called "Crackows," after the city of Cracow. They were introduced into England in the reign of Richard II by John. the grandfather of his queen. Several bulls were issued against these extravagances, but long toed shoes held their own for nearly 300 years.

The English parliament at one time regulated by act not only the quality of the leather, but the number of stitches to be taken in making every shoe. In 1463 parliament prohibited the making of any shoes "for the unprivileged classes" with points more than two inches long. The top boots, so familiar to us in the pictures of the early Puritans, were introduced in the Sixteenth century.—Philadelphia Times.

A curious and novel method of saving life in certain cases of poisoning has been

originated by Dr. Carlo Sanquirico, of Sienna. By largely increasing the vol-ume of the blood, which can be done by injecting into the arteries saline solutions to the amount of about 8 per cent. of the weight of the animal, the poisons are actually rinsed out and eliminated from the system. In this way the lives of dogs and guinea pigs were saved after being dosed with deadly amounts of strychnine, chloral, alcohol, aconitine, paraldehyde, caffeine and urethan. With certain other poisons, as morphine, curarine and nicotine, the method failed. It is not at all impossible that this discovery may introduce an improved treatment. not only for cases of poisoning, but for certain diseases.-New York Mail and

The Italian Bootblack's Discovery. The march of improvement is still onward, and the Italian bootblack has caught its step. A gentleman who wished to have his understanding brightened took his seat in the chair of an enterprising son of Italy and soon had one of his shoes adorned with a nice patent leather shine. When the artist completed his work he took from the drawer of his box a piece of canton flannel about six inches wide and a foot long. Firmly grasping its ends he applied its woolly ide to the tip of first the right and then the newly shined boots, and rubbed them up until the polish on them was as smooth as that of the patent leather. "It make the shine verra nice," he explained, as he pocketed the nickel.— New York Evening Sun.

The Study of Shorthand. Nothing, in my judgment, surpasses the study of shorthand for mental training. It is, in its very essence, an acquirement that lies far outside of the mental limits attainable by idiocy, and the application of its principles calls for the constant exercise of a greater and steadier power of concentration than the technicalities of any other known accom plishment. The fastest writer is habitually, on the average, from six to a dozen words behind the speaker, and to carry these in the mind, while at the same time executing multifarious stenographic intricacies upon the paper, is a feat which can hardly be said, with truth, to lessen the brain's retentive faculty.-A. E. Leon in The Writer.

When Buying Wearing Apparel. It is astonishing to observe how few people understand the common rules of measurement in purchasing wearing apparel. For instance, a man will buy a coat that is a "size" too small or too large. A "size" smaller or a "size" larger is what he probably needs, but he does not know what a "size" is. Well, a "size" in a coat is an inch a size in underwear is 2 inches, a size in a sock is 1 inch, in a collar 1-2 an inch, in a shirt 1-2 an inch, in shoes 1-6th an inch, pants 1 inch, gloves 1-4 of an inch, and in hats 1-8 of an inch. Very few purchasers ever understand the schedule named.— Globe-Democrat.

Prevention of Evaporation. A Colorado farmer recommends somewhat novel method of preventing the loss of water by evaporation from open tanks or ponds. It consists in giving the surface of the water a thin coating of oil, and was successfully adopted by him during the unusual drought of last summer. He demonstrates the correctness of his theory by filling tw , vessels of equal size with the same depth of water and pouring a few drops of oil on the water of one. In due course the water in the other vessel will entirely evaporate, while the one that was oiled shows no loss.—Chicago Times.

What "Islam" Means. "Islam" is the favorite word among the Mohammedans, by which they designate their own religion. It means absolute, unquestioning submission to the will of God, especially as this is revealed in the Koran and in the traditions of Mohammed.-The Gospel in All Lands.

Musical Item. Visitor-Your little girl plays nicely on the piano. Perhaps she has dormant

Father—For heaven's sake, keep quiet. Don't wake it up.—Texas Siftings.

The people of Tokio, Japan, have taken to eating horsesesh, and there is quite a demand for it. Whenever a sentence beginning with "and" will make complete sense without

the "and," it should be disearded.

London Houses Growing More Modern. For a long while the London houses never changed their appearanc. Now, when a house needs rebuilding, the front of it is apt to be remodeled, not in the staid old style which has prevailed hitherto, but according to modern fashion.

—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

A Narrow Escape. Jones was so awkward the other evening as to sit down on a gentleman's silk hat, crushing it flatter than a pancake. "And to think," was his comment. "that it might have been the new one I've just bought!"—Judge. Legends of Sorpent Women.

In the early Egyptian hieroglyphics we find representations of snakes' bodies crowned by female heads; and, indeed, this class of serpents seems to have proved equally attractive to all nations, an evidence of which subtle fascination is that the legends of the "snake mai-dens" still live in the nursery tales of today, perennially young and beautiful as though their birth were not wrapped in the mysteries of a prehistoric age. Of this family came Larnia, the witch of Crete, whose woman's heart rendered her doubly sensitive to the degradation she suffered during her incarceration within her scaly prison; nor did she, on renewing the pristine glory of her huher serpent nature. Harmonia, the wife of Cadmus, to be a companion in her husband's misfortunes, also took upon herself the serpent's shape, but being devoid of evil intent, never, it is said,

shunned, but rather sought man's pres-Perhaps it is but another form of the classic Harmonia which has become familiar to us under the name of the fairy Gentilla, who, in an adder's shape, sought refuge with Prince Leander from

the vengeance of the irate gardeners, but at the end of several days dropped her scaly mantle, and, arrayed in supernatural charms, munificently rewarded her protector. In some of the later accounts of Melusina she is cited as a member of this sisterhood. Jean D'Arras represents her as a serpent "enameled blue and white;" thus also did she present herself to the commander of Lusig nan, a fortress which she erected in the early days of her wedded happiness. If there he any who wonder that this union of serpent and woman should have proved attractive to our ancestors, might not the sinuous grace and enigmatical character of our own Elsie Venner plead eloquently for the charms of her myth born sisters?-North American Review.

Colors of the Alpine Sky.

When the Alpine sun is setting, or, better still, some time after it has set. leaving the limbs and shoulders of the mountains in shadow, while their snowy crests are bathed by the retreating light, the snow glows with a beauty and solemnity hardly equaled by any other natural phenomenon. So, also, when first illumined by the rays of the unrisen sun, the mountain heads, under favorable atmospheric conditions, shine like rubies. And all this splendor is evoked by the simple mechanism of minute particles, themselves without color, suspended in the air. Those who referred the extraordinary succession of atmospheric glows, witnessed some years ago, to a vast and violent discharge of volcanic ashes, were dealing with "a true cause." The fine floating residue of such ashes would undoubtedly be able to produce the effects ascribed to it. Still the mechanism to produce the morning and evening red, though of variable efficiency, is always present in the atmosphere. I have seen displays, equal in magnificence to the finest of those above referred to, when when there was no special volcanic outburst to which they could be referred. It was the long continued repetition of the glows which rendered the volcanic theory highly probable.-Professor John Tyndall in The Forum.

Among the many burning questions

which yet remain to be settled between the United States and Great Britain, none have caused more dissatisfaction in social circles on the other side of the Atlantic than the lack of reciprocity shown by us in the matter of club hospitality. To the English gentleman every club in New York is open; but the citizen of the United States, on arrival in London. finds the portals of the leading clubs in Pall Mall sealed doors. Distinguished men, it is true, are made honorary members of the Athenæum; but it is not every one who can find exuberant joviality within its walls. Our countrymen who have resided in America, struck by the very one sided nature of the club treaty existing between the two countries, have recently started a fresh addition to the many London clubs. The American club aims at affording a meeting place in London for all men interested in the western hemisphere. Here members of the Pacific club at San Francisco, of the Manitoba club at Winnipeg, of the Cercle des Etrangers at Rio, the Knickerbocker at New York and the Turf in Piccadilly meet on terms of perfect equality.-St.

Preservation of Negatives. The best way to hold a person or keep track of him is in the possession of a good negative. Or her would do better, as there are more illustrations of the truth of this remark in the case of women. I have had a great deal of experience in this line and have never known it to fail, and for that reason I am always very particular to preservenegatives. They are better than bail bonds. I have negatives of a number of people now who have left the city and who want their friends to forget them, and to that end have very carefully avoided allowing those friends to know where they are or which way they had gone. Yet I hear from them frequently by means of orders for pictures printed off of such and such a negative. I have know of people missing for months, and even for years, and whose friends had given up the search for them, to write to their photographers for pictures off of an old negative.—Photographer in Globe-

James' Gazette

The Eskimo's Dogs. Next to his children, the most important members of an Eskimo's household are his dogs, they being essential to his hunting in summer and his traveling in winter. They are very wild, wolfish animals, only half domesticated, and possessing marvelous digestive powers. A pup that Mr. Ashe was rearing, being left to amuse himself in the house one day, did so, very effectually, by devouring stockings, gloves, the greater part of a top boot, and many smaller articles of a similar nature, none of which, apparently, disagreed with him. -J. Macdon-

ald Oxley in American Magazine. Strictly Anti-Sedentary. Friend (to congressman's wife)—Is your husband a man of sedentary habits? Wife-Of course not. He hasn't touched a drop in fifteen years.

Heart of the Sierra Madre. Owing to the peculiar climatic conditions of the country, the mountains and valleys are green the year round; though in the winter months the summits of the peaks are often capped with snow, which approaches closely the summer belt of the low land, where the air is redolent with the fragrance of the orange blos-soms. While standing in an orange grove I have watched a snow storm covering the dead yucca stalks and chaparral, which was so near by that I could have sent a bullet from my rifle fairly into it. Winter and semi-tropical summer were face to face, yet so subtle were the conditions that there was no encroachment, the snow seeming a veritable truce between the opposing forces. -C. F. Holder in American Magazine.

