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Business Directory.

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

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

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

O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No 856 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening. A O.T. W -Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits A, reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday evening of ach month.

(Y. A. R. - Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular I. a meeting on the first and third Wednesday venting of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

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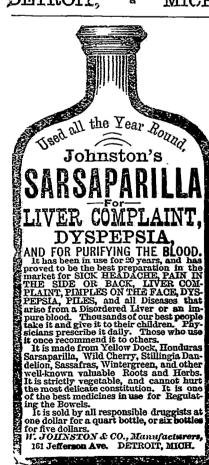
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A. P. MOORE.

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BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, APRIL 26, 1888.



THE RELIABLE

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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 maniality.

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TRAINS EAST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN. Mail, No. 4. 10:17 A. M. Day Express, No. 2. 12:03 P. M. Kalamazoo Accommodation; No. 10. 8:08 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

Upholstery Goods. March 1, 1888.

GEO. WYMAN & CO

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. We shall offer during March, April and May, Carpets at the following prices, unless we should conclude to make

Cotton Chain Ingrain Carpets, 18, 20 and 25 cents. Union Extras at 35 to 50 cents.

Philadelphia All-Wool Extra Supers, 55 cents. Ivan, Deitz & Magee Extra Supers,

Lowell Extra Supers, 6212 cents. Smith's Tapestry Brussels, 50, 65 and 75 cents. Roxbury Tapestry Brussels, 75 cents. One of the best makes Five Frame

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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

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Summer School, TEACHERS AND OTHERS. IN CONNECTION WITH THE

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August 17th. The Summer Session for '88 will open July 9th and continue six weeks, COURSE OF INSTRUCTION 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 Kindergatten.
In Mrs. Edgenmbe's Kindergatten. All the
resources of the Collegiate Institute will be at the
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Tuition for the term \$5 in advance. Board and
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Thispowder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., N.Y.



TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not stipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. sicians and Druggists everywhere re

Physicians and Druggists everywhere recommend it.

DR. N. S. Ruggles, of Marion, Mass., says: "I recommend Brown's Iron Bitters as a valuable tonic for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptic symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."

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became very much reduced, and my friends thought I would die. I was induced to try Simmons Liver Regulator, and commenced improving at once. Before taking three bottles I was entirely well of Malarial poisons, and have not had an attack of it since.

JOHN T. CHAPPELL, Poplar Mount, Va. I have had experience with Simmons Liver Regulator since 1865, and regard it as the greatest medicine of the times for diseases peculiar to malarial regions. So good a medicine deserves universal commendation. Rev. M. B. WHARTON, Cor. Sec'y Southern Baptist Theo. Seminary.

"Many cases of Fever and Ague, Dumb Ague, and Congescive Chills, were promptly arrested and entirely banished by the use of your Simmons Liver Regulator. You don't say half enough in regard to the efficacy of your valuable medicine in cases of ague, intermittent fevers, etc. Every case has been arrested immediately. Believe me when I say I was a sufferer for years with liver disease, and only found relief by using your medicine.

ROBERT J. WEEKS, Batavia, Kane Co., Ill." THERE IS BUT ONE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR See that you get the genuine with red "Z"

on front of Wrapper. Prepared only by J. H. ZEILIT & CO., Sole Proprietors, Philadelphia. Pa. PRICE, \$1.00. STEKETEE'S **NEURALGIA DROPS**

NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, HEADACHE. BACKACHE, HEART CORRECTOR.

OR PAINS. It is the grandest FEMALE REMEDY known. It 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 Clancy 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 1, 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. P. S.—Trial bottle sent on receipt of 12 cents

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RICHLY Rewarded are those who reather this 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, "wistious 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.



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, HIS REASON.

I wouldn't wear a jersey, To show my figure thin And let men see that most of me Was horrid bones and skin.

I wouldn't bang my ringlets. Nor wear store hair at all: I wouldn't choose gay French-heeled shoe To make my feet look small.

I wouldn't wear a corset To squeeze my lnngs and waist: O, I would be from all things free-Only by nature graced.

In fact, I wouldn't be-very good-Because-I am a man. MILLICENT RAYNE.

I wouldn't think of marriage;

To help at home I'd plan:

"Clang! clang!" went the deep-toned seminary bell, and there was a bustle of expectation in the spacious recitation hall where Madam Alboni's forty odd pupils were assem-

The lady principal prided herself upon her well-ordered school. The veriest madcaps usually became subdued under her rigid discipline. It was a rare circumstance for any pupil to bid defiance to the rules and regula-

BY RETT WINWOOD.

tions governing the institution. Madam Alboni was a French woman, thin and old, with a yellow face and shrewd gray eyes. She invariably wore a black silk gown, with broad ruftles of finest lace shielding her throat and wrists. She gave daily lectures on propriety of deportment, and, being old and beyond the reach of shining light in that respect.

"Lay aside your books, young ladies," she commanded, with the air of a small sovereign. "You are excused

for the day. Millicent Rayne, you will remain in your seat." A flush crept into the cheek of the young girl thus singled out. She half

rose, her blue eyes flashing defiance, but sank back again.
"You have been guilty of various misdemeanors, Miss Rayne," said the principal, in a cold, relentless voice. "Two of the under teachers have complained of you, and your general deportment has not been exemplary. The interests of the seminary compel me to administer this public reprimand. A novel, the 'Children of the Abbey,' was found this morning hidden under the mattress of your bed." Millicent might have explained that the book had been secreted there by an enemy on purpose to bring her into disgrace; but she bit her lip and was

"You will remain locked in this room alone until the tea-bell rings," Madam Alboni resumed: "and I assign you for a task the rendering of forty lines in Virgil."

The girls filed slowly out. One of their number, a slender, graceful, blackaved beauty paused for an instant an whispered sneeringly in Millicent's ear, "I am sorry you are in disgrace. The acknowledged belle and beauty of the seminary. How very shocking!"
Millicent lifted her flushed, angry

"Go away, Kate Granger. You hate me, and always did."

"For shame, Millicent. I was just going to ask old Bony to let me remain and share your punishment; now I shall do nothing of the kind."

With a scornful toss of her dark head, Kate Granger moved on and joined her companions. But more than one compassionate glance was cast back by other eyes at the solitary figure bending over her desk, for Millicent was a general favorite.

Madam Alboni' followed her pupils out and locked the door. Hot, rebellious feelings rose in the girl's heart. She knew perfectly well it was Kate Granger's underhand work that had brought her into disgrace, but how could she convince the principal of

"I won't touch that hateful old Virgil!" she said, tossing the book

The windows were open, the sweet, spicy odor of roses and lillies came into the room. The sunshine lay like a fiery cloth of gold on the green vales and misty hillsides. Millicent could distinctly hear the merry laughter and gay voices of her companions at their sports upon the lawn. How she long-ed to be with them, out in the open air. Better impulses were beginning to prevail, and she had just picked up the discarded volume, when a dark head appeared at the window. Kate Granger had climbed one of the rose

trellises, and was gazing scornfully in "Are you having a pleasant time all to yourself, Millicent?" she called out. "It is lovely here in the grounds." "Go away, Kate. You are a wicked, treacherous girl. It is cruel of you to

come and taunt me," flashed Millicent. "Sorry my company isn't appreciated. By the way, Millie, have you heard the news? They say Leon Ross. the master of the Grange, has returned from Europe at last. He is likely to drive past the seminary grounds this afternoon. Pity you, too, cannot get a glimpse of his handsome face!"

Millicent looked up with a sudden flush of interest. Leon Ross had been her hero of romance for many weekssecretly, of course. She had seen his portrait at the house of a friend, and instantly she had fallen desperately in love with him, after the fashion of an impulsive girl.

The Grange was a handsome old house, standing upon an eminence in plain sight of the seminary windows. More than one of Madam Alboni's pupils said her prayers with her face in that direction. Leon Ross was returning to his native land unwedded, and foolish hearts beat high with expect-

"You know the strength of first im-pressions!" jeered Kate. "Pity the belle of the seminary can't display her charms on the occasion! I shall get the first nod and smile, and the heart of all conquering Cæsar will be won be fore he has ever seen your face." Millicent sprang up impetuously.

"I will not remain here, locked up like a culprit," she panted. "How can you help yourself? Should the master of the Grange inquire for you, I'll tell him you have been naughty, and old Bony is disciplining This taunt was more than the wilful

girl could endure. She sprang to the

window, her velvety eyes all aglow.

"Get out of my way. I will not submit to such treatment." "What are you going to do?" cried Kate, apprehensively.
"Leave this prison-like place. I only wish it were forever." Foolish Millicent! There came a time when she would gladly have Kate had stepped down from her perch and was looking up with dilated eyes. She half comprehended the girl's

purpose.

"You will be expelled!" she exclaim-"I don't care!" retorted Millicent; and, leaning from the window, she firmly grasped the trellis and swung herself to the ground, where Kate con-

fronted her, pale with anger and dis-"You are mad! Such an unladvlike

action! Old Bony will be dreadfully shocked. Go back, before it is too

But Millicent, waiting for no remonstrance, had fled down the nearest path and disappeared. She did not pause until fairly beyond the seminary grounds. Then she sat down upon a mossy bank, flushed and excited.

"Kate would be glad to triumph over me," she thought. "She was always jealous and envious. Were it not such a mad thing to do, I'd go to the Grange and introduce myself, just for the pleasure of spiting her."

An unamiable thought, but Milli-

cent had been wrought up to a state of frenzy by the jibes and sneers of her companion. But for Kate's insults, she would never have dreamed of leaving the recitation hall or entering upon such an escapade. She could see the stately old house from where she sat, looming grandly against the summer sky, with its hipped roof and dormer windows. An impulse caused her to spring up suddenly and turn her steps in that direction.
"It is less than two miles away," she to the seminary in the morning."

said. "I can go there and back in an hour's time. I may chance to get a glimpse of Leon Ross: then the laugh

will be turned against Kate." She had no hat, and wanted none She went on swiftly, the gentle summer wind tossing the golden curls back from her lovely, childish face. She chose an unfrequented path, leading across the fields. Instead of bringing her to the gate of the Grange, sh found herself under the high wall that enclosed the grounds. Her blue eyes dilated wistfully as she looked around. The odor of countless flowers came to her tantalizingly sweet from the other

side of the wall. "It must be very beautiful in there," she cried, clasping her hands. "I can't go back without one glimpse of this earthly paradise. How I would like to carry a bunch of the roses to Kate!" Millicent was just in the frame of mind to do something rash and des-perate. She dared not enter the grounds by the orthodox way-she might be seen. But a stunted tree grew close to the wall a little further on. Quick as a flash the girl climbed into it and swung herself to the top of the wall. A wilderness of fragrance and bloom met her admiring gaze. There were gravelled walks and gay parterres; beautiful flowers and choice shrubs blossoming everywhere. The odorous wind stole among them gently as an angel's breath. Suddenly Millicent heard the sound of approaching footsteps. Leon Ross was coming down one of the paths directly toward her. She knew him instantly from his resemblance to his portrait, although he was much handsomer and more at-

Millicent's heart gave a great bound. Nearer and nearer he came, carelessly switching off the heads of his choicest flowers with a gold and ebony cane he carried. Another moment and he would be exactly opposite the spot where she stood trembling and palpitating upon the wall. Millicent made a desperate effort to fly, but her head grew dizzy and confused. Somehow, in trying to swing herself back into the tree, she lost her footing and fellob, horror! inside the wall, almost at the feet of the owner of the grounds!

"Bless me, what is all this?" he exclaimed, wonderingly. Then, as his eyes fell on the face of the lovely girl, which flushed and paled so painfully under his gaze, something like the truth broke upon his mind. His eyes fairly glowed for a moment. "Did you come for some flowers?" he asked, politely offering his hand to assist her to rise. "Pray take as many as you

can carry away." Millicent detected the amused twitching of the moustached lip, and flushed hotter than ever. Indignantly declining assistance, she attempted to rise, but immediately fell back with a low moan of pain. "Are you hurt?" Leon Ross asked,

his handsome face growing grave. "I-I-must have sprained my ankle," she said, tears of pain rising in her eyes.

"I am very sorry. You must let me help you," he said, gently.

All grew dark for a few moments. When Millicent came to herself her head was resting upon the broad breast of the master of the Grange. He had

her in his arms, and was striding swiftly toward the house.

"Please put me down," she moaned.

"You cannot walk, poor child," he answered, in the most musical voice that had ever fallen upon her ears. "It would be folly to make the attempt. I shall give you in charge of my house

keeper, Mrs. Blossom."

He bore her lightly up some massive steps into a magnificent hall, and so on to a beautiful room all blue velvet and silver filagree, where, after placing her upon a sumptuous Turkish lounge, he rang for assistance.

The housekeeper came, a pleasantfaced woman of fifty. She was startled at first to find a lovely young girl with a sweet, dimpled face and falling golden curls occupying the apartment that seemed a fitting shrine for such beauty. But her sympathies were instantly en-

listed. "It is not a bad sprain, my dear," she said, after having bathed and bandaged the ankle. "It will soon be

well again." Millicent leaned back among the cushions and closed her eyes. She was alone with the woman in the pretty room, her heart beating deliriously. What would her school friends say when they knew she had actually entered the enchanted castle, and, above all, pillowed her golden head upon the bosom of its handsome master? They would grow green with envy. Her face burned. It was all like a chapter out of one of her favorite romances. If she might only remain here forever, and not awake from the delightful dream! A dainty lunch was brought in upon a silver salver. When Millicent had partaken of it, she started up with a little cry of dismay, for twi-light was already gathering in the

"Is it so late? I must go back to the seminary immediately. I shall be missed and Madam Alboni will be very angry."

Leon Ross had just re-entered the

room. He shook his stately head decisively. "You must not think of such

thing. A sprained ankle is not to be trifled with. You must consent to be my guest for several days to come." Millicent looked up with a troubled glance. She felt her own helplessness Her ankle pained her greatly, and the place seemed an earthly paradise. She was only too happy, and yet an inward voice told her she had better go. "The principal will miss me and be flown to its refuge as a haven of rest, but its doors were closed against her. alarmed," she panted. "At least send some message to let her know where I am. Perhaps she will come for me.'

> back again immediately. -"I want you to talk to me," he said, drawing a chair close to the couch, "and forget all about that odious seminary." Two days went swiftly by. To The paper-hanger ought to succeed. Millicent they seemed like a happy He's stuck on his business.

The young man turned away, a dancing light in his dark eyes; but he came

dream. She was full of impulse and romance, and the handsome face and tender courtliness of the master of the Grange won upon her im-perceptibly. Her heart went out to him in passionate love before she realized her danger.

Mrs. Blossom nursed her very tenderly, but it was Leon Ross who read her poetry by the hour, or held her breathlessly interested in adventures of foreign travel, or talked to ber upon commonplace subjects with a light in his eyes never called there by the topic under discussion.

Millicent wondered that there was no message from the seminary, or that the principal did not come or send for her. But she was too happy and in-necent to trouble her girlish head

greatly about the matter.

"Mr. Ross is very kind to me," she thought, and thrilled to her dainty finger-tips. "What will Kate say, after her idle boast?" At last she was able to walk about. She had no excuse for lingering, and she had noticed a troubled look growing upon the housekeeper's kindly face.
"I am almost well; I shall go back

"So I would, my dear," Mrs. Blossom answered, in a tone that sent a startled flush over the girl's face. "What do you mean—why do you speak like that?" she said, impetuous-

ly, catching her breath.

