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### Business Directory.

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

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

 $\prod$  & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on orbefore the full moon in each month. P. OF II.—Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock r. 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 reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday evening of ach month.

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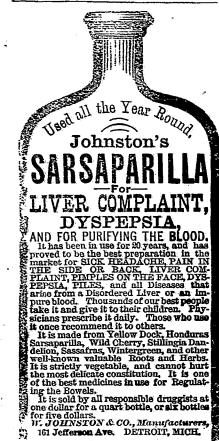
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# BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888.



JACOB F. HAHN.

THE RELIABLE

### UNDERTAKER

Ins recently relitted his establishment, and put in a fine stock of

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

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-AND-

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Are now prepared to show the largest line of Wilton, Moquette, Body and Tapestry Brussels and Wool Carpets ever shown by us. And to draw trade from all our neighboring towns the price must be right, besides the price of the goods regulate the sale. We shall offer during March, April and May, Carpets at the following prices,

Cotton Chain Ingrain Carpets, 18, 20 Union Extras at 35 to 50 cents. Philadelphia All-Wool Extra Supers.

Ivan, Deitz & Magee Extra Supers, Lowell Extra Supers, 6214 cents. Smith's Tapestry Brussels, 50, 65 and

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

Moquette Carpets, \$1.50. Wilton Carpets, \$2.50. All sizes Smyrna Rugs, say 30 by 60 inches, \$3.50. All other sizes in same

Upholstery Goods,

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

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

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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 Fernale diseases. Every lady can treat herself. Call for "A Plain Talk to Ladies." Trial box free. SONG AGAINST DEATH. SIDNEY LANIER.

Dear friend, forgive a wild lament Insanely following thy flight. would not cumber thine ascent

Nor drag thee back into the night; But the great sea-winds sigh with me, The fair-faced stars see wrinkled, old. And I would that I might lie with thee

There in the graye so cold, so cold! Grave walls are thick, I cannot see thee,

And the round skies are far and steep; A-wild to quaft some cup of Lethe, Pain is proud and scorns to weep My heart breaks if it cling about thee, And still breaks if far from thine.

O drear, drear death, to live without thee, O sad life-to keep thee mine. The Century

### KIT'S EXPERIMENT

A Lesson For Husbands. BY "TITA."

Concluded. He pauses for an instant to wipe the perspiration from his brow. The sound of the retreating carriage arouses him, and he springs to the door. Throwing it hastily open, he sees-Kit-Kit, with that abominable charming bang blown into soft confusion by the night wind, that has also left such

a delicate color in her hitherto pale cheeks-Kit, with her dimples back! She is prettily dressed in her best black silk, with a great black hat, all covered with soft, feathery plumes, set well back on her dainty head. A hugh cluster of dying yellow roses nestles on her left shoulder, and long yellow gloves stretch far up the shapely arms. In her hands she carries a black satin fan and an opera-glass. So that was the "business" that detained her until

one o'clock in the morning!
At sight of him Kit falls back a step, and all the dainty color forsakes her pretty cheeks-and no wonder! Jack is pale, haggard-as unlike his usual self as it is possible for a few short hours to make him. His hair, from constant running of his fingers through it, is standing out in all directions, and gives him an exceedingly belligerent, not to say ferocious, appearance.

"O Jack!" Kit cries, when they have stood for some moments regarding each other in horrified silence. "O Jack! What is it?"

"That is just what I want to know," he answers. "What is it?" And taking her by the wrist, he draws her into he sitting-room, into the full glow of the lights and fire.
Is this Jack—her Jack? This white,

stern-faced man, with the angry eyes and dishevelled hair? Perhaps-oh horrible thought!-perhaps he is insane! She has read of very intellectual people going suddenly mad, and though even Jack's best friends certainly never accused him of being dazzlingly ntellectual, vet. perhaps-She gazes at him with eyes grown wide with the horror, the agony, of the

thought. Oh, poor Jack! poor, dear, old Jack! And involuntarily she comes a step closer, in her trouble and pity for him. As she moves, however, Jack speaks, and at his words all her sorrow, her pity, vanishes, and her anger rises.

"Where have you been?" he says sternly, "and who was the man that came home with you?" He is speaking slowly, with some hesitation and visible restraint, but the blazing eyes and white, set lips belie the calmness of his words. For an instant Kit looks at him in utter amaze. Never, in all the years that she has known him, has she seen

him so angry, and his passion is all the more terrible for being repressed. "Answer me!" he says, through his shut teeth, "or, by God! I will kill you! Who was he—that man—your—lover? He comes close to her as he speaks, and, lying his hand upon her shoulder, shakes her slightly—then, suddenly re-

leasing her, steps back again to the fireplace and waits for her reply. Kit stares at him a full moment the astonishment within her lovely

eyes gradually giving place to very nonest anger.
At length she speaks—and oh, the scorn, the contempt, expressed in face, in voice, and eloquent eyes!

"Ah!" she says in a subdued but angry tone. "At last-at last-I understand you, sir, and will answer you. I have been to-night at the "Royal Opera House." I went in company with Mr. and Mrs. Gerton and their daughters. We left there about halfpast eleven, and went to the Cafe Anglaise for supper-were there a little more than an hour; and the man who with intense, though quiet, scorn—
with intense, though quiet, scorn—
"was Mr. Gerton—a grandfather, a
man past seventy years of age—my
dead father's friend, and formerly my
grandfath I will add for your entire guardian! I will add, for your entire in the carriage, but had fallen asleep.

satisfaction, that Mrs. Gerton was also Is there any more information I can give you pertaining to myself or my actions this evening, sir?" She has drawn her slender figure to its full height, and looks at him with wide, scornful, but eminently truthful

At first Jack scarcely believes her. Then he exclaims,— "Oh, Kit, my wife, my true sweetheart, forgive me!" He came toward her with outstretched arms.