Should Have Known Better. Verily, this age is not that of the ingenue! A lady, whose fortune not admitting of her riding in her own equipage, and having a number of visits to pay, did as the rest of the world does in a similar plight, and took a cab by the hour, her young daughter accompanying her. Economy prompted brief calls, but at one house she remained longer than this "young person" deemed at all advisable, and on returning to the carriage was sharply rebuked by her. "But it was impossible to leave; Miss --- was very entertaining," said madame la mere. "Never mind," replied little mademoiselle, "I should think you'd know better than to waste a seventy-five cent ride on a twenty-five cent woman!"-Boston

Painting Palm Loaf Faus. The everlasting enamel paint with which the decorating English woman now covers everything not lively enough to escape from her, is employed to cover palm leaf fans to be carried with evening costume. The enamel hardens them, and they wear very well, and with the dec-oration of a ribbon bow they look well, whether ornamented with flowers or not. And when the owner is tired of one color she can cover it with enamel of a different hue and be newly equipped .-Boston Transcript."

Gods of the Esquimaux The Esquimaux pantheon is pretty well occupied, there being gods to preside over the different natural phenomena such as the rain, snow, ice, tides and so forth, and others controlling human destiny in the chase, at home and elsewhere. Their explanation of the tides is very naive. The genius of the waters, it seems, wishing to cross the straits dryshod, caused the water that filled them to heap itself up at one side, and then. when he had passed over, to fall back into its place again, which it did with to and fro ever since. They have no lack of priests, and under their direction make various offerings to propitiate the deities, particularly when the season is bad, and seals are scarce.—J. Macdonald Oxley in American Magazine,

Mr. W F. Daley, Advertising Agent of

the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad, writes:

"Inflammatory rheumatism swelled my

legs and arms to twice their natural size I suffered excruciating pain. Your won-derful S S. S., made a complete cure. Major Sidney Herbert, editor of the Southern Cultivator and Dine Farmer. Atlanta, Ga., writes: "I have fully tested the virtues of Swift's Specific, both as a rheumatism cure and a tonic. It has done even more than its proprietors claim for it. Mr. Michael Long, Jr., with the Stro-bridge Lithographic Co. Cifeinnati, Ohio, writes: "I suffered for two years with a cerrible itching and painful seres on my neck, arms, hands and fingers. No phy-sician could help me. S. S. S relieved me perfectly and I feel like a new man Mrs. Amanda Ingle, of Gastonia, N C, writes: "My haby, when four months old, developed scrofula. He had two scvere risings and sores on the neck. I sent for our family physician, who pronounced it scrofula, and prescribed S. S. S. for it. I gave the buby S. S. S., and it soon got the disease under control. The sores are healed, and the baby is well and healthy. I know S. S. S. saved its life, and I told our doctor so. He is a tegular physician. and prescribed S. S S for the buby as soon as he saw it had scrofula. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co.,

PHACTS AND PHYSIC. The best girls don't get married the

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

Read these letters. I have hundreds more like them:

VICKSBURG, Mich., May 17, 1884. H. G. COLEMAN, Chemist: I am glad to speak a good word for your Petroleum Balm. I have had catarrh for twenty years. It had become so bad that I could no longer speak in

public, and at times I feared that it would destroy my voice entirely. I used many catarrh cures with no benefit. One of your samples gave me great relief, and a 25c box has made me feel like a new man. Yours truly, C. E. BAILEY. LATER REPORT.

PLANO, Ill., September, 17, 1887. II. G. COLEMAN, Kalamazoo, Mich.: When I lived at Vicksburg I used leum Balm, you called it. It cored me and you used me in your circulars.

furnished some persons here with it who desire more. If you think hest I think I can make arrangements with a druggist here to sell it for you. 1 think it really valuable. I am cured and do not need it for myself. Yours truly. C. E. BAILEY, Attorney. N. B.—Until May 1, 'SS, I will send out 25c boxes for trial on receipt of 12c H. C. COLEMAN, Kalamazoo, Mich Rub silver teaspoons with finely sifted wood ashes to remove stains

left by medicine.

2-One bottlfue red Him. A. H. Thompson, Rockford, 111. writes: "I have been troubled with Catarrh for years, nothing helped me until I tried Papillon Catarrh Cure. I followed directions, and with less than one bottle, I am cured." Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh - Cure will positively and permanently cure Bron-chial Catarrh, Acute or Chronic Catarrh, also Rose Cold and Hay Fever. Large bottles \$1.00, for sale by W. F.

Dliuted hartshorn is good for taking mildew from woolen goods.

Of the nineteenth century, can truly be said of Papillon (extract of flax)
Skin Cure. Thousands testify to its wonderful curative powers in seemingly hopeless cases of Eczema, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and every kind of skin disease. Mr. O. P. Algier, of Hartford, Ohio, tried everything he heard of or saw recommended, and suffered five years with Eczema until he found Papillon Skin Cure, which cured him. Large bottles only \$100, at W. F. Runner's Drug Store. If you let others think for you you will soon find yourself adrift on the endless shores of indecision.

A Sound Legal Opinion .- 6 E. Bainbridge Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with most happy results. My brother also was very low with malaria fever and jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medi-Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved my life."

Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave. Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: He positively believes he would have died. had it not been for Electric Bitters. This great remedy will ward off as well as cure all malaria diseases, and for all kidney, liver and stomach disorders stands unequalled. Price 50c and \$1, at W. H. Keelers'.

Many vachts have no center-board. yet all of them can boast of an over-

Happiness depends very much on the condition of the liver and kidneys. The ills of life makes but little impression on those whose digestion is good. You can regulate your liver and kidneys with Dr. J. II. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. \$1 per bottle. 1m3

The watched pot never boils; but then the unwatched pot boils over. Indigestion depends from a partial paralysis of the stomach and is the primary cause of a very large majority of the ills that humanity is heir to The most agreeable and effective rem-

edy is Dr. J. H. McLean's Little Liver and Kidney Pillets. 25 cents a vial. 1m3 Walker's Buzz Saw is the name of a new paper in Milon, Fla. She Blushed awfully when I told her what to do for those horrid pimples with which her face was covered. She now says if you want a pink and white complexion, with a nice clear smooth skin.

ers, Sulphur Bitters. General Fremont's advice to an office seeker is to "shut his mouth and throw away his pen."

you must use that best of blood purifi

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 sup plies 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.

A St. Louis man mants a divorce because his wife snores, whistles, sm okes

A Modern Biracle. Mrs. J. W. Wentworth, of Elkhart, Ind., was long subject to pain in the side, shortness of breath, weakness, slight cough, swelling of the ankles, and other symptoms of serious heart disease. She was expected to die at any time. Doctors in New York, Toledo, etc., failed to help her. But two bottles of Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart cured her three years ago and has remained well ever since. Heart disease can be cured. Sold by W. H. Keeler. It is computed that there are 16,-

147,990 Sunday School scholars in the Christian world.

Good Advice. If you are subject to nervousness, headache, morphine or opium habit, sleeplessness, neuralgia, backache, monthly pains, sexual weakness, St Vitus dance, or other similar affections do not fail to use Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, a valuable nerve food and the latest and most scientific of remedies It is guaranteed to give relief; \$5,000 is freely offered for a better Nervo Food and Medicine. It soothes and quiets the nerves while furnishing nourishment and strength. Ask for a free trial bottle, at W. H. Keeler's

Drug Store.

There is no denying the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the most successful blood purifier ever put on the market. Its wonderful cures in stomach, kidney and liver troubles has brought out many imitations. It restores debilitated nerve tissnes, restoring the force lost by sickness, mental work, or excessive use of liquor, opi-um and tobacco. W. F. Runner will supply the genuine at 50 cents per bot-

There are 300 Mexican veterans in

Don't Experiment.-6 You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger. Consumption always seems at first only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose on you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, but he sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something ust as good, or just the same. Don' be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all throat, ung and chest affections. Trial bot tles free, at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store. Large bottles \$1.

Wouldn't it be sweet revenge to lick the sugar trust?

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening Cordial and Blood Purifier, by its vitalizing properties, will brighten pale cheeks, and transform a pale, haggard, dispirited woman into one of sparkling health and beauty. \$1.00 per bottle.

> Senator Edmunds is one of the best amateur billiardists in Washington. Two physicians, of Morris, Ill., told E. W. Huell that he was beyond the ed. Only 25 cents. help of medical skill from seated lung disease contracted in a cold rain. Was induced to try Dr. Bigelow's Cough Cure, two bottles of which completed a cure Over a year has elapsed and he is in excellent health, doing hard work on

his farm. Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure

is the only known consumption cure.

Sold by W. F. Runner in fifty cent and

dollar bottles. Get the genuine. Pleasant for children. A Brooklyn man (who, of course, owns one) wants all the ald army horses pensioned.

Why don't you use Johnston's Kidtles, at W. F. Runner's.

Bald headed facts need no hair Clark's Plax Salve

Curses piles, salt rheum, telter, burns, calds, 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.

A howling swell-toothache. Bucklen's ArnacaSalve.

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

A public library is a public trust.

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

In Chinathe popular out door legend runs: "Keep off the tea!"

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-

Sold by W. F. Runner. Milk bread dries out faster than water bread.

produced by a few doses of Dr. J. II. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm, in all cases of hoarseness, or sore throat or difficulty of breathing. Salt and water cleans willow furni-

Pains in small of the back indicate a diseased condition of the Liver or kidneys, which may be easily removed by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's ney Cure? Only \$1.00 per quart bot Liver and Kidney Balm. \$1.00 per

For Sale?

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

AND PRICES TO SUIT. REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED To.

AL HUNT

LOOK FOR

When you are in want of

AROUND THE CORNER.

Pure Drugs and Pat. Medicines,

Blank Books and Stationery.

This space is engaged by

W. L. Hogue & Co.,

who will open a full line of

BOOTS & SHOES

-AND-

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

in the room lately vacated by J. Blake, next Saturday. Wait for them if you want anything in their line.

CLEAR THE TRACK! THE LOCOMOTIVE OF

DUNNING & CO.

IS WELL FILLED WITH New Spring Millinery Goods, going down grade, with new style Hats for children at 25c, and other goods in proportion. Business depot, first door west of old P.O.



Registered Percharon Horses FRENCH COACH HORSES. savage& farnum, 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 & FARNUM, Detroit, Mich.

BUCHANAN RECORD THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1888.

The state of the s

W. TRENBETH

THE TAILOR.

Has just received the finest stock of

Foreign and Domestic

Spring Goods

For Gentlemen's Wear,

Lever 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 -85 C Sta per ton. Patter-2ee. Eggs-11e. Lard-Se. Potatoes -1.60.