"You are a simple, innocent child, my dear, or there would be no occasion to ask. The Grange has no mistress, and the world is censorious. Forgive me for speaking so plainly, my dear but it is best that you should go." The blood flowed, back from Millicent's heart in a sudden rush. How blind and besotted she had been! She

saw it all distinctly, now it was too late. "I will not remain here another hour!" she said, impetuously. Leon Ross was away with the carriage. She declined to wait for his return, but fled precipitately from the

house. It seemed a long way back to the seminary, and Millicent almost despaired of ever reaching it, but she struggled on, and sank down exhausted upon the stone steps, too faint to enter Kate Granger happened to pass by, and saw her there. The girl's eyes flashed luridly with jealous hate and

"You!" she hissed, with a scornful toss of her head. "How dare you come among honest people again?" Millicent was too bewildered to comprehend the full significance of her words. "I am suffering, Kate," she said, lifting a piteous look to the dark,

frowning face bending above her. "My ankle is very painful. Will you not forget your unreasonable hatred, and She extended her pale little hands, but the envious girl struck them down

angrily.
"Don't touch me. I shall go straight

to old Bony and tell her you are here." Millicent glanced after her as she darted away, tears blinding her lovely "Why is Kate so cruel to me? Does she know already where I have been?"
Even so. When Millicent set out upon her mad errand after escaping from the school room, Kate had folfowed her at a distance. She witnessed the impulsive girl's fall from her high perch, and also beheld, through a chink in the wall, Leon Ross bearing her senseless form toward the house in his arms. Half maddened with

jealous rage, she ran back to the seminary and gave her own report of what had occurred. Of course it created a sensation The preceptress hastity gathered her frightened flock about her, and deliver ed a solemn lecture two hours long, holding Millicent up as a warning.

Now, after a brief delay, the heavy oaken door creaked upon its hinges, and the principal stood upon the threshold, gazing down at her with a

menacing blow. "What do you want?" she snapped.
"Your forgiveness," Millicent answered, with a stifled sob. "I have been wilful and disobedient, but if you will overlook the past, I promise faithfully to give you less trouble in future."

"Your contrition comes very late in the day. Tell me where you have been." "At the Grange—" "You dare confess it?" burst forth the old lady, furiously. "Go, go instantly! This roof shall not shelter you for one minute."

"Do not be angry with me," pleaded the poor girl. "I sprained my ankle, and could not return before." Madam Alboni pointed to the gate er eves on fire. "Go!" she reiterated. "Never darken this door again!" It was slammed in Millicent's face,

and the key turned, leaving her standing helpless and despairing upon the At length she limped out at the gate, and went slowly and painfully along the high road. Poor child! Where could she go-what was to become of her? She had no mother, and her cold, stern father would never forgive her for being expelled from school. "I was silly to dream of going to the Grange!" she moaned, sinking down by the wayside utterly exhausted.

At that moment a glittering carriage, drawn by spirited horses in silver harness, came dashing along the "Stop, James!" commanded a rich musical voice that Millicent remembered only too well. Looking up, the next instant, she seemed to see through a mist the handsome face of the master of the Grange bending near her own. "My poor child! What in the world

He spoke so teuderly, that, though Millicent tried to shut her heart against him, she broke down and began to sob. "I could remain there no longer You must understand that. And now the principal is very angry, and re fuses to admit me.'

Leon Ross understood all at once.

His brow grew dark, and he muttered

something under his breath.

are you doing here? I fancied you

were safe in Mrs. Blossom's care.'

"Come with me," he said, after a noment spent in thinking, raising her tenderly in his arms and placing her in the carriage. "I will see what can be done for you."

Millicent had no strength to resist.
The horses' heads were turned, and a few minutes later they stood before the seminary gate. Leon entered alone.

The preceptress saw him coming, and

met him at the door, anxious to have

the interview over as quickly as possi-

"Miss Rayne is in the carriage," he said. "I met her near by and brought her back. I hope you will be kind to the child." (To be continued.)

4.0

ever waste valuable time in playing

"My young friend," he said. "do vou

that godless game called poker? "No sir," was the prompt response; only play poker on Sunday, when I have nothing else to do." NUMBER 13.

A Long Look Ahead. They were sitting together in the warm parlor, saying little but thinking much. But lovers do not need to say

much to be companionable. The little clock on the mantel for a considerable time had been the only speaker. It's tick, tick, tick, seemed to say, kiss her, kiss her, kiss her. To the maiden it said leap year, leap year, leap year, and its reiteration of this phase moved the maid to break the silence.

"How funny some people are!" "Funny?"

"Yes, some people who are going to get married."

"Yes, some want to be married in a balloon, some on the middle arch of a bridge, some in a boat, some in a railroad train, some on horseback, some on the edge of a precipice, some down in a coal mine-

"Yes, I have noticed it." "What is their object, I wonder?"

"Marriage, of course."
"But I mean their object in getting married out of the usual way?" "Well, I'll tell you what I think. They get married in this way so that they can tell their children and their grandchildren that they were married n a coal mine, or grandmother and me, children, were married in a bal-

loon '

what?"

"I've been thinking, John." "Yes?" he said, interrogatively. "I've been thinking how funny it would be-" (a pause and a deeper "Well, Bella, you've been thinking

would be if-" "Yes." "If, when the subject of marriage comes up thirty or forty years hence, you could point to me and say, 'Why, children, your grandmother proposed to me on leap year, and we were mar-

"I've been thinking how funny it

ried a few weeks after." John is very busy these days furnishing a nice little cottage, and Bella is superintending the making of her

wedding dress. Weights in the Kitchen. Ten common-sized eggs weighs one

nound. Soft butter the size of an egg weighs one ounce. One pint of coffee A sugar weighs twelve ounces. One quart of sifted flour (well heap-

ed) one pound.

thirteen ounces. Two teacups (well heaped) of coffee A weigh one pound. Two teacups (level) of granulated sugar weigh one pound.

Two teacups of soft butter, wellpacked weigh one pound. One and one-third pints of powdered sugar weigh one pound. Two tablespoons of powdered sugar of flour weigh one ounce.

One teaspoon (well rounded)

butter weighs one ounce. One pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen ounces. Two and one-half teacups (level) of best brown sugar weigh one pound.
One tablespoonful (well-heaped) of granulated coffee A or best brown su-

gar equals one ounce. As a help in the absence of any handy means of weighing, the following rule for measuring will be found very convenient: Miss Parloa says one generous pint of liquid or one pint of finely chopped meat packed solidly weighs one pound,

which it would be very convenient to remember. Teaspoons vary in size, and the new hold about twice as much as an oldfashioned spoon of thirty years ago. A medium-sized teaspoon contains

about a dram.

A Woman Printer. Several notable examples of women in journalism doing good work have been mentioned in this column, and it is now a pleasure to chronicle the fact of a woman conducting a job-printing office and personally superintending all the operations. Some time ago a well-known printer of this city died suddenly, leaving a large family, and a job office with a good yearly designed their substantial superintending the superintending tom as their only support. His widow immediately placed a competent workman in charge, and her daughter, a young girl still in her teens, entered the office as a compositor with a determination to learn the business thoroughly. After a year or so the gentleman in charge determined to start out for himself, and the brave girl immediately took charge of the business and conducted it with remarkable success, and has displayed great heroism in outcoming obstacles.—New Orleans

Picamme.

plete the transfer."

-Chicago Tribune.

Real Estate Movement. "I am sorry to trouble you, Belinda," said the husband as he entered his wife's apartment with a notary public, "but I have just disposed of \$5 acres of western land, and your signature on the deed is necessary to com-"Why do you bother me with it this

morning, Mr. Garside?" came in querulous tones from the depth of a rocksions, the heart and blood vessels being chair in a darkened corner of the room; "a day or two later will do just as well. You know I'm sick this morning engorged with blood. Brown-Sequard considers it fully proved that ing. My nerves are nearly all gone—"
"So is the land, Belinda," exclaimed
Mr. Garside, mournfully, "so is the the expired air, both of man and aniland. It's a river bottom farm, on the grand old Mississippi. There was 200 acres of it day before yesterday; only 85 to-day. Sign right there, Belinda."

A Western Editor's Hardships. The following is a Nebraska editor's explanation for being late: "Our paper is two days late this week, owing to an accident to our press. When we started to run the edition, Wednesday night, as usual, one of the guy-ropes gave way, allowing the forward gilderfluke to fall and break as it struck the flunker-flopper. This, of course, as anyone who knows anything about a press will understand, left the gang-plank with only one slip-slap to support it, which also dropped and broke off the wrapper-chock. This loosened the fluking between the ramrod and the flibber-snatcher, which also caused trouble. . The report that the delay was caused by over indulgence in intoxicating stimulants by ourself is a tissue of falsehoods, the peeled condi-tion of our right eye being caused by going into the hatchway of the press in our anxiety to start it, and pulling the coupling-pin after the slap-bang was broken, which caused the dingus to rise up and welt us in the optic. We expect a brand-new gilder-fluke on this afternoon's train."

General Greely, to win a wager predicts that the hottest days of the coming summer will be July 14, 15 and 16, He can make more money by betting that it will be very cold for Democrats in November.

There are two kinds of local option -the dry and the wet.

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.

No Physic With Our Food.

A Phosphatic Baking Powder Theory that is Dangerous is not Ridiculous. That is rather a dangerous proposition, put forth by the manufacturers of the patented or proprietary articles of food, that their products possess a superior wholesomeness because they contain a drug of some particular medcinal property. Phosphates, alum, lime. arsenic, calomel, etc., have their places as specifies for different diseases, and are invaluable medical remedies, each in its place. They are not cure-alls.

The physician who should prescribe

either calomel, or strychnine or rhu-

barb three times a day to man, woman

and child, sick or well, because either

of such drugs is a well-known remedy for some certain disease, would receive but little honor from the community. No one will controvert this statement; yet we find manufacturers of baking powders claiming superior hygenic virtue for their productions and urging their continuous use because they are alleged to carry the phosphate used in making them (a cheap substitute for cream of tartar, produced from the bones of dead animals) into the food, although well aware, as they must be, of the fact that with the constant use of such article this drug must pass into our systems daily, no matter what may be our physical conditions or requirements, or whether or not we may be suffering from some ailment wherein the use of such drug would be positively detrimental. Both alum and phosphates are useful medicaments in certain diseases; but they should no more be taken indiscriminately day after day and without the prescription of a physician, than arsenic, aconic or calomel; indeed, there are conditions of the spstem, particu-

physician would be loath to permit the One pint of best brown sugar weighs use of lime phosphates even as a med-The fallacy of this claim of the manufacturers of phosphatic baking powders will be apparent to all when the fact, well-known to the physicians, is stated, that in average health and with ordinary food the body gets more phosphates than are required or can be assimilated, as is evidenced by the fact that they are constantly being expelled in the excretions, both solid and liquid; likewise the statement that it is necessary to add phosphates to the baking powder to restore to the flour those which have been lost in the milling, for it is true that fine flour as at present made actually contains a larger percentage of phosphates than the

larly with women, when the prudent

grain of wheat itself. The object of baking powders is not to provide the body with a medicine, but simply to vesiculate or make light the mixture of flour, so as to render it when baked easy of mastication and parfectly digestible. The most celebrated experts in the business have worked for the perfection of an article that should do this mechanically, adding to or taking from the flour nothing, nor in any way effecting a change in its properties or constituents. When this has been done the perfect leavening agent has been discovered. The manufacturers of the Royal Baking Powder have succeeded in this so far as to make a leavening agent that vesiculates and raises the loaf most perfectly, and without changing the properties of the flour, while the residuum from it has been reduced to a minimum. The acid employed, however, to produce this result is not phosphatic, but the acid highly refined cream of tartar, which the health authorities agree, renders that powder perfectly pure and more reliable and healthful than any other. The recent official tests show, on the other hand, that the best phosphatic baking pow-

der makers can do is to produce an article that is one-third or more residuum or impurity. We want our food pure; especially do we not wish to take alum, lime and phosphates with it at the dictum of manufacturers who may find it cheap-

er to claim a virtue for the impurities

than to remove them.

A Human Breath. Professor Brown-Sequard has recently been making experiments to de-termine whether the human breath was capable of producing any poisonous effects. From the condensed watery vapor of the expired air he obtained a poisonous liquid, which, when injected under the skin of rabbits, produced almost immediate death. He ascertained that this poison was an alkaloid, and not a microbe. The rabits thus injected died without convul-

mals, contains a volatile poisonous principle which is much more deleterious than carbonic acid. The Professional Inventor. Under the heading of "A Hint to In-

ventors," the facetious editor of Texas

Siftings gives the following dialogue,

which is, in a measure, characteristic of a class of inventors:
First Yankee: "What puts you in such a good humor this morning?" Second Yankee: "I've just got my patent for my new patent ink eraser. wouldn't take \$50,000 for it." "Did you get a patent last year for inventing an indelible ink?" "I did, and I sold it for \$30,000, and now I've invented an eraser that will even remove writing done with my own in-delible ink." "What are you going at next?" "I'm going to invent another indelible ink that can't be erased with my new ink eraser. I tell you, there is money in this patent business if you go at it right."

French's Hotel, on Park row, New York City, paying \$630,000 for the site. He will erect the finest newspaper building in America for the New York World. Miss Emma C. White, of Crawfords-

Joseph Pulitzer has purchased

ville. Ind., believes that she cannot live long, as she is suffering with consumption, and she has therefore ordered her tombstone and is superintending its erection in the cemeterv. "Women feels where men thinks."

says an unidentified writer. "Yes, and that's what makes him bald," says the experienced editor of the Richmond,

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 com-

mittees. 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 delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from each congressional 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 busi ness, 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 Berrien Springs, on WEDNESDAY, THE 2D OF MAY,

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 1886, as follows:

Daimbridge	••••••	
Benton	983	33
Berrien		12
Hagar	209	
Lincoln		10
Oronoko	469	16
Royalton		
Sodus	234	8
Pipestone	212	
St. Joseph	748	25
Watervliet	510	17
	SECOND DISTRICT	
Niles townshi	p338	11
Niles City, Is:	Ward370	12
ee ee 20	. "211	7
" " 30		8
" " 4t		S
Ohileani-	170	

Vote

No. Delegates.

Chiraming 295
Galien 295
Lake 272
New Buffalo 265
262 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. Gollyer, 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.

Republican District Convention. A Republican convention for the Fourth congressional district will be held at the court house in Kalamazoo on Monday, May 7, 1888, at one o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing two delegates to the National republican convention and two alternates, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the convention. Each county in the district will be entitled to the same number of delegates as to the Republican state convention.

Dated, April 10, 1888. L. C. Fyff J. O. BECRAFT, GEO. A. B. COOKE, C. L. EATON, GEO. M. BUCK,

This is a large country but it is getting pretty well filled up with large sized booms that keep growing.

The great current of emigration that was flowing to California last fall is returning, not quite so rapidly as it went. Many of the members are not very good walkers, and the process is quite slow.

Many of the country men who voted for Cleveland in 1884 because they wanted a change and were going to have the surplus distributed through the channels of trade are doubtless well pleased with the fact that the surplus has doubled during the Cleveland administration and will stand ready to make another like attempt at reduction of that great bugbear to democracy.

migrants have arrived in New York within three days, every one of them hastening to get away from British free trade to protection America. That's a pretty big object lesson.

The Inter Ocean of Saturday contains a minute account of the Battle of Boonesville, of June 28, 1862, by Gen. Phil Sheridan, giving an account of the leading part taken by Gen., then Major, Russell A. Alger, of the Second

Ohio is doing what she can to boom John Sherman and about half of the other northern states have each a "favorite son" who is being crowded to the front. If a multiplicity of candidates may be taken as an indication the Republican prospect is much better this year than usual.

Chicago Tribune has its readers as wild over the problem, "If a hen and a half lay an egg and a half in a day and a half how many eggs will six hens lay in seven days?" as they were over the old 13, 15, 14, puzzle blocks. The peculiarity of it all is the plain demonstration of the old adage that figures will not lie. There are about as many different solutions given as there are correspondents, and all know theirs to be the correct one.