Unions -\$1.00. sait, retail -- Si... Flour -\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl. Honey-16.

Live poultry-4@6c. Wheat -see. € Oats =30. Corn-firm, 50c. Beans-\$2.60. Clover seed—83.50

Timothy Seed, selling-\$3.00. Buckwheat flour-\$3.00. Dressed pork-\$6,00 per cwt. ----

CHEKEN THIEVES in Niles.

Tur. Noss family has returned to this county.

MR. AND MRS. T. M. FULTON are in this place for a visit. BENION township has a flourishing

Republican club just formed. RAGBEES and measles are said to be epidemie in Berrien township.

Miss EMMA GROVER, an employe in this office, is teaching the summer

term in District No. 7. GARDEN MAKING has commenced with the early birds.

MISS ADDIE BLAKE was in Edwardsburg last week for a visit.

ALBERT NUTT, of Hastings, is in Buchanan for a visit with his parents.

THE life saving crew at St. Joseph

is on duty for another season, with Capt. W. L. Stevens in charge. A St. Joseph lady has given birth to four children in one year. Two are

Coloma is trying to have the name of the lake located near there changed

from Paw Paw to Coloma lake. W. L. Hogge & Co. expect to open

their stock of goods Saturday. See announcement in their advertisement.

JUDGE HINMAN'S little daughter Florence is having her introduction to the measles.

THERE was an interesting meeting of the Improvement Association in S. O. V. Hall, Friday evening.

MR. B. M. PENNELL is confined to his house with sickness. A difficulty in his lungs.

HIGHEST temperature during the week, 74. Lowest, 26. At seven this

CITIZENS National bank in Niles is dividing sixteen per cent per annum among its stock holders as profits.

A "FESTIVAL of the Season" will be given by the ladies of the Presbyterian church in the near future.

Work was commenced Tuesday on the new building of Gotlieb Boyle on Front street.

ALL business places were closed Tuesday afternoon, during the funeral services of Mr. Ross.

JOE LAMBERT had his leg broken last Thuasday while logging for S C. Thompson near Niles.

Rough & Earl's saw mill at Pokagon sustained about \$100 damage last week by the bursting of a pulley.

J. B. WRIGHT, an old resident of Sodus, was instantly killed in a runway accident Saturday noon.

THE Supervisor is on the war path with his assessment book. Make up your minds how much property you have about you.

THE Sheriff was in town Monday looking after extra jurymen, and took four of our citizens to Berrien Springs for that service.

THE cocoa nut in John Morris' window attracts considerable attention. The shuck is the part new to this part of the country.

None but millionaires and country editors are enabled to indulge in potatoes now, and the editors are beginning to weaken. Found-A boa. The owner can have

for this notice. WM. G. HATHAWAY.

THE Nash building, at the corner of Oak and Front streets has been refitted and will soon be opened as a cigar fac-

two cancers that have been afflicting her for some time. According to the Star several Niles citizens have been taken in by the

cheap jewelry snap from \$10 to \$100

SID. WOLCOTT returned to Buchanan Monday evening after being away nine years, seeking his fortune among the mountains of Colorado.

MR. GEORGE BOYLE has come into possession of a farm in Berrien township in exchange with Wm. Thayer for a farm near Wellington, Kansas.

W. TRENBETH, the artistic tailor. went to Chicago, Saturday, to replenish his already large stock of cloth for men's wear.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Woman's Foreign Mission Society for Niles District is in session at Paw

FIT. RICKABY is going to start a Democratic paper in Hartford, Van Buren county. Picking is somewhat dry for Democracy in Van Buren.

JOHN FIRES' house, near Riverside. was burned last week, while he was in Benton Harbor, Loss, \$700. No in-

John B. Bush, of Sodus, was killed a few days ago by his horses running away. He was dragged some distance and his skull was crushed.

THE old, long idle plow works in Niles is leased to a manufacturing institution that has been induced to move to Niles from South Bend.

MR. FRANK MUNSON has been putting up a new apparatus at the Buchanan Manufacturing Company's kiln. by which he can gain time in drying lumber for furniture making.

A MISHAWAKA barber cut his throat from ear to ear in a barber shop in South Bend, Tuesday. The doctor sewed up the wound and will try to keen him in the land of the living.

Wond from W. H. Keeler from California announces that he is improving in health and growing fat. Those who know him here will agree that there is abundance of room for more fat.

LAST winter Harry Samson was arrested in Niles and sentenced to thirty days in jail. He took an appeal to the Circuit Court and Tom O'Hara let him | Three Oaks was by being born there. off with a fine of \$20.

→+> GEORGE NILES' horse took the oil business into his own charge this morning and came down Portage street and up Front street on a sheep canter. No serious damage done.

In this paper appears the advertisement of J. F. Hahn, undertaker. Mr. Hahn always keeps the best in his line and holds himself in readiness to attend any call upon short notice,

THERE has been more than the usual amount of severe sickness in this vicinity this spring, and nearly every one has been suffering with severe

Two violin and a harp player gave this place an all day's treat of good music, Friday, and in the evening the young people engaged them for a dance in S.O. V. Hall.

THE Benton Harbor fruit exchange has elected the following officers for the current year: President, W. A. Smith: Vice-President, L. M. Ward; Secretary, A. J. Knisely.

HARVEY HASKINS was thrown from his buggy and had his horse unharnessed quite suddenly, by making too short a turn from Oak street on to Front street, Tuesday.

HARRY SAMSON upset his carriage and dumped himself, robes and cushions into the gutter, at the front of G. W. Noble's store, Tuesday. No one

George H. Murdoch, Jr., we see by the Sentinel, was a candidate on the Democratic ticket for the office of township of L'Anse, Baraga county.-

B S. Journal. MILES D. BROWN has taken charge, as manager, of Hotel Oronoko. He will do his best to make it a good place to visit and as he is a worker,

he will probably succeed.—B. S. Era.

THE current number of the Prairie Farmer is almost; wholly devoted to Arbor Day and the planting of trees for various purposes, and contains a great amount of valuable information bearing upon this important subject.

THE creditors of Brownfield & Campbell, of South Bend, will be paid one hundred cents on the dollar. Mr. John Brownfield giving up all his possessions for this object, even to his it be despondency caused by poor home and furniture.

This kind of weather calls for the cleaning up of alleys and back yards that have been used as the receptacle of slops and rubbish during the past winter. Clean up and keep away your share of sickness.

THE crop of lake suckers will be decidedly limited this year, as there is a pretty well established idea that to catch them in the usual way will breed trouble with the game warden, who is watching all such places.

to our remarks about his iron being in the gutter, stating that it was not in the gutter but between the gutter and the sidewalk. That is a matter of miner importance in the case, as the jurisdiction of the Council is supposed by some to extend over the sidewalk of Niles. Bylaws sent out by Republisame by proving property and paying and the entire street, gutter and all. and this is expected to decide whether it does or not.

THE Confederate Colonel Gill failed to appear, according to agreement, to speak for the G. A. R. boys, in this place, Monday evening. The Post had all arrangements completed, and gave LOTTIE MUNSON, sister of Mrs. J. the supper, notwithstanding the fail-Birch, is in Chicago being treated for ure of their speaker to appear.

Mr. T. M. FULTON is making arrangements for erecting a one story brick building on the lot adjoining the bank on the north, fronting Main street. It would not be a bad idea to have a half dozen just such along that

MR. J. A. DENSMORE, of Niles, will give an entertainment in Rough's Opera House, to-morrow evening, April 13, in the interests of the K. of L. lodge. Mr. Densmore has the finest collection of dissolving views ever shown in Buchanan, and gives an entertainment well worth the cost.

THE meeting of the stock holders of the Lake Michigan and Indiana railroad company, advertised for Tuesday at the Major House, failed to materailize, owing to some unfinished business that should be completed before the meeting. Meantime the narrow gauge holds its own nobly.

A LINE of new hitching rails is being placed along the north side of Front street. There is danger in being entirely without hitching rails along the sidewalks, and an ordinance provides a punishment for leaving teams without being hitched.

CLYDE BAKER has returned from Stevens Point, Wis., and reports the RECORD in error in announcing last week that Willis Hazeltine made any threats about his slayer, Curran, who shot him in the back. We obtained our information from the account of the murder in the Inter Ocean.

THE members of the bar of this judicial district, met in the court room, in Berrien Springs, in honor of Hon. E. M. Plimpton, and adopted appropriate resolutions. Mr. Plimpton was a member of that body over thir-

BURWELL HINCHMAN, the postmaster at Sawyers, in Chickaming township, has been convicted of handling intoxicating liquors contrary to law and has been given to the first of next term of court to appeal. This is one chapter in a warfare that has been waged between Hinchman and Al Drew during the past year.

THREE OAKS up to a few years ago was an unpretentious hamlet. A genius discovered a means of utilizing feather bone and squatted at Three Oaks. Now that burg is on the list of presidential offices.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

The way that genius squatted in

Marriage Licenses.

214 James E. Fulton, Royalton. 215 John Nelson Weesaw. Lefa Verry, New Troy. 216 Kazmiers Kazyzewiaz. Chicago. Leela Stecke, St. Joseph.

217 William Rees, Royalton. Marah Ahere Marah Ahore

218 Clifford Allbright, Niles.
Maud Bergue,

216 Charles H. Brace, Benton Harbor,
Emily J. Pixley, Hagar.

220 August Dukesererer, Balubridge. Lyddia Orth, Balubridge. JAKE BAKER'S harness shop has been moved a few feet south, placed nearer the ground on a foundation suitable to the business he is doing, and a new iron-bound wave house built between the shop and Roe Bros' bardware store, during the past week. All of which greatly improves the appearance of east end Block E. Central

town. May they live long and pros-

THERE is some talk in Niles of having the city council license a number of saloons to run there after May 7. The Star says the council is built that way. Better not do it. The balance 28, and some one is likely to get into trouble, if any such attempt be made to violate the law. Would the saloonon the part of the temperance people other way? Not very much. The growling and threats to violate the law are but evidences of weakness and

that they are in the wrong. SUICIDE.—Sunday evening after returning from church, Horace Howe took a strange freak at handling a revolver. He snapped it twice at his wife but it failed to discharge and gave her time to get out of the house and run to her father's. On the third attempt he turned the weapon toward himself and the bullet passed near enough to his heart to kill him instantly. He was about thirty years old; son of Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Howe. No cause can be given for the deed unless health and trouble about getting employment at remunerative wages. The remains were buried in Oak Ridge cemetery, Tuesday, and the funeral largely attended.