The Detroit Tribune remarks that: The Republicans of Michigan indorse the temperance legislation of the last Legislature by a large majority and Republican conventions should bear that fact in mind." Luckily the Republican State Convention that will construct the party platform will not be held until after it is seen what the Supreme Court indorses by a large majority. The Republican party will do well to declare plainly in favor of effective temperance laws for the future, with which the platform will alone have to deal, and let the dead past bury its dead. The Republican Convention will have plenty of legitimate business to attend to in getting votes, without puffing anybody's past pets.—State Republican.

The Washington correspondent of the Detroit Tribune makes the following comment upon the speech of Hon. J. C. Burrows on the Mills tariff bill,

delivered Tuesday:

WASHINGTON, April 24.—Every seat in the galleries of the house was occupied when Congressman Burrows began his speech. There were few vacant seats on the Republican side of the chamber, and more than two-thirds of the Democrats were interested listeners. Besides this, a great many senators were on the floor. Mr. Burrows is regarded by nearly all as the most powerful speaker on the Republican side of the house. He has a magnificent voice and has the ability to express his views in that impassioned manner which is so effective in a debate of this character. He spoke for an hour and forty minutes. Throughout the whole time he had the undivided attention of his audience and never for a moment was he dull or uninteresting. Each sentence was well turned and each word struck home. His speech was the speech of the session thus far and is the general topic of conversation tonight. Even Democrats who disagree with his views openly acknowledge that his speech was a brilliant one and one full of cold

OWING to the inclemency of the weather to-day, business is so stagnant that I find ample time to direct a short communication to you and inform you that the Owosso B. M. A. is still wide awake and full of energy and enthusiasm, being ever on the elert and keeping an eye open on any-thing good for the prosperity and welfare of our city. And in order to demonstrate to you the truth of this statement, I will inform you of the good accomplished in the line of improvements within the last six weeks: We have secured a steam granite and marble works; also a distributing office and repair shop of the Groton Bridge Manufacturing Co., of New York, for their western trade. This is quite an extensive concern, manufacturing wrought iron bridges, traction and portable engines grain separators, clover machines, buhr stone feed mills, spoke machines, etc. We have also secured a canning factory, for the canning of fruits and all kinds of vegeta-We have just secured a cart and buggy factory, the firm agreeing to turn out at least 3,000 carts and buggies the first year. All this has been accomplished within six weeks, and will prove quite an extensive addition to our already established manufacturing enterprises. The new enterprises are to be attributed wholly to the energy and labor of the B. M. A., together with the co-operation of our Common Council.

The above is an extract from a letter from the Secretary of the Owosso Business Men's Association to the Grand Rapids Tradesman. The part taken by the Common Council is to appropriate funds for the payment of bonus money and expenses of the association, which gives the association a great amount of courage to work upon. The consequence is that Owosso is growing as rapidly as any other town in Michigan, a thoroughly healthful growth, as is shown by this communication.

A cyclone has struck the Democratic party in Georgia. Sam Small and Sam Jones have started the third party Prohibition movement in that state and are working it for all they are worth. The remark of a prominent Democrat of Atlanta fully describes the situation. He says:

"Sam Small has played sure enough hell this time." The campaign opened up by Sam Small, Sam Jones, and their colleagues has developed wonderful strength. Men whose Democracy has never been questioned, a re found in the van of the ight. The Democratic leaders have given the alarm, and everything that can possibly be done will be done t check the growth of this third part

"The great danger," continued the speaker whose forcible, if not wholly elegant, remark is quoted above, "is this: Of course this whole thing is being run in the interest of the Republican party. We all see that, and a shrewd scheme it is. To split the white vote means a big fight, and a big fight means that the negro vote will be polled and will be counted. Now the Republicans care nothing about carrying the State either for the Presidential ticket, or for the State ticket. They are after Congressmen. They know that no less than six of the ten Congressional districts have undoubted negro majorities, and they are calculating on carrying these with the aid of the Prohibitionists."

"Is there any danger?" "Danger? Why of course there is It will be the easiest thing in the world for them to do if they go at it right, and those fellows are schemers. let me tell you. You don't catch Buck or Bullock napping. They will work the prohibition racket for all there is in it, and by judicious nominations in the Congressional districts will capture

Three thousand seven hundred im. | means the polling of a full white and nigrants have arrived in New York | colored vote. Such fights have always resulted in the counting of all the votes cast, and that means Republican yictory. I tell you there is danger

Their Expectation.

WASHINGTON, April 24.—The Democratic papers announce that a part of their campaign this year will be directed to the capture of the Senate. As the case stands now with Barbour, of Virginia, elected to succeed Riddleberger, and supposing that there are no other changes, the next Senate will be a tie, and with a Democratic Vice President that party would control the upper house of Congress. But the Democrats don't propose to be satisfied with this. They are hoping to capture the Legislature of Oregon, to be elected in June, and choose the successor to Senator Dolph, whose term expires next March. Michigan is another State to which they are looking with hopes born of Postmaster General Dickinson. The only State in which they believe it possible for them to lose a Senator is in New Jersey, and on that contingency they are speculating auxiously. Some recent movements in that State prove that the administration is trying to conciliate Senator McPherson and unite the Democratic factions.

State Items.

Coldwater schools closed by measles. Talk of a sewing machine company locating in Port Huron.

Flowing wells are becoming fashionable at Harbor Springs.

Rabbits have been seriously damaging pear trees in the vicinity of Saline. East Saginaw is to have a new paper

There have been 151 days of snow at Vulean in the U.P.

A calf with a dog's head is Hanover's latest contribution to the world's stock of freaks.

On an average Kent county courts have granted one divorce every four days for the past 21 years.

On what is known as the McDonald marsh, south of Bangor, there will be planted this spring 150 acres of onions. Owosso has just raised \$3,000 to secure the establishment of a canning

A new paper is soon to be started in Allegan county. The county has

works there.

The proposed improvements for this year at the state soldiers' home will cost \$6,000.

Martin Davis, of East Tawas, was scalded to death by falling into a brine vat in Oscoda, Friday night. Kalamazoo Railroad Velocipede &

Car Co., have received order for 100 velocipedes from Australia. Wert Haybarger, of Sturgis, paid \$165 for an evening's sport his dog had

been having with a neighbor's sheep

and then killed the dog. John Mapes, counterfeiter, gets three years by the decision of the Judge of the United States court, at Grand Rapids.

Motto of graduating class at Chesan ing was PxPd WxWd. It requires a graduate to think of such profound

The editor of the Fenton Independent thinks a man who will dehorn his cattle ought to be de-eared himself .-Detroit Journal.

T. J. Foster, aged S1 years, who has been in the boot and shoe trade at Dowagiac for 40 years, died suddenly Sunday morning.

come a law the Michigan military academy will have 10 regular army officers upon its list of instructors. A colored man up in Isabella county, who is fifty-two years old, has a

Under a bill that is likely to be

17 year old white girl for a wife. The taste of some of these colored people is beyond mortal comprehension. Messrs. Chestnut and Bel, of Hillsdale, have their offices together. A chestnut bell would seem to be an

appropriate sign for 'em.-Detroit A farmer named Glaze gets \$350 out of George Rohrer, Three Rivers saloonkeeper, because his barn was burned by a fellow who is believed to have

been drunk upon Rohrer's whisky. It is claimed that the climate is so healthful at Elk Rapids that they have to import a dead man once a year in order not to forget how a funeral

should be conducted.—Detroit Journal. In 1869 a man named Rooker came to Sturgis with \$100,000, which he had made in fortunate oil speculations in Pennsylvania. Last week he sold his farm for less than \$6,000-and that is the last of his fortune.

Several Marshall saloonkeepers have bought \$25 government licenses, and act as if they proposed to stay in the firewater trade after May 1, in spite of the binding restrictions on red noses that have been voted by the county.

The Bay county supervisors paid themselves for one day more than the law allows for extra sessions, and the citizens' committee of Bay City proposes to arrest every man of them on criminal charges. If this matter of arresting supervisors gets around to arresting them for drawing pay and doing nothing, the courts will be busy for a long time.—Detroit Journal.

When Albert Jackson was arrested at Lansing, Saturday afternoon, on a charge of stealing \$35, he didn't like it and breaking away from the officer ran down to the Grand river and plunged in. The officer followed and stood on the bank felt for the young for the poor fellow ior a few moments when he came paddling back, and with chattering teeth said, "T-t-take, m-me; stoo cold."—Detroit News.

Frank Palmer, one of the proprietors of the corner market, has a full-blooded Cheshire sow whose prolificacy must certainly beat the record. Last Friday she dropped a litter of 22 pigs. Her first litter numbered 18, the second 19, the third 18 and the fourth and last, before mentioned, 22, making a grand total of 77 young porkers within a period of two years. It's about time some of our exchanges quit cackling over "big eggs laid on our table" and tried something new, or else go to the foot.—Reading Telephone.

Uncle Sam is a very exact bookkeeper. A draft of one cent was received by the Treasury authorities the the Congressional districts will capture other day in payment of a balance at least six Congressmen from Georgia. A fight on the prohibition question port, Conn.

HUDSON'S BAY PEOPLE.

Family Life of the Eskimo Who Dwell

Near the Great Inland Ocean. In the summer each family has its own home, but in winter two or more families live together for the sake of increased warmth and economy of fuel. The summer residence is a tent made of sealskins with the hair scraped off, giving much the appearance of yellowish parchment, which is stretched over poles of driftwood arranged in the ordinary cone shape. The door always faces toward the water by whose side they are camped, and at the opposite side of the tent is the bed, composed of moss covered with sealskin. As they sleep with head pointing doorward, they necessarily lie down hill, owing to the natural slope of the land toward the shore. This does not seem either a comfortable or healthy position, but apparently they are none the worse for it. On either side of the doorway is their larder, consisting of exceedingly repulsive looking piles of seal meat and blubber, which give forth an odor that Samson himself, with his hair at its longest, could hardly wrestle with successfully, so overwhelming is its strength. The winter habitations are made entirely of snow, and are generally built

drift that accumulates there. The builders begin by marking out on the snow a circle about fifteen feet in diameter, which represents the inner side of the walls, and with a saw or long bladed knife they cut out blocks of snow, from three to six feet long by a foot thick and high, from inside the circle they have marked; then, placing the blocks around the circle, they carry the walls up spir ally (not in tiers), until they meet in a keystone above, at a distance of about nine feet from the excavated level of the floor. The result is, except, of course, as to color, the production of a gigantic bee hive, over the door or in the center of the roof of which is set a big block of fresh water ice to serve the purpose of a window in lighting an interior that, although stainless white at first, is soon blackened by the ever smoking, evil smelling lamps the inmates use.

under the sheltering lee of a rock, in the

The furniture of these human hives is very simple, as may be readily supposed. It consists of a bed place or divan along the side of the "igloo," opposite the door, and two fireplaces, one on either hand as you enter. These are made of firmly packed snow, and raised about three feet above the floor, the divan having its outer edge faced with a pole to prevent it from crumbling away when used as a seat in the day time. The beds are made up in the following manner; First, a layer of moss spread over the snow; next, a layer of sealskins; then a layer of bear or deerskins, and finally the sleeping bags, which resemble exaggerated pillowslips, only that fur takes the place of linen, and the fur is double, so that there may be hair both inside and outside. Into these bags, of which each adult has one, the Eskimo, stripped to the bare buff, creeps for the night, and sleeps very comfortably. Up to the age of 10 the children share their

parents' bag; after that they are promoted to having one of their own. Their fires are nothing more than lamps rudely fashioned out of soapstone, and so arranged as to be self-supplying, a mass of blubber being hung in such close proximity to the flame that the fat is converted into oil, which, dripping into the bowl below, is consumed by means of a moss wick. As the lamp has no chimney, and both oil and wick are of the poorest, the result is the reverse of brilliant, neither light nor heat being obtained in what we would consider a satisfactory quantity. Just above the lamps a sealskin is stretched to prevent the heat thawing the roof away, a precaution that seems hardly necessary, seeing that the ordinary temperature of these snow huts is 27 degs. at the roof and 24 degs. at the level of the beds; in

other words, from 5 to 8 degs. below freezing point. In order to keep out as much cold as possible, the doorways are very low and narrow, a fact which explains the curious phrase with which the hosts speed their parting guests, namely: FTabourke aperniak in atit"-that is: "Good-by; don't bump your head."-J. Macdonald Oxley in American Magazine.

NEW DISCOVERIES IN CHEMISTRY. Chemical Reproductions of the Valuable

Principles in Natural Products. It will be a long time before the farmer finds himself supplanted by the chemical laboratory in the production of such commodities as sugar, tea, alcohol, drugs and dye stuffs, though sanguine chemists tell us that the recent triumphs of their science indicate the probability that these and other articles will some day be profitably produced from purely inorganic materials. Synthetic chemistry, or the forming of compounds by recombina-tions of chemical elements, is making steady progress, and has already affected

Mr. Robert Hugh Mills, in a recent lecture, called attention to the fact that the cultivation of madder has been almost destroyed by the chemical discovery that its identical coloring matter can be cheaply produced from coal tar. The production of indigo is also threatened by an artificial production which the chemists have discovered. A while ago it was found that the cinchona tree could be profitably planted in India, and a fine new field of industry was believed to have opened for the farmers of that country. chemists, however, have been at work upon the synthesis of quinine, and their researches have advanced so far that the prediction is now confidently made that the manufacture of the principle of quinine will soon be a commercial success, and that cinchona planting will become a thing of the past. These chemical reproductions of the valuable principles inherent in natural products are often easier to handle and utilize than the products from which they have hitherto been derived, and thus the tendency of manufactures is to substitute artificial for

natural sources of supply.

The problem of sugar making from inorganic materials has engaged some chemists for a number of years. The synthesis of glucose by Fischer and Tafel is said to promise an ample supply of this commodity without the aid of grapes or starch. Two years ago some German chemists announced that they had produced saccharose, the equivalent of cane sugar, by passing an electric current through a mixture of starch, sulphuric acid and water. Nothing has yet been heard of the commercial value of this new product, and there is no reason to think it will prove a dangerous rival to the sweets we derive from the cane and the beet. Some sugar growers, however, have been prophesying for years that something would happen to ruin the sugar industry, and their alarm receives a fresh impetus at every new discovery like that of Remsen's saccharine, an exceedingly sweet article produced from coal tar. The day may come when processes of sugar making by the use of inorganic materials will seriously affect the sugar planter, but there is no reason as yet to believe that his industry will soon be imperiled.

Legislation has intervened in some places to protect the dairy farmer against oleomargarine, even where this product is honestly sold as artificial butter. It is not to be expected that in many cases where science supplies us with a desirable substitute for any product, the law can be successfully invoked to keep the world from reaping the benefit of increasing knowledge. Future discoveries may compel the farmer to cease raising some produce by which he has thrived, or to change and improve his methods of agriculture; but it is certain that the tillers of soil will continue to supply the chief resources of food and apparel.—New

Verifying an Old Legend. Readers of the saga of the Burned Njal, translated by Sir George Dasent, cannot have forgotten the terrible conclusion, the burning of old Njal's house with all his family. This deed was almost the last of a series of man slayings, the result of an Icelandic vendetta or blood feud. The date was about the time of the conversion of Iceland to Christianity. that conversion having been rather incomplete so far. Now people have often

asked whether this event so renowned in history, ever took place. According to Nature, a member of the Icelandic Archæological Society has excavated the site assigned to Bergthorsholl, Njal's house, by tradition. He found at a certain depth the ashes of a burned house and also some curious lumps of a fatty itials. substance. Being analyzed, these proved to be skyr, a kind of buttermilk, apparently, which had undergone the action of fire. Now the saga expressly says that unable to feed himself. Your Sulphur pailfuls of skyr were thrown by the Bitters cured him, and I am truly women of the house on the fire in the thankful to say they are an honest attempt to extinguish it. This confirmamedicine. Mrs. W. H. CARLETON, wife tion is very curious, if not, perhaps, very of Deacon Carleton, First Baptist Church, Winchester, Mass.