BERRIEN township Republican club organized with the following officers: President, Thomas Mars; vice-presidents, J. S. Wright, S. Z. Waltz and A. J. Dean; secretary, J. K. P. McCullough; treasurer, Joseph Tennant; reader, J. H. Crall; executive committee one in each school district as follows: A. S. Ricketts in No. 2; R. Smith Pennell, No. 3; B. F. Mars, No. MR. B. T. Morley takes exception 4; John H. Ullrey, No. 5; Austin I. Ullrey, No. 7; S. W. Becker, No. 8; Edward M. Hursh, No. 11; Alvin Micheal, No. 12, fractional; C. B. Groat, No. 20, fractional: Thomas W. Jones. districts 10 and 21, fractional, and John H. Rogers, in No. 21, fractional can state committee were adopted. This is a good pattern for the other townships of the county.

THE Journal gives the Buchanan Dramatic Company an excellent notice for the rendition of the Social Glass, in Berrien Springs, highly complimentary to the members for the manner in which they handle the play.

ORONORO AND BERRIEN townships are in about the same predicament as were Buchanan and Niles, a few years since, over a bridge across the St. Joseph river, and there is a likelihood of another cheap rattle trap being built there. A few of these cheap bridges with damage to property lost by their tumbling down will pay for good ones. It looks like a shortsighted poor policy, brought about by the two townships having conflicting interests in connection. The proper thing would be for the county to build and keep up all such bridges, as does Indiana. There does not lack much of being as much travel across that bridge by residents of Niles and the northern townships as by those of Berrien.

BERRIEN TOWNSHIP Republicans adopted the following at their caucus last week:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Convention of Republicans, now assembled, that we pledge ourselves decidedly and emphatically against the open saloon, and that we will use our best and earnest endeavors to see that the local option law is strictly enforced, and that we will not support any candidates for township, county, state or National offices who are not pronounced and outspoken temperance men, both by precept and example, in all that the words imply. And that we will endeavor and labor to have engrafted in our state and National platform temperance planks so broad and conprehensive that all temperance men can stand side by side, regardless of past party affiliations, and all join hands and make common cause in the elimination and extermination of the open saloon.

C. L. S. C.—The Alphas met April 9, at Mrs. Binns' with good attendance in spite of the storm which prevailed; in fact, storms have nothing to do with the enthusiasm of the Alphas. In doors all was bright. In addition to the regular program our outside friends, Messrs Diggins and Gray, kindly furnished several pieces of instrumental music. The next meeting will be held at Mrs. Post's April 23, at 7:30 sharp, with the following program:

SHAKESPEARE'S DAY. Roll Call:-Response, a choice selection from each assigned play. Report of Critic:-Mrs. Plimpton.

Donnelly Controversy: — Readings pro and con, Miss Perry, Mrs. Emery. Beauties of Shakespeare:-Short seections assigned to each member. Reading:-Act IV, scene I, Merchant of Venice, by Messrs Warren, S. L.

Hamilton, Buck, Caldwell, Smith, Misses Metzger, Haller, Mrs. Roe. Game:-Traveling with Shakespeare, conducted by Mrs. Estes.

Plays to be used in the game: Comedy of Errors, Hamlet, Merchant of Venice, Macbeth.

Obituary.

In the death of Hon. John D. Ross, who died at his home, in the village of Buchanan, on Saturday, April 7, 1888, we have lost one of our most important and highly respected and beloved citizens.

Mr. Ross was born Jan. 2, 1802, in

he was a blacksmith, having learned day, April 19, before buying your his trade in Cincinnati. In 1824 he | Spring Hats. was married to Eliza Labaytaux, and that year settled in Newcastle, Ind., see us. where they lived several years, and there builed his wife and three of their children, all of whom died sud-denly of cholera. Their other child, a son, Thos. L. Ross, now of Topeka, Kan, came very near dying at same time with same dread disease. In 1834 Mr. Ross left Newcastle and ST. JOSEPH is hilarious over having went to Niles, Mich., where he remainsecured an ebonized wood factory for ed about a year, and was there engagpiano and organ keys, paying a bonus ed as foreman in the establishment of of \$2,000 for it. The new comers agree | Wheeler & Hoyt. He removed from to purchase their plant and operate at | there to Hudson Lake, Ind., where he least twenty men steadily for live married his second wife, Jane Conner. years. A broom factory has also been Remained at Hudson Lake but a short induced to locate in that enterprising time, going from there to Plainfield, Ind., and there started a "tavern". After a short time in that business, he pulled up and went to Terre Coupe, Ind., where he located and went into the dry goods business, continuing but a short time in the business. There his second wife and one child died, during the sickly season of 1838. One of their of the county is interested in that two children, now Mrs. T.M. Fulton, question, or appeared so on February of Chicago, is still living. Mr. Ross was postmaster at Terre Coupe, from which place he moved to Hamilton, in the same state, taking the post-office keepers expect any protest or attempt | with him. In 1839 he married Miss Martha A. DeArmond, who survives Clerk and Justice of the Peace of the of the county to violate the result of him. Only one of their children, Alfred that vote, had the majority been the F. Ross, cashier of the Farmers & Manufacturs Bank, of this place, is now living, making one of each of the children of his three wives living. From Hamilton Mr. Ross moved to Valparaiso, Ind., in 1842, and there went into the dry goods business, and in 1847 removed from there to this place and again engaged in general merchandizing, doing a large and extensive business. Also purchased the flouring mill, continuing in milling and merchandizing for many years. In 1867 he engaged in banking. He was the first postmaster in this place, having secured the establishment of the post-office in 1848,

> dent of this village, and elected again in each of the years 1861, 2, 3, and 6, and again in 1871, 1880, 1 and 2, in all of which official positions he was an efficient, faithful and most honorable public servant. He built the first brick residence in Buchanan, where he resided from 1856 until his death. He was interested in the first brick business block in the place, a three-story structure. Subsequently erected two other business brick buildings. He took the greatest of interest in building up the town and its business interests, even in his very last days was deeply interested in the improvement of streets. etc. He was highly successful in business. His social qualities were seldom equaled. Always cheerful and pleasant to all. The writer can say that, after fortyone years intimate acquaintance, nearly one-half of which we were associat-

> > ed in a very large and extensive busi-

"book of books" calls the "noblest work

The wife of Mr. Ross, who survives

of God", "an honest man."

being the postmaster several years and

resigning same. He was elected Rep-

Tesentative to the state Legislature in

1854. In 1859 he was elected Presi-

him, being his junior by many years, by her ever devoted, kind, faithful and watchful care, not only prolonged life, but made it happy and cheerful to the last moment.

The funeral was at the residence, on Tuesday afternoon. Sermon by Dr. Berrick, who eulogized the deceased highly, and was attended by a large number of sympathizing friends, who followed the remains to its last resting place, in Oak Ridge cemetery. L.P.A.

Circuit Court. Circuit Court convened Tuesday. Judge O'Hara. on the bench. Up to the hour of going to press the following business has been transacted: Cases discontinued: Preston Huntington, et. al.; Potter vs. Forbes & Duncan; People vs. Sam'l and Joseph James; Byers vs. Byers.

Cases continued: Goudy vs. Wicker; Wells vs. Peck; Fletcher vs. McGuirk, et. al.; West vs. Wickwire; Osler vs. Andrews & Co.; Van Brunt vs. Lynch Wells vs. Wilson; Bachr vs. Ryan; Pearl vs. Tyler; People vs. Clute; Byers vs. Byers. The following cases were stricken from the calender for this term; Hig-

bee vs. Malone; Teft, et. al. vs. Hinchman; Lambert vs. Niles Milling Co.; Lamb vs. Imhoff. Hicks vs. Smith. Judgment for

\$69.47 and costs. People vs. Joseph Brown and U. Fuller, burglary. Plead not guilty and John C. Coveney assigned to de-People vs. Umphrey, bigamy. Plead not guilty and Coveney assigned to

defend

John P. Davis admitted to practice law in this state. .Thirty days more were allowed to settle exceptions in the case of Kawalka vs. Village of St. Joseph. . Sutherland vs. C. B. Potter, jr., et. al. Defendants being minors, C. B. Potter, sen., was appointed their guardian for purpose of defense.

People vs. Bays, larceny. Motion to People vs. Scott, Ward and Davis, burglary. Plead not guilty. Fyfe assigned to defend Ward, and Coveney the others.

People vs. Herman. Motion to quash information denied. Plea of not guilty then renewed. The case of Tillotson vs. Ewalt was added to the calendar for this term. Six additional jurors ordered drawn. Taylor vs. Taylor, divorce. Motion

sucker, Toile DuNord and everything for continuance denied. Court adjourned Wednesday until next Monday morning. — Berrien Springs Journal.

Locals.

DR. ELSIE ANDERSON will be at her office, in Buchanan, Tuesday and Wednesday, April 17 and 18.

I have just brought on some of the handsomest spring suitings I ever had. Come and see them before you order your spring suits.

her home on Alexander St., second W. TRENBETH. Do not fail to call on W. H. KEELER door west of Churchill's office. 8w4* Another piece Black Henrietta Cloth for Wall Paper and Decorations. making the 5th piece in a year at 20 Just received new Goods. The lovliest patterns in Silver Ware. Come

J. HARVEY ROE. 3 Our Baker's goods are unexcelled. Hosiery! A nice line from 5 cents TREAT BROS.

per pair up to \$1.25 per pair. See that Coral Glassware at BISHOP & KENT'S. Base Ballists will find a fine line of be indebted to me are requested to call Balls from 5 cents to \$1.25 at the at once and settle, at corner of Third LITTLE DRUG STORE AROUND

and Portage streets. THE CORNER. Ladies wait for the opening of Mrs. 500 dozen Ladies and Misses Hose Trumbull county, Ohio. In early life | J.P. BINNS' Millinery Parlors, Thursjust received at Come and see our Undressed Kid

NEW STOCK, NEW ROOM. Come and P. O. NEWS DEPOT. I have added to my line a complete line of Gent's Furnishing Goods. Call

and see them before buying. Cheap for cash. J. K. WOODS. Nobby suits made to order, in hand-

some style, from \$20 to \$50. W. TRENBETH. Wall Paper arriving at KEELER'S constantly. Box Paper, Tablets and all styles of

Stationery at BARMORE'S Eleven hundred large loaves of Bread per week is what we are selling.
TREAT BROS. 7

Corn and Oats at BISHOP & KENT'S. Straw Hats by the million. Cheap at

J. K. WOODS' French, Common Tissue and Shelf Paper, all colors, at

Gentlemen, come and see my new W. TRENBETH, the Tailor

Lots of New Goods of all kinds, this HIGH & DUNCAN'S. Boss assortment of Ladies and Children's Cotton Hose, they are cheap-

er than ever at CHARLIE HIGH'S. The best 25 cent tea in town at BLAKE'S.

1,000 pair of Seasonable Pants to be sold cheap at 2 store in the county. G. W. NOBLE'S. New Goods will be here tomorrow.

GRAHAM. Anything you want in Luster Band or White Queen's Ware always on E. MORGAN & CO.

Come and see them.

LADIES, see the 99 CENT HATS at M. E. TREMMEL'S.Z. A new fine line of Fancy Curtains has just been recieved at J. MILEY'S. Buy Raven's Horse, Cattle and

Poultry Condition Powders at

50 cents for 13. JOHN G. HOLMES. HATS! HATS! HATS! School Hats, misses Hats, every day Hats, dress Hats, all kinds of Hats, just at any price, trimming free.

Stamping done reasonably, at

Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching.

Patent Pouri Jars at BARMORE'S. BLAKE'Š.

LOUISE DEBUNKER.

CHARLIE HIGH'S. Day's Avenue, near the depot. G. W. NOBLE has a fine line of Stiff ness, that the deceased was what the Hats, all Shades and Prices. Lots of Goods at GRAHAM's, and at Bargains that can't be beaten.

GRAHAM.

To know what Elegant Corsets you

can buy at 50 cents and 75 cents look

C. A. SIMONDS & CO., BOOTS & SHOES,

43 MAIN STREET. NILES, MICH.

25 pieces Satine to select from at CHARLIE HIGH'S.

Headquarters for Ladies' Collars and

Cuffs at High & Duncan's. Come

SEEDS in bulk. Great Variety.

BISHOP & KENT.

BOYLE & BAKER.

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CHARLIE HIGH'S.

J. G. HOLMES.

NELLIE DAVID.

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

HIGH & DUNCAN.

TREAT BROS.

J. BLAKES.

B. WEISER.

W. H. KEELER.

HIGH & DUNCAN.

HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

We get to the front in quality, quan-

Carpets, Carpets. A new line at BOYLE & BAKER'S.

WANTED, men with teams to col-

lect cream. Apply at once to J. M.

Kellogg, Manager Buchanan Cream-

Ladies, when you want a good Cor-

set, don't fail to see HIGH & DUNCAN'S

Ladies, come and see our Dress

A new line of CANE ROCKERS

ust recieved at CALVIN'S furniture

FOR SALE.—I offer my farm of ten

acres, two and one half miles east of

Buchanan, for sale. For particulars

J. MILEY, Undertaker and Funeral

director, located foot of Day's avenue

and Front street. Residence corner

Chicago and Clark streets. Hearse

Call and see our new line of wall

Embroidery for everybody. Cheap. HIGH & DUNCAN.

FOR SALE.-I have four Pianoes

three new and one second-hand, the

closing up of a musical instrument bus-

iness, and they are for sale at from

\$150 up to \$350. Less than wholesale

price. They will be sold either for

cash or on time, or monthly payments.

If you want to buy, this is an op-

portunity to procure one cheap. If

Go to J. MILEY and have your

DRESS-MAKING.

dress-making in the latest styles and

give good work. Call at her home on

To know what low prices we are

BOYLE & BAKER.

making you must come and see.

Moulding and many New Styles.

Bed Spreads.

JOHN G. HOLMES,

Always at the front with First Class

Look at the Prize Baking Powder in

Torchon Laces. Fine assortment. Be

A nobby line of Women's Misses and

Children's Fine Shoes in all grades at

G. W. Noble's. Also Men's Shoes in

all Styles. The best \$2 shoe in town.

Hats from 25 cents up, at + \$

A fresh supply of Can goods at Q

The finest line of suiting in town at

NOBLE'S, also a large stock of Chil-

Garden Seeds of all kinds in bulk at

Ladies, I have everything new in

Wool Dress Goods, also Satins, Seer-

FOR SALE, a fine young horse, four

The best Corset for 75 cents in city

Come and see the nice Gimps and Frimmings, Laces, etc. at GRAHAM'S.

DRESS-MAKING.

do dress-making in the latest styles, at

MRS. J. A. GRISWOLD is prepared to

For rent, one Piano, square, and one

and see them.

and see the new styles.

Groceries at bottom prices.

BLAKE'S window.

dren's suits.

that is nice.

years old, 1,200 pounds.

Trimmings, Laces, etc. at

Gloves, they are splendid.

tity and price of Groceries.

Embroideries now at

low as can be found.

call at the premises.

furnished.

paper and decorations.

Fresh Maple Syrup at

Goods. They are splendid.

sure and look ours over.

W. H. KEELER,

Stationery and Wall Paper. Books, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes,

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Buchanan, Mich.

-TO BUY-

Bissell Plows and Repairs,

Reed Harrows, "Big Injuns,"

Plows and Repairs -OF ALL KINDS.---

DEERE CORN PLOWS,

'Keystone" Corn Planters, or anything

Hardware.

Colds in the market.

WEWARRANT EVERY BOTTLE

Lots of White Goods, Laces and to give satisfaction or money refunded. now at HIGH & DUNCAN'S. Put up in three sizes, viz.: 25c, 50c and Lots of nice Dress Goods coming in \$1.00. Made and sold by the proprie-HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 15 tors.

DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS.

as they have every thing you want as The largest and most complete stock

FANCY GOODS,

School Supples, Artists Materials, Pure Drugs and Standard Medicines,

will sell you Goods as close as any store in the county.

Talk about prices, High & Dungan RUNNER'S CORNER DRUGSTORE.



WOOD & HOFFMAN, BUCHANAN, MICH.

We have the largest stock in Berrien County, and will always divide profits with Buchanan IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME AND SEE US.

Fine Soaps, Sponges, Etc.

---GO TO---

ROE BROS.

in the line of

Come and see us. We can do you good All persons knowing themselves to

Is the best preparation for Coughs and

DR. E. S. DODD & SON,

to be found in Berrien County of

BUCHANAN, MICH.

BOOKS, STATIONERY New spring shades in Broadhead Dress Goods. Come and see them at A

you have a good organ, I will trade for pictures framed. He has a fine lot of HIGH & DUNCAN's is the place to buy Miss Elmira-Burrus is prepared to do

Remember that High & Duncan's 76 Fine Shirts leads them all, at 50 cents.

Our stock of Millinery has arrived.
No charges for showing goods, come and see the new styles. No charges for showing goods, come BOYLE & BAKER. Ladies, we will sell you a French Lisle Glove with fancy back for 25

39 Front Street.

CONFEDERATE GIBRALTAR.

Farragut, Porter, Sherman and Grant Try Their Hand.

First Federal Attempt to Capture Vicksburg Made in May, 1862-Attempt Renewed in June, and Again in December. From January, 1863, till March, Grant's Soldiers Fight Mud, Malaria and Mississippians at the Canal Below Vicksburg-Tazoo Pass and Stocle's Bayou.

With the surrender of Vicksburg and the battle of Gettysburg, Gen. Sherman says the civil war was practically ended in favor of the north. All that followed was simply carrying the war into "the last ditch." The importance of the possession of Vicks-

burg to the Union cause was early recognized. Immediately after the capture of New Orleans, Admiral Farragut proceeded up the river with a little fleet of mortar boats. But the necessity of keeping Vicksburg had

been quite as well understood by the south. It was called the "Gibraltar of the Southern Confederacy." In April, 1862, New Orleans had been captured by the north. Memphis, Island 10, and the chief points on the Mississippi above Vicksburg were already in the hands of the United States. With Vicksburg, the Confederacy would lose its last hold on the great river. The southern authorities therefore held to their Gibraltar with a death

FARRAGUT'S ATTACK ON VICKSBURG

Vicksburg, Miss., is built on a bluff rising abruptly 200 feet from the Mississippi river. Back of the town are similar hills. On these eminences the Confederates planted their guns, 150 feet apart. Below, at the river's edge, the shore fairly bristled with "water batteries," so called. Farragut's little fleet passed up the

He had three wooden ships, seven gunboats and sixteen mortar boats. The last named carried each a 13-inch mor-

In May a fruit-less demonstration had been made ngainst Vicksburg with a small fleet and 1,500 land troops under Gen. Williams. The Confederates meantime were working with might

proof casemates and batteries that had been begun about Vickshure 1862. In May Gen. Williams had deemed them too formidable for him to attack. By the last of June, therefore, they had assumed really stupendous proportions. Troops and supplies poured into the town by rail. Commodore C. H. Davis was at that time flag officer of the Mississippi squadron above Vicksburg. He had captured Memphis from the Confederates. In June, 1862, he was ordered to proceed down the Mississippi with his fleet to Vicksburg, and there make a junction with Admiral Farragut, who was to come up the river from New June 28, in the early morning, Farragut

passed the Vicksburg batteries. Shots were exchanged for two hours, neither side doing much damage. Then Farragut passed on up out of range. July 1, Commodore Davis joined him with the Upper Mississippi fleet Young's Point, a few miles above Vicksburg, but on the Louisiana shore opposite. MEMPHIS



For some time the two fleets lay there, having not much to do but gaze in wonder defenses of Vicksburg. They extended a mile and a half back from the river. The Union fleet occasionally did some June 25, three days before Farragut passed Vicksburg with his mortar flotilla, the large

vessels of his fleet had landed on the Louisiana shore, opposite Vicksburg, Brig. Gen. Thomas Williams and 3,000 troops. They had with them two batteries. On the map it will be observed that at

Vicksburg there is a very deep bend or curve in the Mississippi. The river makes a loop and almost doubles over upon itself. Between the ends of this loop the space is very narrow. Here Gen. Williams began digging a canal, the line of which is shown on the accompanying map, employing 1,200 negroes. This canal, when finished, would have made the space within the horseshoe an island, and would have enabled the Union troops to cross easily to the Mississippi side. Vicksburg would thus have been cut off from the river, which would have been shortened by

So all three parties kept "pegging away," in President Lincoln's homely phrase, for some weeks. At length the Confederate fortifications reached Grand Gulf, fifteen miles below

THE CONFEDERATE RAM ARKANSAS.