Paying Children for Everything. Three young ladies were walking down Woodward avenue the other day, the damsel in the middle talking volubly in a very audible tone. She said:

cogent.—London Daily News.

"Why, they are paid for everything. They got \$100 each for not having their ears pierced; \$100 each for not becoming engaged until they are 21, and when the rest of the family went abroad and didn't take —, she cried and got \$100. It's \$100 for this and a \$100 for that all the ime. Then there is their brother. He's delicate, you know, and he gets \$1 a day for not eating dessert, \$1 a day for going to bed at 9 o'clock and when he is sick he gets \$2 a day for taking his medicine. And spend money! Why, girls, it's just awful! They spend more in " and they passed out of ear shot .-Detroit Free Press. Mules That Carry a Ton.

keys loaded with iron for the improvenent of the street railway. The iron was tied across the donkeys' backs the long way, and the weight would have been considered a good load for two horses in America. It is not uncommor to see a donkey carrying a load of railroad bars weighing 2,000 pounds, and a ton is not a small wagon load in most countries.—Cor. Philadelphia Times. An Alaskan Winter Day. The shortest days are passed, and we will now see old Sol's shining face a few minutes longer each day. On the 22d

the sun rose at 8:40 a.m., hugged close

At Genoa I saw a train of a dozen don-

to the top of the peaks crowning Douglas island, disappeared from sight at 1:10 p. m. behind a tall peak, came out again at 1:40 p. m. and then finally set at 3:30 At 3:40 darkness sets in and lamps are lighted.—Alaska Free Press. Marriage in Great Britain, Britain seems to have arrived at a point of her civilization similar to that reached years ago by France, when the increase of native population begins diminishing. That is shown by the rapid decrease of the number of marriages. In 1853 there

habitants; in 1885 there were only 14.4, and in 1886 only 14.1 to 1,000.—Foreign Life Insurance Statistics. Statistics of the life insurances show that there are now \$20,000 policies in this country, representing an aggregate insurance of \$2,100,000,000. During the past year more than \$400,000,000 of new insurance was written, and more than \$70,000,000 distributed among policy

holders in death, endowment and divi-

dend payments.-New York Evening

were 17.9 marriages to every 1,000 in-

Workers in Copper. Though workers in copper seldom suffer any ill health from their work, yet the particles of the mineral enter their system so as to completely saturate them in process of time. Some old coppersmiths have had their hair turn green in stead of gray, and their bones have been found green after death.—Chicago News.

Utah Mother (to daughter)-You will probably meet young Mr. Brigham at the ball to-night, dear.

Daughter—Yes, mamma. Utah Mother-And you must be as pleasant as possible. Mr. Brigham is the most desirable parti of the season; he has only one wife, you know.—The Epoch.

Russia's National Hymn.

The Russian national anthem, "God Protect the Czar," was first performed at the Grand theatre, Moscow, in December, 1833. Previous to this there had been no national hymn in Russia, and the czars usually contented themselves with "God Save the King."-Detroit Free Press.

A Distinguished Clergyman's Testi-Rev. R. M. Pickens, President of the Methodist Protestant Church of South Carolina, writes from Greenville:

"About four years ago I was attacked with what the physicians pronounced with what the physicians pronounced neuralgic rheumatism, accompanied with erysipelas. My appetite failed me entirely, and I had an intermitting pulse and very irregular pulsations of the heart. A terrible pain soon came into my chest and shoulders, and I became so helpless that I could attend to no business at all. The pains were movable, and would sometimes pass from one part of my body to another. Finally the erysipelus broke out on my left hand and arm, and produced much swelling. I was for eighteen months afflicted in this way, and of course used a great many kinds of medicines, but nothing gave me relief. Friends finally persuaded me to try Swift's Specific I noticed a decided improvement while taking the first bottle. I continued its use until I had taken about one dozen bottles, when I found myself sound and well again, with no sign of disease left except a stiffness in my hand, a result of the erysipelas. While taking the medicine I gained on an average two pounds of flesh per week. I think S. S S. a valuable medicine, and I frequently recommend it to my friends." Write to the SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Atlanta, Ga., for a Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases, mailed free to anyone."

PHACTS AND PHYSIC. General S. C. Armstrong says it is easier to make a Christian of the Indian than to overcome his prejudice against manual labor.

A Dress maker's Experience. DEAR SIR:-As Mr. Hinman, the druggist, told you I am a great friend of your remedy. I have used it at intervals during the the past twelve years. It carried me safely through the critical period of change of life without a single sick day, and it did great things for me in many ways. I always recommend it where I see a case that needs it. It always does splendidly, often accomplishing more than you have ever claimed for it and more than any one would readily believe who did not personally know the cases.

I now consider myself well, but I work hard at my business-dressmak ing-and when I am tired and nervous a small dose of Zoa-Phora quiets and rests me. I always have it in my house. Yours truly, MRS. MARY C. CHANDLER,

Battle Creek, Mich., Feb. 20, 1886. To H. G. Coleman, Secretary. N. B.—It is equally good at all times Denver is to have a cable street-car

Pains in small of the back indicate a diseased condition of the Liver or kidneys, which may be easily re-

moved by the use of Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm. \$1.00 per Why don't you use Johnston's Kid ney Cure? Only \$1.00 per quart bottles, at W. F. Runner's,

Sam Small intends to start a Prohi-

uition paper in Washington, where he

Iowa Republicans are organizing When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, The best on earth, can truly be said of When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents. Sold by W. F. Runner.

SENT FREE charming photographs for family entertainment to those who order of a druggest one bottle of "JUVEEN," 25c, and who may the cartester of the second who A free and easy expectoration is roduced by a few doses of Dr. J. H. McLean's Tar Wine Lung Balm, in all cases of hoarseness, or sore throat or difficulty of breathing. 1m3

For Over Three Months

Violet inks have vanished from

The Postmaster.

Winchester, Mass., says: I am personally acquainted with Mr. and Mrs.

Carleton, and was astonished at the

remarkable effects of your Sulphur

Bitters in curing their son, and its

large sale is undoubtedly due to the

fact that it is an honest medicine. I

know of many others who have been

cured by its use, and I no not think

too much can be said in its praise.

A woman is never prettier than she

the condition of the liver and kidneys.

The ills of life makes but little im-

pression on those whose digestion is

good. You can regulate your liver and

kidneys with Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver

and Kidney Balm. \$1 per bottle. 1m3

The highest recorded price for a

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

Bucklen's Armen Salve.

The use of the finger bowl steadily

The best salve in the world for Cuts,

Bruses, Sores. Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands,

Chilblains Corns, and all skin Erup-

tion, and positively cures Piles, or no

pay required. It is guaranteed to

give perfect satisfaction, or money re-

funded. Price 25 cents per box. For

Some of us starve on what others

Dr. J. H. McLean's Strengthening

Cordial and Blood Purifier, by its vital

izing properties, will brighten pale

cheeks, and transform a pale, hag-

gard, dispirited woman into one of

sparkling health and beauty. \$1.00

The career of the spring chicken is

People ask what is good for a cough

or a cold, the mistake many make is

in letting it run too long. Dr. Bige-

low's Cough Cure, contains the good

qualities of all the best cough rem-

edies without the defects of any of

them. A safe and speedy remedy for

coughs, colds and all throat and lung

troubles. Sold by W. F. Runner, in 50

cent and \$1 bottles. Healing to the

lungs. Safe and pleasant for children

Uneasy lies the head that doesn't

Most everything in this world is full

of deception. Few things are what

they seem, but the results for Dr.

Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all

cures dyspepsia and all stomch, liver,

kidney and bladder troubles. It is a

perfect tonic, appeliser, blo malaifier,

sure cure for ague and od pur dis-

Most men look out for number one

Most women look out for number two

A Woman's Discovery:-2

"Another wonderful discovery has

oeen madé, and that, too, by a lady in

this county. Disease fustened its

clutches upon her and for seven years

she withstood its severest tests, but

her vital organs were undermined and

death seemed imminent. For three

months she coughed insessantly and

could not sleep. She bought of us a

bottle of Dr. King's new Discovery for

Comsumption and was so much reliev-

ed on taking first dose that she slept all

night, and with one bottle has been miraculously cured Hername is Mrs. Luther Lutz." Thus writes W. C. Hamrick & Co., of Shelby, N. C.—Get a

free trial bottle at W. H. Keeler's Drug

New clothes look the best, but they

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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.

A sin always seems the most enor

mous when some one else commits it.

The Verdict Unanimous -2

W. D. Sult, Druggist, Bippus, Ind.

testifies: "I can recommend Electric

Bitters as the very best remedy. Every

case. One man took six bottles, and

was cured of rheumatism of six years standing." Abraham Hare, druggist, Bellville, Ohio, afirms: "The

best selling medicine I have ever han-

dled in my 20 years' experience, is Electric Bitters." Thousands of others

have added their testimony, so that

the verdict is unanimous that Electric

Bitters do cure all diseases of the liv-

er, kidneys or blood. Only a half dol-

It is easy to convince one's self there

Interesting Facts.

the most common cause of disease, Their influence on the body is wonder-

ful. Shame flushes the palest and fear

blanches the rosiest cheek and whitens

the blackest hair in the night. Worry

causes dyspepsia and hastens old age.

Terror or excitement often causes in-

stant death, etc. Dr. Miles Restora-

tive Nervine removes the effects of

worry or overwork, alcoholic excess,

morphine habit, nervousness, dyspepsia,

sleeplessness, headache, neuralgia and

nervous prostration. Sold by W. H.

The elevator boy has much experi-

Symptoms of Heart Disease.

Diseased hearts are as common as

diseased lungs, kidneys or stomach,

but far less understood. The symptoms

are shortness of breath, when sweep

ing, etc., offression in the chest, faint

weak or hungry spells, dreaming, pain

or tenderness in the side, swelling feet,

dropsy, etc. The unnatural circulation

of the blood in the lungs, stomach,

kidneys, liver and brain causes other

symptoms. The only reliable remedy

for the heart yet discovered is Dr.

Miles's New Cure. Try it and be convinced. Sold by W. H. Keeler. 2

ence in the ups and downs of life.

Changes in the brain and nerves are

lar a bottle at Keeler's Drug Store.

is no sin in doing what profits us.

bottle sold has given relief in every

are the most uncomfortable.

—at the shoe stores.

eases, Price 50 cents, of W.F. Run-

wear the Chief Justiceship Crown and

brief. It never lasts longer than till

Sale by W. H. Keeler.

grow rich on.

necks tweak.

Yours truly, GEO. P. BROWN, P. M.

fashionable writing desks.

wants to be.

increases.

mail the outside wrapper to HAMILTON CHEMICAL CO., P. O. Box 1863, New York. JUNEAN is the recipe of the greatest specialist living for constipation and indigestion. A bride furnishes household linen TO ADVERTISERS,—Lowest Rates for advertising in 1000 good newspapers sent free Address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 14 Sprice St., N. Y. and has it marked with her own in-

my son suffered night and day with rheumatism: so much so that he was

SALE OF Valuable Horses, MAY 8, 1888.

On Tuesday, May 8, the entire stud of horses left by the late Jacob F. Studebaker will be sold at auction at his late home, Sunnyside Farm, South Bend, Indiana. There are about fifty horses comprising stallions, including the celebrated Gov. Tilden, geld-Happiness depends very much on ings, brood mares, grade, Normans, colts, carriage teams roadsters, Shetland ponies, etc. There will also be sold, carriages, sulkies, harness and Stradivarius violin is said to be \$5,000. everything pertaining to a Indigestion depends from a partial first class breeding farm. Terms, six months with ap-

> sent on application. Enquiries may be addressed to J. M. STUDEBAKER, Executor

proved security. Catalogue

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Dest Cough Syrup, Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. SOUTH BEND, IND. For Sale!

learing. [L. S.] (A truecopy.)

Estate of George G. Rough.

First publication, April 21, 1888.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Bernen,—18

At a session of the Probate Court for said Conny, theid at the Probate Office, in the village of Bernen, the prings," on the eighteenth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. Present, David E. Hinman, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of George G. Rough, deceased.

In the inatter of the estate of George 6, Rough, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, only verified, of Stephen Arrivy and Peter Womer, praying that they may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased as in the said petition described.
Thereupon it is ordered that Tuesday, the 221 day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenous, he assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and abow cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioners give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said count, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

L.S.1 DAVID E. HINMAN,

Last publication, May 17, 1888.

и PISOSSEURE FOR

W CONSTUMBATON

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.

Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe Piso's Cure

for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Eden-ton, N. C., April 23, 1857.

The BEST Cough Medi-

cine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection.

By all druggists. 25c.

DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate

FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

AND PRICES TO SUIT.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED To.

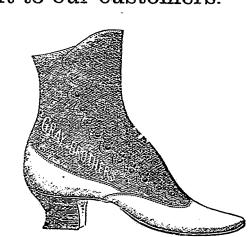
LOOK FOR

AROUND THE CORNER. When you are in want of

Pure Drugs and Pat. Medicines,

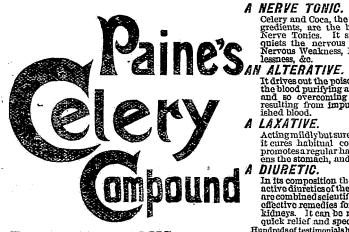
Blank Books and Stationery.

To every person who purchases \$5 worth of goods at our store at one time we will give the choice of a beautiful Oil Painting, 19x24 inches in size, with gilt frame. This is no lottery, but a gift to our customers.



We have the best \$2 Shoe in Berrien County, and one for \$1.50 that for style, finish and quality will astonish you. Call and see for yourselves.

> W. L. HOGUE & CO., BUCHANAN, MICH.



For The NERVOUS The DEBILITATED The AGED.

It drives out the poisonous humors of the blood purifying and enriching it, and so overcoming those diseases resulting from impure or impover-ished blood. A LAXATIVE. Acting mildly but surely on the bowels it cures habitual constipation, and promotes a regular habit. Its trengthens the stomach, and aids digestion.

In its composition the best and most active directics of the Materia Medica are combined scientifically with other effective remedies for diseases of the kidneys. It can be relied on to give quick relief and speedy cure. Hundredsof testimonials have been received from persons who have used this remedy with remarkable benefit. Send for circulars, giving full particulars. Price \$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop's

FRENCH COACH HORSES.

DIURETIC.



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 26, 1888.

Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich., as second-class matter. And the comparison of the comp

W. TRENBETH.

THE TAILOR.

Has just received the finest stock of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Spring Goods

For Gentlemen's Wear,

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

An Inspection is Solicited.

Buchanan Markets. Hay-\$5 @ \$12 per ton. Butter-18c. Eggs-10c. Lard-8c. Potatoes-1.00. Onions-\$1.00. Salt, retail-Sall Flour--\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl. Honey-16.

Live poultry-4@6c. Wheat-82@84c. Oats -35. Corn-firm, 50c. Beaus-\$2.60. Clover seed-\$3.70 Timothy Seed, selling-\$3.00. Buckwheat flour-\$3.00.

Dressed pork-\$6.00 per cwt. Wedding Present.

So long as this notice appears in this place, the publisher of the RECORD will make a wedding present of THE BUCHANAN RECORD one year to any couple who marry and settle in Berrien county, the only requirement being that they apply for it within three months after their marriage. The same will be extended to those who are married within this county and go elsewhere to live, but such will be required to subscribe for one year, upon making application. That is, by paying the price of one year they will be given credit for two years and receive the RECORD that time.

Republican Caucus.

A Republicaan Caucus will be held at the Engine House, in the Village of Buchanan, Saturday afternoon, April 28, at 2:30 o'clock, for the selection of 21 delegates to attend the county convention, to be held in Berrien Springs May 2, and for such other business as may properly come before the Caucus. L. P. ALEXANDER, Com.