Admiral Farragut had heard rumors that the Confederates were building an iron clad ram at Yazoo City, a little distance up the Yazoo river. He did not, however, believe that a very formidable naval vessel could be built in the swamps of Mississippi, so paid little attention to the rumor. Coal was scarce, and the Union gunboats, in order to save fuel, had even let their fires go down. when on the morning of July 15, 1862, word was brought that the Confederate ram Arkansas was coming down the Yazoo.

The Union gunboats Carondelet and Taylor, with the steam ram, Queen of the West, were sent up the Yazoo to reconnoiter. Six miles up the stream they met the Arkansas steaming down to meet them. She was commanded by an ex-United States naval officer, Lieut. Brown, who thoroughly understood what he was about. The rain was an iron clad, well equipped with rifled guns, and with a long, sword like iron nose that could pierce the side of any wooden ship sent

As she advanced the three Union vessels retreated, firing back at the Arkansas as they went? The ram pursued them, sending shot

into them from her heavy bow guns and deing some damage. The ram soon came upon the Carondelet.

a slow vessel, with the evident intention of ramming her, but she kept clear of the ram's long nose, and fired as fast as possible. Then the Arkansas stream in turn firing at the Carondelet. The wheel ropes of the Carondelet were shot away, and she drifted in shore. The Carondelet was badly damaged,

and thirty of her lost.
The Carondelet was commanded by

Rear Admiral Walke, a brave and accom plished officer, belonging to the generation that had fought the war with Mexico. In the fight between the Arkansas and the Carondelet the Union gunboat Taylor, Lieut. Gwinn commander, assisted the Carondelet as best she could until that vessel drifted ashore. Then, with all steam on, she hastened toward Farragut's fleet. There only one vessel, the ram Gen. Bragg, had seam watch the Arkansas slipping safe past them down toward Vicksburg. The ram Bragg could indeed have pursued, but her commander waited for special orders before doing so, and thus the bold Confederate vessel

scaped. The fleet poured a broadside fire into her as she passed and did considerable injury. But she reached Vicksburg in safety. Union gunboat, Essex, Commander William D. Porter, followed her as soon as steam could be raised, but did no additional harm

July 16, next day after the Arkansas had run the fleet, Admiral Farragut went down the river with his fleet to protect the troops and transports below Vicksburg. The affair of the Arkansas occasioned him deep mortifi-

There was another interchange of shots between the Vicksburg batteries and the admiral as he steamed down past them, but very little damage was done, Farragut having five men killed and sixteen wounded. The Arkansas lay safe under the Vicksburg batteries as the Union fleet passed.

-Admiral Farragut had already given it as his opinion that Vicksburg could not be taken except by a large combined land and naval force, and a long and steady effort. July 20 he received orders from Washington to return to New Orleans. A few days later. July 27, the two Union fleets parted company, that of Commodore Davis going back up the river to Cairo, that of Farragut down the river to the gulf. Gen. Williams likewise abandoned his canal, his troops were loaded upon the transports and conveyed down to Baton Rouge, where they and their general were left for the time, under protection on the waterside of a few gunboats. So ended the attack on Vicksburg of June.

Aug. 5 a Confederate force under Gen. Breckinridge attacked Gen. Williams' brigade at Baton Rouge. After a hot battle that lasted six

hours the Confederates were driven off with heavy loss, S. E. among their killed and wounded being Gens. Clark and The Union commander, Gen. Williams, was killed

while giving orders

at the head of his The dreaded ram ADMIRAL D. D. PORTER. Arkansas also ended her short but adventurous career about this time. The plan had been for her to assist in the Confederate attack on Baton Rouge and attack the Union gunboats. She failed to come to time, however, being disabled up the river. Aug. 6, the morning after the battle, Commander W. D. Porter, with his vessel, the Essex, and some other boats, steamed up the river and opened fire on the Arkansas. Both her engines were disabled, one of them by the fire from the Essex. The commander of the Arkansas ran

her ashore and landed his crew, who took to

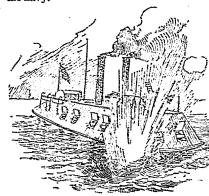
the woods. Then he set fire to the ram and

turned her adrift. She floated down the

river a short distance and blew up.

SECOND ATTACK ON VICKSBURG. Nothing more was done against Vicksburg for many months. The Confederates had the Mississippi, between Baton Rouge and Vicksburg, entirely in their own hands. They improved the interval by strengthening the batteries at Port Hudson, below Vicksburg, and

elsewhere along the river. In October, 1862, Rear Admiral D. D. Porter was appointed to the command of the Mississippi squadron. He was to co-operate with the land forces along the Mississippi, but was directly responsible only to the secretary of



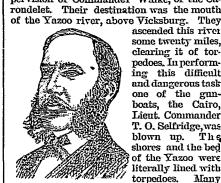
SINKING OF THE CAIRO. Gen. Grant was by this time in command of the Army of the Mississippi, which was known as the Thirteenth Army corps.

Grant and Porter met at Cairo. In an interview, which the admiral in his naval history tells us "lasted just half an hour." these two soldiers and patriots planned the campaign which, after weary months, was to result in the downfall of the Gibraltar of the Confederacy. But ere that downfall was accomplished

many plans were to be tried and were to fail. The scheme Grant and Porter formed in their brief interview was this: Grant would march from Holly Springs, Miss., to Grenada, Miss., in the rear of Vicksburg, with an army of 60,-000. Gen. John C. Pemberton was the Confederate commander at Vicksburg. He would naturally march out from his citadel to stop the march of Grant at Grenada. He being thus away from Vicksburg, Sherman and Porter, coming down the Mississippi by water, while Grant attacked Grenada, would be able to attack and gain possession of Vicksburg.

The first part of December, 1862, Sherman and Porter set out on their combined expedition against Vicksburg. Memphis was the starting point.

Part of the squadron went first, under supervision of Commander Walke, of the Carondelet. Their destination was the mouth of the Yazoo river, above Vicksburg. They ascended this river



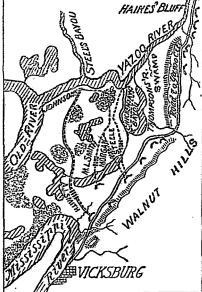
pedoes. In perform ing this difficult and dangerous task one of the gunboats, the Cairo, Lieut. Commander T. O. Selfridge, was. blown up. The shores and the bed The of the Yazoo were literally lined with LIEUT. COM. SELFRIDGE. of those in the

water were connected with galvanic batteries. One of these electrically connected engines was struck by the gunboat on her asent. The result was two explosions, which "almost seemed to lift the vessel out of the

water.' The Cairo sank immediately, but her crew were all saved.

Dec. 26, 1862, Sherman conveyed his troops

up the Yazoo river from the Mississippi, and anded them opposite the mouth of Steele's Bayou. Facing toward Vicksburg, Sherman then had Chickasaw Bayou on his left. All around him were swamp and bayon. Two and a half miles from his front, and between him and Vicksburg were the bluffs known as Walnut Hill.



CHICKASAW BAYOU FIGHT.

The fighting at Chickasaw Bayou occurred Dec. 27, 28 and 29. On the 28th there was only slight skirmishing as Sherman's men advanced in four columns. As the troops ele's divisio left, Morgan's came next, on Steele's right, M. L. Smith on Morgan's right. On the extreme right, and considerably nearer Vicksburg than the rest, was Brig. Gen. A. J. Smith's division. Between A. J. Smith and the others was a body of water called the lake. It was an old bed of the Yazoo river. The reader will see the situation from the mip. "The Lake" was near the foot of the

hills, which are here sometimes called Chickasaw Bluffs. So the columns advanced on Dec. 28, in the teeth of Confederate batteries so numerously and skillfully planted that they some times enfiladed with a deadly fire the advancing Union lines. On this day Brig. Gen. Morgan L. Smith was severely wounded in the hip and was carried off the field.

Steele's division had at first advanced on the left of Chickasaw Bayou. It was subjected to so deadly a fire that Steele was ordered to go back to the Yazoo and return with his division to the fight on the right of Chickasaw Bayou, somewhat in the rear of Morgan's division. This movement he completed late on the night of Dec. 28.

Dec. 20 a general assault was ordered from the Union line. Sherman's force was at the foot of the high bluffs. These fairly swarmed with Confederate batteries thoroughly manned. The Confederate defenses were in charge of Brig. Gen. Martin L. Smith. To take Vicksburg it was necessary to storm these heights and capture ther It seemed a forlorn undertaking, on the face of it. Sherman had hoped to surprise Vicksburg. But spies all along the Mississippi, even in Memphis and St. Louis, kept the Confederate generals informed of every

Union movement.
When, therefore, Sherman, with 32,000 men left Memphis, Dec. 20, to attack Vicksburg, the Confederates understood his movement almost as well as he did himself. They hurried re-enforcements in large numbers

into the trenches and upon the heights about Vicksburg. So well fortified were the bluffs that one man might casily keep ten at bay. Sherman's general assault began at noon, Dec. 29, Each division of the Union army had a particular task as-

signed to it, but, as GEN. SHERMAN. always happens, some failed to execute their orders. Two brigades, De Courcey's from Morgan's division, and Blair's from Steele's division, on the left, crossed the lake in front of them and advanced gallantly to the Confederate works under a deadly fire. They had obeyed orders. Reaching the heights they looked back and saw no supporting columns. Cross "fire and front fire were poured into them from the terrible heights, and they finally feil back. With these two gallant brigades was an Iowa regiment, and that regiment and the two brigades lost more than three-quarters of all the men who fell in this fight of Chickasaw

Bayou. The Union troops lost in the fighting

of Dec. 27, 28 and 29, 1,928; the Confederates

only 187.