A. A. WORTHINGTON,). Assessor's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment of and for the Village of Buchanan for the year 1888, is completed and that on Monday, the 14th day of May, 1888, between the hours of 8 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M., I, the assessor of said Village, and two members of the Common Council of the said village of Buchanan, appointed for that purpose, will, at my office in Rough's Block in said village of Buchanan, review said assessment roll,

LORENZO P. ALEXANDER. Assessor of the village of Buchanan. Dated April 25, 1888.

and persons feeling themselves aggriev-

THE Niles Star editor has been having a spell of sickness.

REGULAR meeting of the Common Council tomorrow (Friday) evening.

HANG on to the parlor stove and those under clothes a while longer.

THERE is a case of measles on Fourth street.

UNDER THE LAURELS, in Rough's

Opera House, Tuesday evening, May 1. THE river steamer May Graham is on duty on the old route.

DR. ELSIE ANDERSON will be in her office, in Buchanan, next Wednesday,

Political conventions and caucuses will be the leading product of the

MRS. WM. BURRUS started Monday for a visit with her daughter, Mrs. H. M. Alvord in Kansas.

JOHN BURRUS had the misfortune Monday to lose one of his horses that he used for his farm work.

NILES people are still talking with

confidence of a new Michigan Central THE Berrien Springs Journal is fif-

teen years old and, like old wine. improving with age.

MRS. BULHAND, of New Carlisle, is visiting her sister, Mrs. N. J. Slater,

BENTON HARBOR has a brick famine. Not enough to do the building under

THE city dads meet to-morrow evening to attend to the business of the

China was shaken up by an earth

quake last week in which over 4,000 people perished. THE St. Joseph sock foundry is

taking a month's rest and will start up again May 7. THE Benton Harbor saloonkeepers.

are advertising their wet goods at reclose out.

Dr. Spreng, Wm. Pears and Levi Redden left this place Tuesday morning for an extended trip through the west, to be gone a week or more.

The New York Sun is as strongly anti-Cleveland as it ever was democratic in its sentiments. It supported Butler in the campaign of 1884. THE Michigan Central Railroad Com-

ing the past year. Niles is looking longingly for her turn to come. BUCHANANITES were treated to some excellent music from two violins

and a harp by some perambulating

THE Grand Rapids Eagle contains a very complimentary mention of Mr. Drew, in its account of his trial for impersonating a post-office inspector.

musicians' Tuesday afternoon.

DIED, Thursday, April 19, 1888, Blanche, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Stockman, aged fourteen months and five days.

BABYLAND, published by D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, is just the thing for the Primary pupils. Good class of juvenile reading matter and nicely illustrated.

W. I. Dick, of this place, has gone to Marion, Ind., where he will be engaged in the restaurant business with W. S. Forler, of Niles.

has been employed in railroading in Northern Iowa the past eight years.

MR. AND MRS. CHAS. WIGGINS, of Grand Rapids, have been here for a visit with her people this week. Char-Michigan road, this morning.

For flowery descriptions the Coloma papers. This may, doubtless, be cred- ise of the other \$101. ited to the fact that the Courier has an Editress.

GEORGE CORELL, of Bertrand township, was struck in the face by a horse's head and had his face badly the horse.

This vicinity is becoming quite seiously in need of a good warm rain, The rains of this season have thus far | Mich., for the week ending April 26; been extraordinarily light.

THE north wind feels as if it came from the neighborhood of an iceberg a mile high. This will, most likely, be the case so long as the ice lasts in lake Michigan.

THOSE in this vicinity who have peach trees will have peaches this year. At any rate the blossom buds are in a

THE Benton Harbor Basket Works have been having trouble with employes, but have the difficulties settled and work moves on with usual regu-

FIVE liquor cases are going to the Supreme Court of this county. The lawyers of this district are making great calculations on a good Supreme

Court practice for a few years hence. Potatoes are being shipped into this community from Dakota. This is the second time in the recollection of the pale face that Michigan has failed to raise her own supply of potatoes.

Those who have been in the habit of making some fine catches of suckers and sturgeon in the St. Joseph river | Revolution. The article will be do not particularly admire the law that | copiously illustrated, and will be especprohibits their work with seines.

HON. THOMAS MARS, master of the state grange, has issued a proclamation naming Saturday, June 9, as Children's day for the patrons of husbandry in Michigan.

THAT new hotel that has been talked of for this place is not built yet, but the prospect is brewing, and there is no telling when it will break out afresh. Two parties are making figures in that direction.

THE Star reports a deer having been seen in the St. Joseph river near this place. Yes. He had mistaken the season and gone in bathing, took the pneumonia and started for Texas by

UNDER a half-column of loud head lines, the Benton Harbor Argus advertises a grand jubilee at the closing of the liquor trafic in this county. It will certainly be a grand occasion for jubilant feelings.

THE oldest inhabitant has no record of a time when there was so universal a complaint of sickness resulting from colds as has been experienced in this vicinity this spring. No one has been free from it and many cases have terminated seriously.

MASONIC.—A special meeting of Buchanan Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., will be held Monday evening, March 30, for work on the first degree. A full attendance is desired. By order of the B. D. HARPER, Sec.

THE dime saving craze is having the effect to take that very useful piece of small change out of sight in many lccalities. The saving propensity is a good one, but ten of them will save just as well in a daddy dollar as in

THE school board have engaged Miss Marion Jennings as preceptress and Miss Minnie Sherwood, of Watervliet, as assistant in the High school at salaries of \$45 and \$35 per month respectively. Both are graduates of the State Normal school at Ypsilanti.

A. L. DREW, of Chikaming, arrested some time since for examining the books of the postmaster at Sawyer without authority, had his trial by the United States District Court at Grand Rapids last Friday and was acquitted. duced prices for the next ten days, to it being shown that he had authority for making such examination.

THE weather flags for this place have gone into permanent "inocuous desuctude." Worn out. The weather bureau of thiscountry is a magnificent arrangement so far as inland communities are concerned. It gives the inhabitants a source of amusement.

DANIEL F. BOOMERSCHEIM, of Three Oaks, has had his appointment renewed. The office has also made an adpany has built thirty-three depots durvancement from fourth to third class for examination. and he gets \$1.100 a year salary instead of commission on the stamps he cancels amounting to \$1,000 or less, as heretofore.

UNDER THE LAURELS is the title of a play to be given by the Sons of Veterans, in Rough's Opera House, Tuesday evening, May 1. The society has been working on the entertainment for some time, and expect to have it in good presentable shape for the public at that time.

A NEATLY printed card recieved here Monday morning announces the marriage of Miss Annie Conant, of this place, to take place at the home of her sister, Mrs. Wm. Redding in Ottumwa, Iowa, to Mr. N. A. Fisher. They expect to be at home to callers in Nuovo, San Diego county, California, after May 3.

DETROIT JOURNAL announces that a Democratic paper is to be started in St. Joseph. The Journal has probably not heard that that scheme had been ED. PHELPS, a Buchanan boy, who transferred to Hartford, Van Buren county, some time since. The number of people who have become wealthy is here for a visit with relatives and publishing country papers is so great that the temptation to launch new ventures is enticing.

SAMUEL HULL, of Benton Harbor, sent an agent to sell \$123 worth of ley returned to his engine, on the West | potatoes for him, and when he found his man he was in South Bend having a good time with his cronies with Hull's money, of which he had only Courier leads the van of Berrien county | \$22 left. He secured this and a prom-

THE case against Hayes Davis for seduction of Sim Stevens' daughter, came before Esquire Alexander for examination Saturday. The prisoner was discharged, and rearrested on a pommeled. Monday. He was leading | new charge for attempting to procure an abortion, and in default of bail was returned to Berrien jail.

List of letters remaining uncalled that will give wheat and grass a start. | for in the post-office, at Buchanan, Mr. L. Douglass, Mr. John Gagley, Mr. Charles W. Larbos, Mrs. Clara B. Gardner, Mrs. Rosa Hen, G. G. Hoewy, Mrs. Hannah Miller, Mrs. H. M. Patrick, Mr. Will T. Prentice, Mr. Reeses, (Machinest), Mr. Lorin Snyder. J. G. MANSFIELD, P. M.

DETROIT is preparing to spread herself in the entertainment of the Michigan Press Association which meets healthy condition now and plenty of | there next month. As the committee contains a half dozen or more millionaires who have country-wide reputations as entertainers it will doubtless be done in proper shape. We shall endeavor to be there.

Marriage L.censes.

225 Albertus J. McAllister, St. Joseph.

Nora Upson, St. Joseph. John Miller, Three Oaks. Cora Bell Elson, Three Oaks.

William Arent, Coloma. 227

Julia Schawb, Royalton. John B. Kranse, Watervliet. Mary Miller, Blissfield, Mich.

THE second and concluding paper on The Belles of Old Philadelphia," by Charlotte Adams, which will appear in The American Magazine for May, contains some charming descriptions of the grace and beauty that existed in that favored city about the time of the ially valuable as a collection of the different styles of early American portraiture.

NILES Republicans think they would like to have O. W. Coolidge attend the Chicago Convention. Niles likes to have a representative at such Conventions. Judge J. Eastman Johnson was a delegate to the Republican Conventions in 1884. Orville will probably attend to the interests of the Fourth district there just as well as any one. however, and no one here will object

to having his ambition gratified. A FIRE in Valentine, Nebraska. Monday, completely destroyed the store belonging to the Sparks Brothers. who went from this place a few years since. The Valentine bank in which they were largely interested was also included in the destruction. The Brothers are sons of Mr. Joseph Sparks, of Niles township.

THREE new business buildings going up, a number of dwelling houses being built, streets being cleaned up and repaired, the county seat to be moved at no distant day, the dam to be built in the St. Joseph river, the factories all running on full time and with a good business, the RECORD office turning out more printed matter than all the other offices in the county, everything prosperous and on the move, but if anyone asks you when the Indiana and Lake Michigan railroad is going to be built, just tell them you don't know. No other explanation of the problem can be necessary.

REPORT came to this place Monday that one of the South Bend editors had been stabbed. Sunday, but later report credits it to a drunken saloon row, in which B. Ryan struck a penknife into the temple of Mike English killing him in about fifteen minutes. They were both brick makers, and had been quarreling about who could handie the most brick in a day. Sunday murders in an open saloon would seem to indicate that Indiana has sore need of some restrictive or prohibitory law.

Prof. Estabrook, Superintendent of Public Instruction, advocates the consolidation of all school districts in a township into one as tending to greater economy in management and efficiency in service. If the same plan were carried a little farther and place the townships under one supervision of the county and that then in the state headed by the university, the state headed by the university, the improvement would be still greater.

Dr. George M. Bell, of Benton Harbor has received his appointment as member of the newly created board of pension examiners for Cass, Berrien and Van Buren counties. Dr. Kelsey, of Cassopolis, is another appointed and the third is yet to be named. Meetings will be held one day each week at Niles. This will give great convenience to soldiers in this locality, who previously were obliged to go to Kalamazoo

MRS. SAWYER has moved her restaurant from the basement of the Imhoff building to Mary Arthur's building opposite the hotel, and is pleasantly settled. She found this necessary owing to the effect upon her health of living in the dampness of the basement. She has had a good trade from her first venture in the business.

C. L. S. C.—The Shakespeare memorial day exercises, given by the Alphas, at Mrs. Post's, on the evening of the 23d, were quite interesting, showing a large share of enthusiasm in Chautauqua work, by the several members. The next meeting will be held at N. E. Smith's, May 7, at 7:30. PROGRAM: Roll Call-Response; an original

saying. Report of Critic-Mrs. Plimpton. History of the Medieval Church—A chapter assigned to each member, to be reviewed orally in two-minute speeches.

IT is understood at Three Oaks that Hon. Henry Chamberlain has been requested by President Cleveland to act as assistant commissioner of the Melbourne, Australia, exposition, which is to open Aug 1. Twenty-five hundred dollars are allowed for expenses, but Mr. Chamberlain declines the honor on account of the impaired condition of his wife's health and the probability that Luce will run again for governor. -Detroit News.

Wonder if the Hon. Henry has another installment of thirty campaign speeches that he is aching to spread over this state. If they have the great weight of those in 1884 Mr. Luce could afford to contribute something toward his expenses while delivering them.

Tue Michigan Board of Pharmacy is sending out circulars calling the attention of druggists and those contemplating entering that business, to Act No. 143 of Laws of 1885, amended 1887, regulating the practice of pharmacy in this state, and requiring every drug store to be in charge of a registered pharmacist, and stating that the Board proposes to see that the law is strictly enforced. We mistrust that Berrien county contains more than one stock of drugs that are not in charge of any pharmacist either registered or otherwise. Jacob Jesson, of Muskegon, is Secretary of the Board, and stands ready to furnish any information on this important subject necessary.

MR. AND MRS. SETH SMITH, Who have been spending the winter with will return to their home in Buchanan Mich., this week. Their daughter, Miss Mattie, who has been here the past year and made many friends among the people of our city, will accompany her parents to their home. Watertown,

They returned to Buchanan last

HILL'S CORNERS. April 23, 1888. Farmers in this locality are extremebusy getting their crops into the

ground. Thomas C. Sterns of the west will remain with his father during the coming summer.

Lawyer Kempton is erecting an office where legal questions will be settled without a jury.

The defeated candidates of our last election are in a poor condition for future business: Defeated Smith wears grin of surprise and sadness, and is confined to his house most of the time; Babcock, our great highwayman, is confined to the house with congestion of the liver: Sober has a huge fire and burglar proof safe on hand; Shaffer, our ditch maker, will open up a ship canal between the two lakes to be in running order by the first of July. A.

Circuit Court.

The following business has been done in Judge O'Hara's court since our last issue:

People vs. Geo. Pearl et. al. Found guilty of assault and battery. Notice of appeal given. People vs. Owen Scott and Austin Davis. Davis plead guilty and was sentenced to Jackson for seven years. Scott tried and found guilty and sen-

tenced for eight years. Wallace Welch gave new bond for appearance for violating the liquor

People vs. Robert Riley. Violating iquor law. New bond given. People vs. John Bays, As defendant was sick, bonds were given for his appearance next term. Lewis Ward was; sentenced to Ionia for one year, and Joseph Brown to Jackson for four years.

M. C. Reum vs. W. R. Smith. Continued until next term. Thereon Letcher vs. J. C. Schwenk. This case has been on trial for the past three days.--B. S. Journal.

THE Executive Committee of the Berrien County Pioneers' Association will meet at town hall Saturday, April 28, at 1 o'clock P. M. to make arrangements for the coming picnic. It is highly important that every member of the committee should be present.—

Bro. W. J. WELLING was eating pressed beef the other morning and found a bone in his mouth a little too arge, and took it out and put it in his pocket. He showed it to Dr. Horn, who, on close examination, pronounc ed it a piece of bone from the upper portion of the hind leg of a rat.—Niles

Have a bite of of pressed —?

A BEAUTIFUL and distinct mirage was seen inverted in the western sky on Tuesday evening last by several of our people. The landscape was plainly traced upon the broad canopy of somber clouds, the hills and dales, the forests and the fields, the rivers and the lakes, being brought out in full relief and tinted gergeously with the golden beams of setting sun-how's that?—Coloma Courier.

Berrien Springs Journal.

John M. Glavin, ex-supervisor of New Buffalo township, was a caller at the Journal office Wednesday. John was a little hard on the poor printer while he was supervisor, and is now trying to make up. A. Mr. Vance, living two miles south of Stevensville, accidentally shot himself Sunday while hunting rabbits. He poked a heavily loaded shot gun into a making a very dangerous wound,

HON. HENRY CHAMBERLAIN, of Three Oaks, 'tis said, has refused an appointment by President Cleveland to act as assistant commissioner to the Melbourne, Australia exposition. Mebe "Uncle Henry" thinks that this is the year set apart from the foundation of the world, for him to lead the peo ple to victory over the oppressors (?), and he must stay and look after his fences. "Henry" is one of the oppressed from away back-i. e. he has been yawping about the woes of the people long enough to be St. Henry, and yet his rotund and genial corporosity gives forth no sign of an underfed, underclothed, or otherwise suffering membey of the body politic.—Kalamazoo Telegraph.

It appears that the Duke is known in that neck of the woods.

St. Joseph Republican. The vessel men say the water in the

lake is a foot lower than it has been for a number of years...Mr. John Harding of Buchanan, was duly installed as tinsmith at Ed. F. Platt's hardware this week. MR. JOHN E. WILSON, a rather eccentric old man residing on Lincoln ave-

nue, just outside of town, committed suicide Sunday while under the influence of liquor by taking a dose of Paris green, which he procured and mixed himself and swallowed about 10 o'clock in the forenoon, being found dead sit-ting in his chair in the house between one and two o'clock in the afternoon. He had been addicted to the excessive use of intoxicants, and this led to his destruction. Deceased was a Scotchman by birth, and was 66 years old. He had resided in St. Joseph for a number of years and was engaged as a fruit grower. During the war he was a member of Co. I, 19th Michigan volunteers. He leaves a family of three sons and two daughters, all grown and a second wife, to whom he had been married but a few months. His domestic relations were supposed to be pleasant, however, and his fatal act was doubtless accomplished while he was crazed with liquor and unable to fully comprehend its nature.—St. Jo.

Department of Palladium. ALL persons afflicted with chronic diseases of the lungs, heart, or liver have their attention called to Dr. Brewer and his treatment of such diseases. Dr Brewer has made them a study for many years, avoids every other form, and pays his whole attention to only those that are chronic. In this way he has become a master of most cases, and yet he never claims more than he can do. He never fails to tell a patient whether he can do any good. His truthfulness is great as his skill. Dr. Brewer makes his next regular visit to the Bond House, Niles, Mich., on Tuesday, the 1st of May.

Luther had a social club formed to dodge the liquor law, but it has died of shaking palsy.

Locals.

MILLINERY. Business depot of DUNNING Co.,

first door west of old P.O. The old locomotive that was well-filled with new Spring Goods, a few weeks since, owing to the blizzard of the season and low prices, has disappeared. A nice selected stock of New Goods and Trimned Hats and Bonnets from D. B. Fisk & Co., Chicago, now fills the vacancy. School Hats for the Misses and the little tots, for 35 cents. Millinery rooms on first floor and first door west of the old post office. Remem-

*13 w2For Stylish Millinery go to Mrs. J. P. BINNS, over High & Duncan's store I sold cheap at If you want a Hanging Lamp below J. BLAKE'S. cost, call at z or White Queen's Ware always on The most Stylish Hats in town will

be found at MRS. BINNS'.

MORRIS Call in and see us and we will give you bargains. J. K. WOODS 2

Lemo, Lemo, Lemo, at

50 cents for 13. I am headquarters for Collars and Cuffs, Hosiery, Black Dress Goods, Ginghams, Searsuckers, and all staple goods, not only in prices but quality. 5 Hats, dress Hats, all kinds of Hats, GRAHAM.

Just returned from the city with an extra large stock of Straw Goods in all sizes and shapes, for both old and young. Our prices shall be as low as

the lowest. WEAVER & CO. Try the Milk at

MORRIS' FAIR. We have the finest lot of Slippers, of all kinds, in the county, and cheap. J. K. WOODS

Nice line of silk Umbrellas, Parasols, etc., just received. GRAHAM. Call at the corner grocery and get

your f.esh Vegetables, daily, from the J. BLAKE. fountain. Sun Hats cheap at MRS. BINNS'.

3 Papers of Tacks for 5 cents at L MORRIS' FAIR. In Satines, Embroideries, White Goods, Embroidered Patterns and Suit-

GRAHAM. Cheapest and best assortment of black Dress Goods in the city, found CHARLIE HIGH'S. A French Brothers will be in Niles

10

ings, I can show you bargains.

with their percheron horse Saracen on Wednesdays and Thursdays of each 3 dozen Clothes Pins for 5 cents at & MORRIS' FAIR.

I will offer for sale cheap, some of the nicest located Lots in Town. Call JOHN GRAHAM./3 You can save Money by trading

HIGH & DUNCAN.

CHARLIE HIGH'S.

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

MORRIS' FAIR. 10 Something new in Dress Goods. We have a nice line of all the New Shades. Our prices are the lowest. Look at 4 BOYLE & BAKER'S. Every variety of Garden Seeds in

A big lot of New Goods just recieved

BISHOP & KENT'S. HIGH & DUNCAN is the place to buy Goods Cheap. Handsome Hair Ornaments in silver and shell, at

bulk at

25 per cent below all is the way you can buy Millinery Goods at BOYLE & BAKER'S.

60 cent Hats for 40 cents at

If you want to Save Money buy your

Millet seed, Lawn grass seed, Timothy seed at BISHOP & KENT'S. Will also sell my Residence property. GRAHAM,// C. A. SIMONDS & CO.,

BOOTS & SHOES.

NILES, MICH. 43 MAIN STREET.

We have the largest stock in Berrien County, and will always divide profits with Buchanan

IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME AND SEE US.

Ladies, come and see our Gauze

HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

BOYLE & BAKER'S!

cents at S BISHOP & KENT'S.

BOYLE & BAKER'S

W. TRENBETH.

HIGH & DUNCAN.

HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

J. HARVEY ROE.

HIGH & DUNCAN.

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

HIGH & DUNCAN.

P.O. NEWS DEPOT

BARMORE'S.

J. K. WOODS.

J. K. WOODS' //

I have just brought on some of the

Do not fail to call on W. H. KEELER

for Wall Paper and Decorations. 2

Hosiery! Hosiery! Come and see how

Just received new Goods. The

We have the best line of Parasols

and Silk Umbrellas in town. Come

Try the Featherbone Corset, orly

Our Baker's goods are unexcelled.

Come and see our Dress Goods and

Lace Flouncing, they are splendid and

NEW STOCK, NEW ROOM. Come and

French, Common Tissue and Shelf

I have added to my line a complete

line of Gent's Furnishing Goods. Call

and see them before buying. Cheap

Wall Paper arriving at Keeler's

Straw Hats by the million. Cheap at

Gentlemen, come and see my new

Boss assortment of Ladies and

Children's Cotton Hose, they are cheap-

The best 25 cent tea in town at

Anything you want in Luster Band

Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching

HATS! HATS! HATS!

School Hats, misses Hats, every day

just at any price, trimming free.

Fresh Bread every day at BLAKE'S.

To know what Elegant Corsets you

G. W. NOBLE has a fine line of Stiff

25 pieces Satine to select from at

Our stock of Millinery has arrived.

Ladies, we will sell you a French

Look at the Prize Baking Powder in

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.

Lisle Glove with fancy back for 25

can buy at 50 cents and 75 cents look

Stamping done reasonably, at

Hats, all Shades and Prices.

and see the new styles.

Groceries at bottom prices.

BLAKE'S window.

just received at

furnished.

paper and decorations.

Moulding and many New Styles.

DRESS-MAKING.

Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do

dress-making in the latest styles and

give good work. Call at her home on

To know what low prices we are

BOYLE & BAKER.

Day's Avenue, near the depot.

making you must come and see.

tity and price of Groceries.

JOHN G. HOLMES.

LOUISE DEBUNKER.

CHARLIE HIGH'S. //

CHARLIE HIGH'S.

BOYLE & BAKER.

BOYLE & BAKER.

E. MORGAN & CO.

J. G. HOLMES.

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

15

has just been recieved at

W. TRENBETH, the Tailor.

CHARLIE HIGH'S.

BLAKE'S.

G. W. NOBLE'S.

Paper, all colors, at

for cash.

constantly.

er than ever at-

goods.

lovliest patterns in Silver Ware. Come

Vests. Cheaper than ever at 🛛 🚓

Look at the fancy Curtains at

Prunells, 18 cents at

Wall Paper inquire at

your spring suits.

cheap they are at

and see.

and see them.

Money.

W. H. KEELER.

Go to High & Duncan and save Money.

Books, Stationery and Wall Paper. handsomest spring suitings I ever had. Come and see them before you order Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes, Our Parasols are now here and open up nicely. Come and see them. 13

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Fine Soaps, Sponges, Etc.

Buchanan, Mich. 39 Front Street.

---GÖ TO----

ROE BROS.

-TO BUY-

TREAT BROS. DISSEL DOWS and Benalts, are colouded and

Reed Harrows, "Big Injuns,"

Gale Plows and Repairs

ALL KINDS.

DEERE CORN PLOWS.

'Keystone" Corn Planters, or anything in the line of

Hardware Come and see us. We can do you good.

1,000 pair of Seasonable Pants to be sold cheap at

E. MORGAN & CO. 3 Colds in the market. A new fine line of Fancy Curtains WEWARRANT EVERYBOTTLE

Is the best preparation for Coughs and

to give satisfaction or money refunded. Put up in three sizes, viz.: 25c, 50c and \$1.00. Made and sold by the proprie-

DR. E. S. DODD & SON, DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS.

The largest and most complete stock to be found in Berrien County of

BUCHANAN, MICH.

No charges for showing goods, come BOOKS, STATIONERY

FANCY GOODS,

Always at the front with First Class Groceries at bottom prices.

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

RUNNER'S CORNER DRUGSTORE



WOOD & HOFFMAN.

BUCHANAN, MICH.

IMPENETRABLE THICKETS.

Across the Rappahannock and the Rapidan.

"Stonewall" Jackson's Great Movement Around the Union Right-Sickles' Fight. Heroic Death of Mai. Peter Keenan. Sedgwick's Corps Captures Marye's Hill at Fredericksburg.

The battle of Chancellorsville, Va., was fought May 1, 2, 3 and 4, 1863, between the Army of the Potomac, Gen. Joseph Hooker commanding, and the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia. Hooker's corps commanders were as follows: First corps, Maj. Gen. J. F. Reynolds; Second, Maj. Gen. D. N. Couch; Third, Maj. Gen. D. E. Sickles; Fifth, Maj. Gen. G. G. Meade; Sixth, Maj. Gen. J. Sedgwick; Eleventh, Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard; Twelfth, Maj. Gen. H. W. Slocum. Gen. Alfred Pleasonton was at the head of

the cavalry.

Gen. Lee had around him his trusted commanders—"Stonewall" Jackson, J. E. B. Stuart, R. E. Rhodes, A. P. Hill and Jubal A. Early. On both sides they are the names familiar to those who have followed these pages. The battle of Chancellorsville resulted unfavorably to the Union arms. The fighting is properly divided into two parts that around the village of Chancellorsville and that at Fredericksburg. Here the old ground was fought over again.

All winter the Army of the Potomac had lain quiet in camp at Stafford Hills, on the east bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg, just where the desperate battle of December had left them. Hooker's effective fighting force in the spring amounted to 113,000 men, of whom 11,000 were cavalry. Lee had about 65,000 men, among them 3,000 cavalry. Lee's forces consisted of Jackson's corps and part of Longstreet's corps, under Lafayette McLaws, besides the cavalry under J. E. B. Stuart, and the artillery

corps.

Lee was a master of the art of fortifying, and thoroughly had he put into a state of defense his side of the Rappahannock. For over forty miles along that river its right bank bristled with fortifications and gnards. By consulting the accompanying map the reader will get a clear idea of the country about Chancellorsville. It was extremely difficult for an army to penetrate this region. So dense were the thickets that the approach of an army could not be seen through them. Gen. Hooker was a man of fine soldierly presence, very popular with both the army in the field and the civilians at home. He was an enthusiastic, even impatient, man, and desired to strike a blow which should justify the confidence felt in him. He was popularly called "Fighting Joe Hooker." As soon as spring opened in 1863 he prepared for a great battle. He was the more anxious to have it over soon, as the term of service of a large number of his men would soon expire. These were the nine months and the two years' soldiers. His troops were in mag-nificent condition. Gen. Hooker himself said he had "the finest army upon the planet." Gen. Sherman, in his paper in The Century, says that the fate of the war depended on the Army of the Potomac.



AROUND CHANCELLORSVILLE. The army headquarters were at Falmouth a village on the left bank of the Rappahannock, opposite Fredericksburg. All the winter Hooker had been planning his campaign. The plan sounded well. Gen. George Stoneman, with 10,000 cavalry, was to start two weeks in advance of the main movement, cross the river above Lee's fortification, at the upper fords of the Rappahannock. Hooker expected great things from this cavalry movement, which is known in the war history as Stoneman's Raid. The object of the commanding general of the Army of the Potomac was at last what it should have been from the first, the capture, not of Richmond, but of Lee's army. For this purpose Stoneman, with his cavalry, was to make a descent upon Lee's communications with descent upon Lee's communications with Richmond, destroy railroads and telegraphs and cut off the Confederate army supplies. To effectually do this the cavalry was separated into two columns, one under Averell, the other under Buford. They were to work at different points, and then, after their task was accomplished, come together again in the rear of Lee's army. Cutting off his supplies would necessarily cause Lee to give up Fredericksburg and fall back toward Richmond. There Stoneman's cavalry was to in-



march and in the camp, unceasingly. If you cannot cut off from his column large slices, do not fail to take small ones. Let your watchword be Fight! and let all your orders be Fight!" April 13 Stoneman moved out on his raid But it appeared as if fate itself set to work to thwart Hooker's plans in the Chancellors-ville campaign. The spring rains, which ville campaign. The spring rains, which seemed to have ceased, set in again tremendously, and soon the whole country was under water. Stoneman was delayed by the mud and impassable fords until April 28. By that time Hooker's impatience would allow him to wait no longer, and he gave orders to move the whole army—cavalry, infantry and all over together. Thus Stoneman's work was interfered with by the commanding general's haste, for by the time the cavalry commander was fairly at his task the battle of Chancellorsville had been fought and lost, and the Union army was over on the left bank of the Rappahannock at Falmouth again.

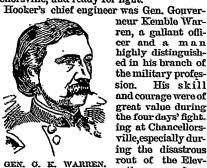
HOOKER'S INITIAL MOVEMENT.

Hooker's camp was in plain sight of Lee, who lay on the heights of Fredericksburg. opposite. It would be necessary to move with the utmost caution, therefore, in order to mislead him. One division of the Army of the Potomac (Couch's) was therefore left in camp at Falmouth. Three corps were sent down the river twenty miles below Fredericksburg under Gen. Sedgwick to make a feint of crossing there. This would draw the Confederate army in increased numbers thither and conceal the main crossing, which was made twenty-seven miles above Fred-ericksburg, at Kelly's Ford. Four corps under Gen. Slocum went up the river to Kelly's

By referring to the map the reader will notice where the Rapidan river empties into the Rappabannock. The first named river is variously called the Rapidan, the Rapid Anna and the Rapid Ann. Kelly's Ford was above the mouth of the Rapidan. So that in order to reach Lee's army the Union force was obliged to cross two cold, swollen rivers —first the Rappahannock, then the Rapidan. They crossed the first by pontoon bridges. The latter they forded, the men wading breast deep in the water.

Hooker's army passed the Rapidan by two fords. The Fifth corps crossed at Ely's ford, and the Eleventh and Twelfth corps at Germania ford, ten miles above; once across, the army, except Stoneman's cavalry, set out for ellorsville. By the evening of April

30, four corps of Gen. Hooker were at Chan cellorsville, and ready for fight. Hooker's chief engineer was Gen. Gouverneur Kemble War-



the Army of the Potomac, Warren became

burg. This brave and accomplished officer

died in 1882. Few of those who took promi-

nent part in the exciting scenes from 1861 to

Anderson, had been instructed to watch the

upper fords of the Rappahannock, to prevent

the Federals crossing in that direction. On

the evening of April 28 word was sent to J. E. B. Stuart, Lee's cavalry commander, that

Stuart discovered the crossing of Hooker's

army too late to stop its progress. He, how-ever, sent W. H. F. Lee against Stoneman, and ordered Fitz Hugh Lee to keep between

the Confederate main army and the advanc-

ing Union columns under Slocum. With Fitz Lee's brigade, Stuart himself made a

rapid march to a point called Todd's Tavern.