Dec. 30 Sherman decided to send 10,000 men up the Yazoo river to Haines' Bluff to try an attack there. Ho himself meanwhile was to keep the position he had gained between the Yazoo river and Walnut Hills. Admiral Porter agreed to assist in the Haines' Bluff movement. It was to be made the night of Dec. St. The 10,000 troops were placed on the transports that night ready to go. Sherman, at the foot of the bluffs, was to wait until he heard firing from the direction of Haines' Bluff, then he was to renew the attack against the heights with all possi-

ble vigor.
But nature herself seemed to decide against Union success. The rain had been pouring in torrents till a general flood of the lowlends, where Sherman was encamped, was threatened. On the river the fog was so dense that the boots could not move as ap pointed. The movement to Haines' Bluff had to be put off till the next night, Jan. 1, 1863. The night promised to be clear on that doleful New Year's day of mud and swamp, but on that day Admiral Porter happened to remember that the moon would shine brightly all night, and that the move ment could only be made in darkness. To wait in the lowlands and run the risk of being drowned like rats in a hole was not a pleasant prospect for Sherman and his men.

The whole movement was given up. Jan. 2, 1863, the Union troops were re-embarked.

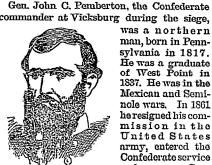
and returned to the mouth of the Yazoo So ended the second attempt on Vicksburg. Grant had been unable to carry out his part of the programme at Grenada, because Con-federate raids, under Forrest and Van Dorn, had broken his communications and destroyed his supplies. Sherman did not receive information of this in

During the Chic- LIEUT. COM. GWINN. kasaw Bayou fight the gunboats in the Yazoo sheltered the Vicksburg heights, and received in turn a hot fire. A fifty pound shot killed Lieut. Commander William Gwinn, of the Benton, as he stood on the upper deck of his vessel giving orders.

Before the attack on Vicksburg A. J. Smith's division had performed an extra service on the Louisiana side of the river. As Sherman's expedition came down the Mississippi A. J. Smith's division was dropped off on the Louisiana shore at Milliken's Bend. They were landed in order to proceed into the interior of the state a short distance and destroy the railroad that brought supplies to Vicksburg from the west and across the river. They rejoined the main force Dec. 27.

"FLANKING PROJECTS."

In January the Union troops at the mouth of the Yazoo were sent on an expedition against Arkansas Post, up White river, to keep their spirits up. They captured the post, and returned to the siege of Vicksburg. Jan. 1 Gen. John A. McClernand arrived from Memphis, at the mouth of the Yazoo, and superseded Sherman in command of the troops. Jan. 7, 1863, Gen. Grant was ordered by Halleck, at Washington, to go in person to Vicksburg and take command. He did so, taking charge of the troops Jan. 30. Grant's command was now organized into four corps, Thirteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Seventeenth. The corps commanders were respectively McClernand, Sherman, Hurlburt. and McPherson. All of the corps but Hurlburt's were already either at Vicksburg or were immediately sent there. Hurlburt's corps operated in the interior.



nole wars. In 1861 he resigned his commission in the United States army, entered the Confederate service and was on Gen. GEN. PEMBERTON. until an independent command was given to He commanded at Vicksburg all through the siege. After the war Gen. Pemberton became a farmer in Virginia, remain-

ing there till his death in 1881. Great importance had been attached to the canal across the loop in the Mississippi river at Vicksburg. Diggers were again set to work early in January. Instead, however, of following exactly the line or the Williams canal, which went directly across the bend. they began at a point above, so as to make the canal slant across, and thus take advantage of the assistance of the current. It was hoped thus that the Mississippi would choose the canal for its bed and leave Vicks burg on dry land. The river did not do so in 1863, however, although it has done so since, cutting a new channel across the bend, or neninsula. in 1876. So that now, twenty-

five years after, Vicksburg is high and dry at In the mud and malaria Grant's soldiers wrought at the canal from January, 1863, till March 7. Grant lost faith in it himself soon after coming to Vicksburg, but kept his men digging still until he could project new plans. His idea now was not to attack in front or on the well fortified heights, but to take Vicksburg by a great flanking move, getting in its rear either above or below the town. Many plans were thought out. Several were tried and abandoned.

One was the Lake Providence scheme. This was a point some miles above Vicksburg on the opposite side of the river. It was thought that a canal might be cut from the Mississippi into Lake Providence. This would let Grant's transports and gunboats into the Tensas river, thence through the Black and Red river they might get into the Mississippi, 150 miles below Vicksburg. The Lake Providence canal, a mile long, was actually dug, then the plan was given up. The canal served one purpose only, that was to flood and de, stroy thousands of acres of cotton. The Yazoo Pass route was next tried. A fow miles below Helena, Ark., but on the op-posite side of the Mississippi, and near that river, was Moon Lake. Yazoo Pass, so called,

was a stream running from Moon Lake, into

the Coldwater river, thence into the Tallahatchie, thence into the Yazoo. The route was thus: Moon Lake, Coldwater, Tallabatchie, Yazoo. It can be traced upon the map. Could not a way be found

thus to strike Vicksburg above and behind Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo? According a canal from the Mississippi to Moon Lake was dug. But it was a work of frightful difficulty to get into the Coldwater river through Yazoo Pass. Trees and stumps obstructed the channel, and great branches locked arms overhead, as if to prevent the

gunboats from passing. The vessels were only able to make a mile in four hours. The Confederates meantime had caught wind of the plan, and were fortifying with might and main at Fort Pemberton, on the Yazoo. When Grant's gunboats reached that point the Confederates were ready for

WORK OF THE GUNBOATS. Admiral Porter meantime had co-operated with the land forces constantly, and had also managed various expeditions on his own

After Sherman had abandoned his attack on Vicksburg in December the Confederates had conveyed down the of Vicksburg.

Yazoo and the Mississippi a steamboat called the City The Federal ram Queen of the West was commanded by Col. Charles R. Ellet, a gallant young officer. only 20 COL. CHARLES R. ELLET, years old. Admiral Rorter sent him, Feb. 2, down the river to destroy the

City of Vicksburg. The Queen was a wooden steamboat with a long fron bow. Cotton bales were piled around her amidships to protect her machinery from shot. It had been expected that the Queen of the West would steal down the river at night and attack the City of Vicksburg unawares in the darkness. But she was delayed. At sunrise, in full view of the Confederate batteries, the Queen passed down the river and made straight at the City of Vicksburg. Shot and shell came thick and fast from the batteries. The wide guards of the Vicks-

burg prevented the Queen from ramming her squarely. Col. Ellet therefore began

But the shells from the batteries set fire to

firing explosive shells at the Vicksburg.

the protecting cotton bales, and Ellet could do no more. He therefore passed on down the river, leaving Vicksburg and the City of Vicksburg behind him. A barge of coal was floated down to him in the night. Ellet descended the Mississippi to the mouth of Red river. On the way he destroyed three steamboats loaded with supplies for the Confederates at Port Hudson. Thence the Queen of the West steamed up Red river, spreading panic at her approach. By this time Ellet was out of coal again and returned to Warrenton, just below Vicks-



IRON CLAD INDIANOLA.

Once more he went out to destroy, accompanied by the coal tender DeSoto. Down the river he captured two steamers loaded with Confederate provisions. Further on he destroyed a wagon train. Then he started up Red river. One of the steamers he had captured was the New Era. Ellet took her pilot on board to steer the Queen. He ran her aground under the guns of the Confederate Fort Taylor, on Red river. The fort opened on the plucky little steamer with four heavy cannon. A shot cut her steam pipe, and the scalding vapor poured through the boat, fatally burning many of the crew. Ellet and the rest of them jumped into the water upon cotton bales and floated down the river. They boarded the New Era, one f Ellet's prizes, and made their escape

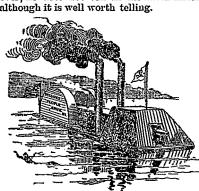
haste.
Some months later, after the capture of Vicksburg, Col. Ellet applied for and received permission to go home on sick leave. He died at Bunker Hill, Ills., in October Admiral Porter says: "Ellet was a gallant young fellow, full of dash and enterprise." Once more Admiral Porter sent a gunboat down past the Vicksburg batteries. This was the Indianola, a fine new iron clad, with two 11-inch bow guns. She floated down past Vicksburg in the night, just in time to meet the New Era coming up the river with Col. Ellet on board. The Era was chased by a Confederate ram, the W. H. Webb, from Red river. The Indianola in turn gave chase, but the Webb escaped.

Meantime the Confederates had rapidly repaired the lost Queen of the West and turned her against her own people. Feb. 24 the Indianola, in charge of Lieut. Commander Brown, who had run the batteries with her, was at the mouth of Big Black river, forty miles below Vicksburg. Suddenly the ram Webb and the now Con federate Queen of the West came up the river in pursuit of him. With them were

two steamers "cotton clad" so called, that is to say they were piled with cotton around the bows and sides. This was a perfect pro tection against shot, though a very uncertain one against fire. All four vessels opened on the Indianola, the "cotton clads" attacking with their small guns, the rams endeavoring to run the In-

dianola down with their iron prows. vessels came together, bows on," said Lieut Brown, in his report. The Indianola received seven crushing blows from the rams, and began to sink rapidly. Then Lieut. Brown threw his signal books and his 9-inch guns overboard, disabled

his 11-inch bow guns and surrendered. The Indianola was blown up on the night of Feb. 25, "by a Yankee ruse," as Admiral Porter calls it. What that ruse was, however, he does not tell in his naval history, although it is well worth telling.



THE "DUMMY."

The admiral, not hearing from the Indianola, felt anxious about her fate. He also desired to provoke all the useless fire from the Vicksburg batteries that he could. Accordingly he built a "dummy" gunboat and sent it floating down the river past the batteries.
An old coal barge was boarded up high with sloping sides, in imitation of an ironclad. Mud furnaces were built, and formidable looking smoke stacks were constructed by piling old pork barrels one upon another and nailing them together. Then fires were built in the mud furnaces, and with black smoke belching from her pork barrel chimneys this sham ironclad was set afloat, just in time to make her appear off Vicksburg at daylight. Round after round of shot from the batteries was poured into her, which naturally went in at one side and out the other. Not a soul was on board. The dummy passed on her way calmly down the river until she grounded a considerable distance below Vicksburg.