There he left the exhausted brigade, and rode off to Fredericksburg to tell Gen. R. E.

Lee what had happened.

A part of Gen. Hooker's plan had been for

certain of Slocum's divisions to march down

the Rappahannock, after crossing, to Banks' ford and take possession of it. This ford

was twelve miles nearer Fredericksburg than the ford was where Hooker's troops had crossed. Banks' ford was defended by

Posey's and Mahone's brigades of Anderson's

divisions. These brigades, 8,000 men, fell back toward Chancellorsville on the appear-

Gen. William Mahone served his native

state of Virginia as a United States senator,

independent in politics, from 1881, to March

of major general in the Confederate army. Gen. Mahone

Gen. Lee had been taken by surprise by

Hooker's crossing at the upper fords. He sharply reprimanded Anderson for not keep-

ing a stricter lookout, and wrote to him, April 29: "I have just received reliable in-telligence that the enemy has crossed the river in force. Why have you not kept me

informed? I wish to see you at my head-quarters at once."

April 30. It was just at this point that military critics say Hooker made a fatal mistake. He should have pushed on to the attack that

very evening, while only a part of Anderson's division was near him and the re-enforcements Lee was hurrying forward had not come up. Hooker had 46,000 men at Chancellorsville, and Sickles, with 18,000 more, was within easy reach. All these troops were fresh and ready for fight.

were fresh and ready for fight.
But Hooker waited till next day to attack,
and all that night Anderson was busily forti-

fying his position at Tabernacle Church and Lee was hurrying forward his re-enforce-

FIGHT OF MAY 1.

At 11 o'clock, May 1, Hooker started out to

attack Lee, and by that time Lee was ready

for him. Hooker had expected to move on

Lee's left flank, crush him and speedily gain

victory. By 8 o'clock a. m. of May 1 Lee

had McLaws and Stonewall Jackson ready

for battle. Jackson's corps included the

Hooker moved forward to attack Lee in

four solumns. The troops that marched out

to attack were Slocum's and Howard's corps,

Sykes', Hancock's, Griffin's, Humphreys' and French's divisions. Ahead of each column

Military critics again censure Hooker here for his plan of battle. An advancing army

separated into converging columns can be

peaten by attacking the different lines one at

a time. Hooker's army found the greatest lifficulty in accomplishing anything, owing

were cooped up in a hole in the thicket about

The roads from Chancellorsville toward

Fredericksburg run slightly north of east-

ward. Along these Hooker's columns moved.

facing eastward, toward the Rappahannock

and Fredericksburg. On the map the situa-tion will be seen. Banks' ford was one of

Bravely the four columns moved out.

Slocum's column was on the right, and nearest Fredericksburg. Sykes was next, while a part of Meade's corps occupied the

left, and followed what was called the river

road, leading to Banks' ford. French's col-

umn had been sent further south, so that Sykes'

column was to be regarded as the center. The

left and right advanced several miles along

their forward route without meeting an

enemy. But, a mile out from Chancellors-

ville. Sykes' cavalry encountered the Con-

federate advance. It was a part of Mahone's

brigade, and here the first gun of the battle

of Chancellorsville was fired. Sykes' cavalry

Sykes still pressed on till he had advanced

two miles and a half east of Chancellorsville.

There he met McLaws' and Anderson's Con-

federate divisions and part of Rodes' division. The roads toward Fredericksburg

spread apart here, and Sykes was in advance

of the other Federal columns. There was some

sharp fighting, of which Sykes began to get the worst. The Confederates flanked him.

Sykes then fell back behind Hancock's divis-

on, which was immediately in his rear

Hancock advanced to the front. By this

time Slocum had come up, and immediately

formed on the right. Slocum's right held a

commanding position on high ground. By that time, too, the Federal left had advanced

till it was in sight of Banks' ford and the

But exactly at this point, with Hancock

and Slocum ready for fight, and the left in

sight of the river, Gen. Hooker, in opposi-tion to the wish of every one of his generals,

gave the order that the columns should retreat

back to the positions they had occupied be-

fore setting out. He determined to wait Lee's

attack instead of attacking him, assuming

the defensive instead of the offensive, with

which he had set out, thus reversing his

tactics in the face of the enemy. He gave as

the chief reason for this that his army had to come in narrow columns through the forest

road, while Lee, with full 'line of battle, was

advancing in the clearing to meet him. "I

was apprehensive of being whipped in de-

found the Union army back at Chancellors-

But his chief engineer, Gen. G. K. Warren,

testified: "The advantages of the initiative

in a wooded country like this, obscuring all

novements, are incalculable, and so far we

ad improved them." Warren also thought

the ridge occupied by Hancock when the

order to retreat was given, was a command-

ing position for the offensive. But the order

to retreat was given; there was nothing to do

A brigade of Gen. Robert E. Rodes'

said Hooker afterward. So night

Rappahannock.

but obey it.

was driven back to the main line.

"It was worse than fighting in a

dense fog," says Gen. Doubleday.

Gen. Doubleday. If Hooker had

pushed forward a

single hour longer

on the night of

April 30 he would

have gained an

open space in which

battle. But he

of that, and his

"convergent lines"

to fight his great

vent a detachment of cavalry.

to the impenetrable thickets.

GEN, JOHN W. GEARY.

Hooker's objective points.

divisions of A. P. Hill, Rodes and Colston.

ments, knowing it to be life or death.

of small stature and brilliant intellect.

GEN. MAHONE.

ance of Slocum's host.

1887. He was born

Va., in 1827, and

was graduated

from the Virginia

came a civil engin-

eer by profession,

times in his life has

been largely inter-

ested in railroads.

He rose to the rank

Southampton.

in 1847. He be-

the Union soldiers were crossing.

1865 have lived to be old.

ed in his branch of the military profession. His skill and courage were of great value during the four days' fight. ing at Chancellorsville, especially during the disastrous rout of the Eleventh corps, hereafter to be spoken of. Gouverneur Kemble Warren was born in New York in 1830, and was graduated at West Point in 1856. He was employed in government surveying work in the west and south, particularly along the route of the Pacific railway, until 1859. Then for two years he was assistant professor of mathematics at West Point. In 1861 he entered

ginia. He was a raduate of the Virgraduate of the Virginia Military institute of the class of 1846. In 1861 he was tute of the class of 1846. In 1861 he was professor of applied mechanics in that school. It is to be observed that at the commencement of the war both Rodes and Stonewall Jackson were professors in the Virginia Military institute. Both took the field for the Confederacy, both rose to be distinguished generals, both took important part in the fight of Chancellorsville, and both were killed in battle, Jackson at Chancellorsville and Rodes at Winchester in the autumn of active service, and from the beginning killed in battle, Jackson at Chancellorsville and Rodes at Winchester in the autumn of 1864. At the battle of Chancellorsville Rodes, still a brigadier general, commanded D. H. Hill's division. It was Rodes' division that finally broke the Union line at Chancelorsville. "It was his gallant charge with his clarion shout: "Forward men! over friend or foe," that broke the enemy's line." Jackson saw this gallant charge and said: "Gen. Rodes, your commission as major gentill the end of the war he was in the hard fights of the army of the east. His talents as topographical engineer, as well as soldier, early attracted attention, and when Gen. Hooker was raised to the command of its chief engineer. During the last year of the war Gen. Warren was in charge at Peters-"Gen. Rodes, your commission as major general shall date from the 2d of May." A little while after that Jackson himself was mor-Confederate cavalry, under W. H. F. and Fitz Hugh Lee, and infantry, under R. H.

Confederate divis-

ion was among

those that met and

fought the advanc-

ing Union columns

on that 1st of May. Gen. Rodes dis-

tinguished himself personally at Chan-

Robert E. Rodes

was a citizen of Alabama when the

war began, though

cellorsville.

MAY 2.

On the morning of May 2 the Union army occupied around Chancellorsville what Gen. Doubleday describes as "a plain covered by dense thickets," with clearings in front of the few houses. South of them were the hills of Fairview and Hazel Grove. The latter was an important strategic position. These hills terminated in a deep ravine. Various small streams running through broken ravines lay between the two armies. As Hooker and Lee now faced each other, Hooker was on the west, Lee on the east. The ground held by the Confederates was roken in its surface.

Hooker's line was now nearly five miles long. Meade on the extreme left, toward Fredericksburg, near the sharp bend in the Rappahannock, which will be seen on the map, and Howard on the right, near Chancellorsville. Howard's position with his Eleventh corps was the weak spot in the Eleventh corps was the weak spot in the Union line. Its right extremity rested "in the air," in military parlance; that is, it was protected by no defense or obstacle against the approach of the enemy from the open plains. Hooker sent a brigade, under Gen. Graham, with a battery, to strengthen Howard's right, but Gen. Howard sent it back again, saying he did not need it.

Gen. J. E. B. Stuart made a reconnaisance of the Union lines during the latter part of the night, and at daybreak rode up to Lee and Jackson and told them he had discovered a weak roint on the extreme Union right.

a weak point on the extreme Union right.
At once Jackson asked leave to take his corps, 26,000 strong, march in a detour through the woods, so that he could not be seen, and suddenly attack the Union Eleventh

corps on the right.

The front and flanks of the Eleventh corps were not protected sufficiently by either earth breastworks or fallen timber; Stuart had discovered this, so he thought it would be possible to attack and rout it. Lee gave his permission, though to do so robbed his main army of half its force. As soon as Jackson had left, Lee began a pretense of at-tacking the Union left and center in order to draw attention away from the movement on its right. As he had been on the evening of May 1, Hancock was still somewhat in ad-vance of the main Union line, and his divison of Gen. Couch's corps received the heav-

Jackson had endeavored to conceal his Jackson had endeavored to conceal his movement south and west around the Union army. He was seen, however, as his troops crossed a hill toward the south. What did it mean! Either the Confederates were retreating southward or else they were going to attack the Eleventh corps. Accordingly Hooker sent an order addressed to "Maj. Gen. Sloeum and Maj. Gen. Howard," directing them to prepare for the possibility of an attack on the right flank. In the order occurs these words:

"The right of your line does not appear to quarters at once."

This dispatch was captured by the Union cavalry. The Union troops pressing on more and more closely, Anderson's brigade fell back once more, from Chancellorsville to Tabernacle Church, and immediately began to fortify that position.

Such was the situation on the afternoon of April 90. It was the his which the position.

"The right of your line does not appear to be strong enough. No artificial defenses worth naming have been thrown up, and there appears to be a scarcity of troops at Gen. Sickles

Gen. Sickles went out and shelled Jackson's corps and drove it to another road. Then Sickles asked and got leave to attack the apparently retreating corps and cut it off from the main body. Two divisions were given to him, that of Birney in the advance. It was now past noon of Saturday, May 2. Sickles followed on through the swamps to the road which Jackson was pursuing, building bridges as he went. Berdan's sharpshooters captured a Georgia regiment that had been left to guard the Confederate rear. From the Georgians it was learned that From the Georgians it was learned that whatever else Stonewall Jackson was doing he was not retreating.

Sickles wished, after separating Jackson from the main Confederate army, to fall upon the left flank of the latter, where Anderson's and McLaws' divisions were, and make a sharp attack

make a sharp attack.

Among Union soldiers who distinguished Allong Union soldiers who distinguished themselves gallantly at Chancellorsville was Maj. Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, commanding the Third corps. He was one of the few officers high in rank during the late war who had not received a military education. Gen. Sickles was born in New York city in 1821, and early in life learned the printer's trade. He afterward studied law, and engaged in political life. He entered the Union army at the beginning of the war. When the war closed Gen. Sickles had left a leg upon the battlefield. He was long minister to Spain after the war, and married a Spanish lady.

On the field of May 2, at Chancellorsville, Gen. Pleasonton was sent forward with his cavalry to overtake Jackson with his Confederate corps, while Sickles tarried to attack McLaws and Anderson on Lee's left flank. But Hooker declined to allow him to attack, and so Sickles' corps waited, doing nothing.

rothing.

Pleasonton attempted to pursue Jackson, but found he could make no progress through the thickets. He came back accordingly, and took position on the elevation known as Hazel Grove, before mentioned. He had, meantime, sent part of his cavalry to Sickles.

ELEVENTH CORPS ROUTED. As he returned to Hazel Grove, he says he heard "spattering shots going more and more to the northwest." By the time he climbed the hill at Hazel Grove he saw the 'Eleventh corps in full flight, panic stricken beyond description." They were rushing madly into a swamp to the rear of Haze Grove, horses, cattle, men, mules and wagons all together: "When the fight was over the pile of debris was many feet high," writes Gen. Pleasonton in The Century.

Maj. Peter Keenan was at Hazel Grove with the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry.

A moment Gen. Pleasonton paused for thought; then he ordered Maj. Keenan to charge into the woods with his single regiment and hold Jackson's whole victorious corps in check till he himself should be able to place some artillery. Pleasonton had with him at Hazel Grove two cavalry regiments, already in saddle, and a battery of horse artillery. The heroic Keenan gave a glance at the prospect before him. He, with a single regiment, was to hold in check a victorious pursuing army of 26,000. He smiled sadly, realizing that the task was almost certain death. Then he said: "General, I will do it," and moved off without a word m**ore.**

He never came back again. A large proportion of that heroic regiment, their com-mander among them, lay dead in the bloody thickets of Chancellorsville a few minutes

But his brief work had been of inestimable worth. During the few moments that occupied the Confederates in mowing down the Eighth Pennsylvania cavalry, Pleasonton had been able to get twenty-two guns, double loaded with canister, into position. On came the Confederates like a tidal wave of destruction. They were flying a United States flag, and Pleasonton was at first uncertain whether they were friends or ene-

mies. He said to Maj. Thomson, of his staff:
"Ride out there and see who those people Thomson did so, hesitatingly. "Come on, we're friends!" they cried. It was too dark to distinguish the uniforms, when all at once there burst from the advancing line the well known terrific "rebel vell" that distinguished

Jackson's corps, and they charged up hill toward the Union guns. Pleasonton found out who "those people" were. Meantime, while delaying Sickles' attack on Lee's left, General Hooker had ordered Brig. Gens. Geary Williams to attack the Confederates on the front. Geary attempted to make an impres-

sion on the plank road, leading from Fredericksburg, t failed to do so, and returned. cary had, hower, enough of and returned. Geary had, however, enough of fighting on the next day, the 3d,

before the battle of Chancellorsville was over. John W. Geary was born in Pennsylvania in 1820. He had an adventurous life. First he served in the Mexican war, was wounded. and was the first military commander of the City of Mexico after its capture. Then he

went to California, and was the first mayor of San Francisco. In 1856 he became territorial governor of Kansas. Entering the Union army in 1861, he became a brigadier general. He fought all through the war, and became military governor of Savannah on its capture by Sherman. After the war, true to his fate, he was elected governor of Pennsylvania. This was in 1867. He was re-elected. In 1873, while still serving as governor, Gen. Geary died suddenly.

Jackson's scouts had crept through the thickets that fatal 2d of May, within sight of Howard's Eleventh corps on the Union right. They reported the soldiers' guns stacked, and officers and men playing cards and otherwise amusing themselves, thinking of anything but a surprise and attack. Now was the time for Jackson to strike. Cautiously advancing his men in three lines, Rodes first, Colston second, A. P. Hill third, he made the

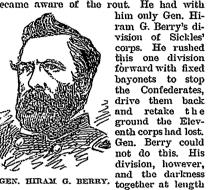
great attack. Uttering their famous yell, Stonewall Jackson's men dashed against the Union right with all their force. It was a complete surprise to the Eleventh corps.

The rest can be told in a few words. The

Union tree ps were attacked in the flank and rear, and ned in the wildest confusion, pell mell, helter skelter, leaving all behind them. A line of their works faced toward Jackson's men. It did not stop the victors. Taking possession of this, the Confederates hurried on, on after the dying Union men. Chancellorsville, the Union headquarters, was only half a mile away. Jackson declared if he had only half an hour more of daylight he could have taken that too

It was at this time that tidings of the mad flight of the Eleventh corps reached Pleasonton at Hazel Grove; also Sickles, waiting idly on Lee's left.

Pleasonton checked the advance of Jackson temporarily by a deadly blaze from the twenty-two double shotted guns. And now Gen. Hooker at Chancellorsville became aware of the rout. He had with him only Gen. Hi-



GEN. HIRAM G. BERRY. together at length stopped the pursuit, but Howard's position was in the hands of Jackson's men.

Hooker's staff and the few cavalry with him tried in vain to stop the Eleventh. It is said some of the flying men were even shot down by Hooker's staff in this attempt, but

In vain.

Gen. Berry kept up a fierce fire of shot and shell in the woods. Next day, May 3, while executing another heroic task, he was shot and killed.

and killed.

Hiram George Berry, too, had an adventurous life. Born in Maine in 1824, he became first a carpenter, then a sailor, next entering into politics in his native state. He was a colonel of a Maine regiment at the bat-tle of first Bull Run. He was made a brig-adier general in May, 1862. From the time the war began until his lamented death at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863, Gen. Berry was in active service with the army of the Potomac distinguishing himself of the c, distinguishing himself often.

DEATH OF STONEWALL JACKSON. The fierce shot from Berry's division rattled through the thickets. Occasionally a sparkle overhead above the trees showed when a shell was exploded. But the Confederates advanced no further. It became too dark to fight. There was a pause in the combat.

Jackson was a hot fighter always. The divisions of Rodes and Colston, who had made the first attack and pursuit, had become confused and entangled in the woods. Jackson ordered A. D. Hill's divisions to come forward from the rear and pursue without a moment's delay.



Jackson himself rode forward in the moonment to hist reconnoter the position. He went out beyond his own picket line. During his absence the pickets were changed. Finishing his inspection, the general turned his horse's head toward his own lines. The Confederate pickets mistook him and his staff for Pleasonton's cavalry. They poured a volley of musketry into the advancing horsemen.
The volley killed or wounded nearly every man of the escort. Both of Jackson's arms were shattered. 'All my wounds are by my own men," he

said afterward.

He was placed upon a litter, and borne toward the rear. But the terrible fire from Berry and Pleasonton's guns raked the woods and the litter was struck, and one of the bearers killed Jackson fell from the shoulders of his men, receiving additional hurt. He lingered some days, having an arm amputated. Sunday, May 10, he died.

SICKLES' CORPS.

The advance of Jackson's men, May 3, to the ground recently occupied by Howard. had quite cut off Sickles' corps from the main body of the Union army. As soon as Hooker was aware of Jackson's coming he had ordered Sickles to attack his right flank. The plank road, which appears in the central part of the map, leading from Chancellorsville to Fredericksburg, was the most hotly contested point on May 3. Sickles de-

termined to retake this from Jackson and rejoin the main Union army.

This he really accomplished. He made a brilliant midnight attack and bayonet charge, and retook much of the ground lost

The First corps (Reynolds') up to this time had taken no part in the fight. They were at United States ford, on the Rappahannock, four miles north of Chancellorsville, Gen. Doubleday temporarily in charge of the corps. Word was sent them late in the evening to come with all speed to the scene of uction. Doubleday obeyed at once. As they approached Chancellorsville they heard the oar of Sickles' midnight battle. At once they filed to the right in line, singing "John Brown" with a roar that made the dark woods ring again. It had an inspiring effect on the disheartened Union army. In the Chancellorsville fighting of May 3

Maj. Gen. Amiel W. Whipple was mortally wounded. He was born in Massachusetts, 1827, and was graduated at West served in the United States engineer corps till 1862. Then the command of a brigade was given to him.
While the Union
army was on the
Rappahannock

Whipple command-ed the Third divis-GEN. WHIPPLE. corps. After being wounded the third day of the Chancellorsville fighting Gen. Whipple was taken to Washington. There, May fi, he was appointed major general of volunteers, and, May 7, brevet major general of the United States army "for gallant and meritorious services," and on May 7 he died.

FIGHT OF SUNDAY, MAY 3. That night Hooker laid his plans for the battle of May 3. He sent word to Sedgwick, who, with his corps, had gone down the river below Fredericksburg, and crossed it, to come up and attack Lee in the rear, while Hooker himself attacked in front. All night Gen. Pleasonton had been fortifying the hill Hazel Grove, knowing it to be an important position, but Hooker directed

him to abandon it and fall back into the new line of battle he had ordered Sickles to form. So this important point was lost. The Elev-So this important point was lost. The Eleventh corps was sent to the extreme left, where Meade was, to be reformed.

Both Jackson and A. P. Hill had been wounded on the evening of May 2. The command of Jackson's corps was given to J. E. B. Stuart, the cavalry general.

At daybreak, May 3, Stuart began the attack on Sickles' new line. The Confederates speedily took possession of Hazel Grove, and poured a deadly fire into the Union lines. Sickles sent an urgent request to Hooker for support. But Hooker had been hurt in his head by the concussion of a ball striking a

column against which he leaned, and was dazed and senseless. There was no head to see that Sickles' appeal was granted, although the corps of Meade and Reynolds and the recreatived one of Howard ways lying. the reorganized one of Howard were lying idle on the left. The Union army had no commander. Only for this, it seems likely that Chancellorsville might after all have been a Union victory.

Gen. Sickles fought till his ammunition of the contract of the co

gave out. At that moment French's division fell upon Stuart's corps and caused it to re-Meantime the Confederate Gens. Anderson and McLaws were making a fierce fight on the Union center, under Slocum. Lee en-deavored all the while to verge to the left and join Stuart. Slocum, French and Sickles lay join Stairt. Slocane, French and Sickes by between. They fought the battle that day. Sickles' men fought desperately. They repulsed five Confederate charges, holding their line only with the bayonet at the last. Then Sickles fell back to a new line.

Such was the situation at Chancellorsville, when word reached Lee of

SEDGWICK'S MOVEMENT.

Hooker had ordered Sedgwick to cross the Rappahannock three miles below Fredericksburg. He was already across, when, on the night of May 2, he received Hooker's order to 'cross the Rappahannock" and follow the Chancellorsville road till he connected with Hooker. He was to destroy any force that came in his way. Hooker had forgotten that Sedgwick was already across and on the south side of the Rappahannock. Hooker had forgotten his first order to Sedgwick. At daybreak, May 3, Sedgwick reached Fredericksburg. Early had been left with his division to protect Fredericksburg. He occupied the heights on the right. Marye's Hill, where such fearful scenes had been enacted in December, was in the center.

Sedgwick stormed Marye's Hill and took it. It was defended by a brigade under Barksdale. Cols. Spear and Johns led the Union assaulting columns. Spear was killed and Johns was twice wounded, but the hill was taken. Fredericksburg was captured, and Early retreated along the plank road toward Lee and Chancellorsville. The attack on the fortified heights of Fredericksburg was planned by Gen. John Newton, a division commander of the Sixth

corps. Gen. Newton was born in Virginia, and was graduated at West Point in 1842. He entered the engineer corps of the military service. He distinguished himself during the civil war. After its close he was employed on harbor and fortification work. He is known to fame as the engineer who GEN. JOHN NEWTON.

as the engineer who GEN. JOHN NEWTON. blew up the obstruction known as Hell Gate, in Long Island sound.

Gen. Gibbon was left behind, at Fredericksburg, and Sedgwick pushed on after Early down the plank road. Early's force whipped, Lee's destruction was certain. Lee heard of the coming of Early and sent out part of McLaws' and Anderson's men to meet him and make a stand. The two forces joined at Salem church, half way between Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. Then darkness fell and there was no more fighting Sunday, May 3. Sunday, May 3.

MAY 4.

Dawn of the fourth and last day of the ighting at Chancellorsville broke. Hooker's head troubled him all the afternoon of May 3 and all May 4 so greatly that it is not fair to hold him responsible for all that hap-pened. At times he scarcely knew what he was about. All day of the 4th, although he had resumed command, his orders were contradictory and vacillating, now telling Sedgwick to hold his ground and now to retreat back across the river. Early in the morning he directed him not to attack the Confederates at Salem church, but to assume the defensive. All day there was skirmishing between Sedgwick and Early and the brigades tween Sedgwick and Early and the brigades that had re-enforced him. At 6 o'clock in the evening the Confederate generals, Anderson and Early, made a furious attack on Sedgwick's left, under Gen. Howe, Howe retreated to a strong position in the direction of Banks' ford, and there resisted and beat back the Confederates.

During the night of May 4 Sedgwick recrossed the Rappahannock with his whole force. Hooker had ordered him to cross, then countermanded the order, but the latter command was not received till after the command was not received till after the command was not received the after the crossing was effected. Lee immediately reoccupied Fredericksburg.

During the night of May 4 Hooker held a council of war with his corps commanders, who were sleepy and exhausted. He resolved to cross back to his old headquarters on the left hank of the Exprehamodia.

to cross back to his old headquarters on the left bank of the Rappahannock.

On May 4 Lee's army, all told, numbered no more than 50,000 men. Hooker, including Sedgwick's corps, had 80,000. Any time during that day a determined attack against Stuart, who, with Jackson's old corps, fronted Hooker at Chancellorsville, or against McLaws, who, with Early, fronted Sedgwick on the east, could have resulted in a Union victory, and Lee could have been whipped in detail. But no such attack was made.

Thesday, May 5, a great rain storm arose detail. But no such attack was made.

Tuesday, May 5, a great rain storm arose
in the afternoon. Under its cover the great
Union army passed back over the swollen
Rappahannock to its old quarters. Wednesday morning, May 6, Gen. Lee looked about
him for his enemy, and found none there.

In the battles of Chancellorsville the Union
army lost 17,197, the Confederates 13,619.

It only remains to note the events of Stoneman's Raid. After crossing the Rappahannock he divided his cayarry into two colman's Raid. After crossing the Rappanannock, he divided his cavalry into two columns. One, under Averill, 4,000 strong, went
to Rapidan Station, on the Orange railroad,
had a brief encounter with W. H. F. Lee,
and returned to the main army. Hooker
himself sent Averill the order to return.
Stoneman himself, with his main column, Stoneman himself, with his main column, moved south and westward to destroy the Virginia central railroad. He reached Louisa Court House, May 2. He sent out raiding parties in various directions. There was a fight with one of W. H. F. Lee's regiments near Gordonsville. This regiment was driven back by the arrival of Union re-enforcements. A party under Col. Wyndham, attacked the canal at Columbia. A third, under Kilpatrick, dashed across country and came within two miles of Richmond. He destroyed bridges and a portion of the Fredericksburg railroad. Then he turned and went to Gloucester Foint. Other detachments, under Col. Davis and Gen. Gregg, did considerable demogrator realizades at various

considerable damage to railroads at various considerable damage to railroads at various points.

May S, Stoneman recrossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford. June 3, the cavalry from Gloucester Point, under Kilpatrick, also reached headquarters, bringing in among other spoils of war, 1,000 freed slaves, in those days called contrabands.

Preservation of Meat by Sugar. It results from a special report made to the French minister of agriculture that sugar is an excellent agent for preserving meat, and possesses some advantage over salt. In fact, salt absorbs a portion of the nutritive substances and of the flavor of meat. When an analysis is made of a solution of the salt dissolved by water contained in meat, we find albuminoid bodies, extractive substances, potassa and phosphoric acid. Salt deprives meat of these substances so much the more readily in proportion as it enters the tissues more deeply or acts for a longer time. It then results that the meat, when taken from the saline solution, has

lost nutritive elements of genuine importance. Powdered sugar, on the contrary, being less soluble, produces less liquid. It forms around the meat a solid crust, which removes very little water from it and does not alter its taste. Thus preserved, it suffices to immerse the meat in water before using it. Although this treatment costs a little more than preservation by salt, account must be taken of the final result and of the loss prevented, which offsets the difference in cost between the two preservative agents. We think that navigators might profit by this.—Revue Generale de la Marine

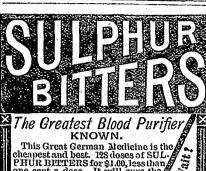
One of the Sea's Dangers. A curious acoustic phenomenon, sometimes observed at sea, has been termed by M. Fizeau, the "mirage of sound," from its analogy to certain well known phenomena of light. The sound waves are deflected upward to a very marked extent under the influence of strata of air of various temperatures, and to this effect are ascribed numerous collisions between vessels having powerful fog signals.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Big Canal Project. A scheme for constructing a canal deep enough for transatlantic steamers, from the sea to the city of Brussels, Belgium, has been submitted to the city council. The company will undertake to finish the work, and begin running steamers from Brussels to New York within three years from the date of the concession.-Foreign Letter.

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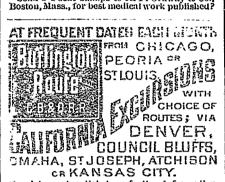
This Great German Medicine is the cheapest and best. 128 doses of SULPHUR BITTERS for \$1.00, less than, one cent a dose. It will cure the worst cases of skin disease, from a common nimple on the face. worst cases of skin disease, from a common pimple on the face to that awful disease Scrofula A SULPHUR BITTERS is the best medicine to use in al cases of such stubborn and deep scated diseases. Do BLUE PILLS rmcrcury, they are dead BITTERS.

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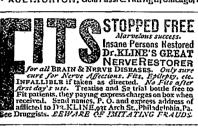
Sulphur Bitters! syour longue couted of the wait until you with a yellow sticky Don't wait until you ubstunce? I syour sare unable to walk, or reath foul and are flat on your back, fifensive? Your but get some at once, it tomach is out will cure you. Sulphur forden The Fiftensis. of order. Use Bitters is SULPHUR The Invalid's Friend.

BITTERS The Invalid's Friend. the young the aged and tot-ly fering are soon made well by k fits use. Remember what you gread here, it may save your fife, it has saved hundreds. Don't wait until to-morrow, Try a Bottle To-day! Are you low-spirited and weak, for suffering from the excesses of youth? It so, SULPHUR BITTERS will cure you.

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MORTGAGE SALE.

MORTGAGE SALE.

The sum of four hundred and thirty-fave 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, his wife, of Galien township, Berrien county, Michigan, to Oliver A. Hulett of the same place, dated November 18, 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 Samuel Bate, and said assignment was on the fitteenth 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 sale 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 eight, 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 Towley and Glovers, and on the south by the south half of said quarter section, and on the east by said mill pond at high water mark on the west by the low flat bottom land; and also except a small piece of land of six or seven acres situated in the north-east conner 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 first 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 land, or whic

Assignee of said Mortgage. D. E. HINMAN, Attorney for Assignee. FOR SALE.

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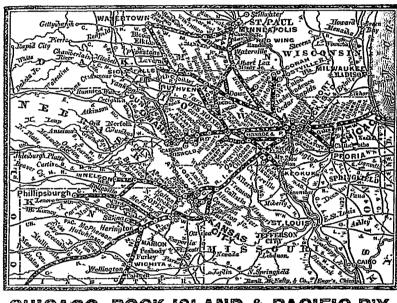
I can give you many relevences in this city. Call and examine them, With twenty years devoted to the treatment of Chronic Diseases and thousands of patients enables me to cure every curable case. Candid in my examinations, reasonable in my charges, and never encourage without a surety of success.

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