This dummy was a joke partially balancing the mortification occasioned by the loss of the Indianola, especially when the consequences to the Confederates come to be After capturing the Indianola the Queen of the West proceeded on her way up the Mississippi till she reached Warrenton, seven miles below Vicksburg. But at Warrenton

she caught sight of the pork barrel monitor. Her officers fancied it was a huge and terrible new kind of engine of war. Dispatches were sent east to Richmond about the appearance in the southern waters of a "turreted monster. The Queen of the West stayed not on the

order of her going, but turned and fled to Red river. For fear of capture by the same "turreted monster," the Indianola was blown A short time afterward the Queen of the West was herself blown up in Red river to avoid capture.



STERN WHEEL RAM. March 4 the Union rams Switzerland and Lancaster made a real attempt to pass the Yicksburg batteries to join Farragut below, The Switzerland got past, though badly injured by the shots, but the Lancaster was

Gen. Pemberton, the Confederate commander. was eternally vigilant. In and about Vicksburg there were some 40,000 Confederate soldiers. Pemberton's headquarters were at Jackson, a few hours' ride from Vicksburg on the one hand, and Grenada; also in danger of attack from Union troops, on the other. Gen. Joseph Johnston, at Chattanooga, exercised general supervision over Mississippi, but the details were necessarily left to Pemberton.

* THE LAND FORCE.

Grant had attempted to move his land forces down to Vicksburg by the route before described as the Yazoo Pass way. The passage was made, as narrated, by some of the gunboats that were stopped at Fort Pemberton. This fort was so adroitly located as to command the three rivers, Tallahatchie, Yallabusha, and Yazoo. Gen. Loring had command of the Confederate troops here. March 11 Ross' division of McClernand's

corps appeared before Fort Pemberton, 4,000 men in all. McPherson's corps was ready and waiting to follow them, and Grant hoped from this side to be able at last to get into Vicksburg. But this navigation against nature, as it were, that he had attempted was attended with extraordinary difficulties. No boats could go through the Yazoo Pass and Coldwater, except those of very light draught. Moreover, the country was overflowed and was one swamp, so that there was no resting place or camping place for an army anywhere in the lowlands above Vicksburg. March 11 the Union gunboats began their bombardment of Fort Pemberton. March 14

the land force crected a battery and fired at Fort Pemberton awhile. Finding it could do no good, the expedition started back up the Tallahatchie. Half way up the river they met Gen. Quimby coming to re-enforce them with a brigade, all the men be could transport through the difficult passage in time. Being the senior officer, he ordered the troops back to Fort Pemberton. They returned. Another fruitless attempt was made on the fort March 23. Quimby was about to build a bridge to move around the east side of Fort Pemberton, when, April 1, he received orders for the whole expedition to return to headquarters.

STEELE'S BAYOU EXPEDITION.

A new attempt was to be made to reach Vicksburg by land in another direction, through Steele's Bayou. Forty miles up the Yazoo river, and emptying into it, was Steele's Bayou. Into it comptied a creek alled Black Bayou. This was
connected with
Deer Creek, and
that again with
Polling Fork, called Black Baywhich opened into the Sunflower river. The Sun-STEELE'S BAYOU.

flower was navigable for large boats. Thus Grant hoped to sheer around Fort Pemberton and still get in the rear of Vicksburg. Grant's headquarters at this time were at Young's Point. The map will show the route

taken at this new and last attempt at a 'flanking movement." Once more hundreds of faithful workmen began cutting trees and widening the chan-nels of Black Bayou and Rolling Fork. March 16, the work began, and the next day, March 17, the Confederates heard of it, and commenced to make ready to receive them at the junction of Rolling Fork and the

Admiral Porter went ahead, with a force of both land and navy, to prepare the channel. The gunboats were so obstructed that they could only advance through Black Bayon at the rate of four miles in twenty-four hours. Sherman also sent a land force forward by another route, from above Milliken's Sherman himself, after hurrying the rest of his forces onward, followed after Por ter on a tug, through the timbered channel. The history of the Steele's Bayon expedi tion is that of the Yazoo Pass expedition over again. After plowing through almost superuman difficulties and reaching within a few hundred vards of the Sunflower and clear sailing, on the 19th of March the workmen saw a puff of smoke from the woods in the direction of that river. The smoke was followed by stray shells-

then more shells, and more. Then hidden sharpshooters began to pick off man by man those on the gunboats, until every one who showed his head dared a certain death. The Confederates were ready for them. What was worse, the defenders of Vicks-burg were already well nigh in the rear of Porter's gunboats and just on the point of obstructing the narrow channel, thus cutting him off from Sherman and the land forces and rendering certain his capture and that of all his men. It was a desperate case. Porter sent a negro through a byway in

the swamp to inform Sherman. Immedi ately Sherman hurried forward the 800 men with him. He himself went back alone in a canoe to get the rest. Porter had started to retreat as soon as he saw his critical situation. The gunboats were obliged to return up through Deer Creek stern foremost, the channel being too

narrow for them to turn. March 21 he met Sherman's advance of 800. The same day, March 21, Sherman's second column had a skirmish with the body of Con-Ederates who had come around in Porter's rear to block the channel. The Confederates

retreated. Not till they reached Steele's Bayou did the gunboats find room to turn around. They had backed down Deer Creek for thirty miles. It required three days. March 27 the Union troops were back in their old quarters at Young's Point. One more laborious attempt to flank Vicksburg had ended in failure.

Remedies for Writer's Cramp. Change all the conditions frequently, the height of the chair or of the table, the kind of paper, using sometimes the smoother, sometimes the rougher sort. Have every description of pen and penholder at hand, and change them frequently. Don't try to write a handsome hand, for that is something that a person who has writer's cramp in perfection cannot do. Be satisfied with legibility, and this there need be no difficulty about. The trouble seems to be a nervous one, and very little things will affect it. The change from paper that is ruled to paper that is not, and vice versa, will often give relief, and even a change from black ink to blue has been known to be beneficial. Of course you must have quill pens in your assortment, but their exclusive use will not help you. A friend who does a great deal of writing has turned to the typewriter for relief, but that is all that it affords. The fingers have got into the cramp habit, and in time the use of the typewriter wearies and stiffens them. Nothing but an infinite variety of appliances, constantly changed, will afford the desired relief.— 'Causerie" in Boston Herald.

Dycing with the Henna Plant. The lady who is about to undergo the dyeing process is stretched out at full length on her back, and is not allowed to stir. The paste is put on the soles of the feet, the toes included, about an inch thick; the upper part of the feet is never dyed. Soft leaves are then applied, as a covering, and the whole is tightly wrapped in linen.

The same process is gone through with the palm of the hand and the fingers. To the application in place, the lady must lie perfectly still all night, for no other parts of the body must receive the dye, and a spot on the back of the hand or the finger joints would be a great dis-At this time she is dreadfully teased by

swarms of musquitoes and flies, but she dare not move to drive them away. In the upper classes slaves watch all night to keep away these pests with fans. The same process must be repeated for three nights to obtain the desired red tint; but, once finished, it remains for a month, and cannot be washed out.—"An Arabian Princess.

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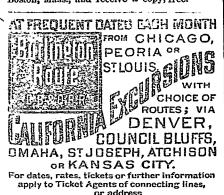
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MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

The sum of four hundred and thirty-five dollars twenty-three cents is claimed to be due at the date of this notice on a mortgage made by Andrew J. Glover, jr. and Dora E. Glover, lis wife, of Galien township, Berrien county, Michigan, to Oliver A. Hulett of the same place, dated November 13, 1884, and recorded November 18, 1884, in Liber 36 of Mortgages. on page 79, in the office of the Register of Deeds of Berrien county, Michigan. Which said mortgage was on the thirtieth day of January, 1888, by said Oliver A. Hulett, duly assigned to Samnel Bate, and said assignment was on the fifteenth day of February, 1888, recorded in the office of the said Register of Deeds in Liber 44 of mortgages, on page seven. Pursuant therefore to the power of said in said mortgage contained, the premises therein described to-wit: The undivided one-fourth part of the north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section two, township cight, south, range nineteen, west, in Berrien county, Michigan; except a small piece of said tract of land, the same being hard dry timbered land south of the mill pond, and bounded on the north by the mill pond at high water mark when the pond is full and the fore-bay has eight feet of water in it at the mill owned by Towloy and Glovers, and on the south by the south half of said quarter section, and on the cast by said mill pond and high water mark, on the west by the low flat bottom land; and also except a small piece of land of six or soven acres situated in the north-east corner of the aforesaid north-west quarter of the north-west quarter of section two, town eight, south, range nineteen, west; also the building situated on the aforesaid described tract, being owned wholy by said dirst parties in fee simple. Also all that land of the north-east quarter of the north-west quarter of section two, town eight, south, range nineteen, west, in said county, which is now covered with water by the mill pond of the said Towley and Glover mill on the stream running through said mater of sec

D. E. HINMAN, Attorney for Assignee. FOR SALE

A house and three lots on south side

of M. C. track in Hobart's addition

will be sold at a bargain. Enquire o

SAMUEL BATE, Assignee of said Mortgage.

JOHN ALLIGER.

DR BREWER

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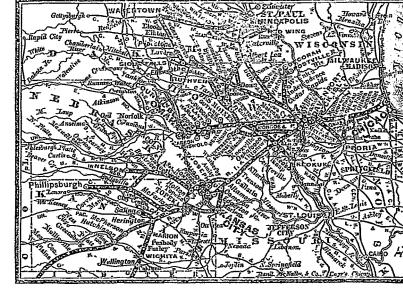
I can give you many references in this city. Call and examine them, With twenty years devoted to the treatment of Chronic Diseases and thousands of patients enables me to cure every curable case. Candid in thousands of patients enables me to cure every curable case. Candid it my examinations, reasonable in my charges, and never encourage without a surety of success.

126 Chicago Ave, EXANSTON, ILL.



Will be at Niles, Mich., Bond House, on Tuesday, the 6th of March.

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