"Never!" she replies, stepping back, and putting her hands behind her. Please to remember of what you have accused me-me, your wife, the mother of your children-me, who have lived only for you, have loved only you, from the day when first I saw you! This to

me—your wife!"

Then the passion dies from her voice, her face. Pointing to the clock, she continues.— "As I must be at my work by eight in the morning, I think I will retire, if you have nothing more to say. I wish you good-night, Mr. Jermain!"

Without one backward glance, she

quits the room. Jack's remorse is great and sincere. For some time after Kit has left him in such passionate anger, he remains walking the floor, and ghawing moodily at his mustache. It is just three when he finally goes up-stairs, and finds Kit asleep, with the tears yet lying upon her fair, round cheeks and curling lashes. As he stands by her side and looks down upon her, he loves her as he has never loved her beforenow, when he knows he has offended

her beyond forgiveness.

Instead of going to bed and to sleep like a sensible man, he draws a chair to the bedside, and, seating himself, watches through the short remainder of the night, beside his sleeping wife. And while he thus waits for the dawning day, he does some severe thinking -more severe, than careless Jack Jermain has done for many a day-and it ends in his making several good resolves, which, if Kit had only known of them, would have gladdened her heart. When the first faint streaks of gray

in the eastern sky warns him of com-

ing morn, he rises, and, leaving a soft

kiss upon Kit's cheek, hastens from

When Kit goes down to breakfast.

gone," but under her plate she finds a tiny note which says:-"Kit, darling, can you forgive me? Oh, my love! I cannot ever forgive myself. Remember, dear, that it was my love for you that made me jealous, and try to pardon me. JACK."

Kit's lips quiver, and the tears stand thick within her eyes. She is a tenderhearted little woman, and Jack is very dear to her; yet, when she thinks of the words he said to her last night, her lips grow firm again, and anger dries the tears before they fall. She leaves an answer for him; "What you ask is quite impossible,"

and goes, heavy-hearted to her work. And so, with the breach ever widening, a couple of weeks roll by. Jack steadily adheres to his good resolutions, one of which was to remain at home of evenings. Kit is the absentee now. There is hardly an evening that she comes home before eleven, and frequently it is much later. Jack never asks where she has been, or how employing herself. Since that first unfortunate night, he feels that it would not be wise to question her, and her bearing toward him is so freezingly polite, yet independent, that he is positively afraid to ask for any more information than she chooses to impart.

Usually, however, she leaves him in no doubt as to how her evenings are spent. It is, "Mr. Jermain, I am going to Mrs. Brandon's for the evening. Or, "I have accepted an invitation to the opera with Mrs. Moore and Blanche, Mr. Jermain." She has never called him "Jack" since that miserable night, which, unfortunately, neither of them can forget.

It is Jack who rocks the children to sleep now-yes, and tells them stories, too, and sings to them; and, to his surprise, he finds thar, when he has successfully repeated a fairy tale, or recounted, without mistake, the wonderful adventures of the various illus trious personages whose history is contained in the "Arabian Nights," or sung some of "Mother Goose's" most idiotic jungles, and told the story of the "five little pigs" without a blunder, clear from "the little pig went to market" to "this little pig said wee, wee, wee," he finds, I say, to his astonishment, in the ringing, childish laughter, in the velvety touch of Grace's tender lips, and Harry's declaration that "Tom Harrigan's papa can't tell stories a bit better than that, or sing better, either!" a rich reward for the long hours when he has surreptitiously studied the baby book from which he entertains them; and Harry's avowal "Tom Harrigan's papa don't know such nice stories as his papa does, and can't baa like a sheep and bark like a dog!" gives him positive

delight!

CHAPTER II. A month passes slowly away. There is no more open hostility between Jack and Kit, but she still calls him "Mr. forgiven. Kit is getting better-looking all the time. She has resolutely cast dull care and harassing worry far be hind her, and this, with the fresh air and exercise that she now gets every day, has filled out and daintily tinted the erstwhile hollow cheeks, and made the brown eyes once again what they

were so-long ago-clear, sparkling, brilliant. -Of course Jack sees the changeand not Jack alone. This fact is brought very forcibly to his notice one day in early November.

This is how it happens. Jack is walking down street, one day at noon, with his old friend, Elton Moore They had gone to school together, and had always been chums, and spent much time in each other's society, until Elton's business caused his removal to a distant city.

Only once since Jack's marriage had they met. Elton had come bursting into Jack's office one day, in the old schoolboy fashion, and Jack had welcomed him warmly, and carried him off home for tea. It was, unfortunately, one of Kit's "bad days." The house was perfectly neat and clean, the children sweet and daintily dressed, the table all that could be desired. But Kit! Sad to say, Kit had on a faded old calico wrapper, minus cuffs and collar, her hair in the strained little ugly knot, and her eyes wore a weary, cross expression. As she had no servant save one small girl, and was obliged to see to all the details of the tea-table herself, and as she always wanted "something extra for company, and was tired, and decidedly out of temper into the bargain, it is not sur-prising that Elton Moore formed a very poor opinion of Jack's choice, and wondered exceedingly thereat.

"She a school-teacher!" he mused "Why, she doesn't know that two and two make four!" For poor Kit, between bad temper and mortified pride, and a mad desire to weep, scarce opened her mouth, but left the conversation almost wholly to Jack and his

Jack observed nothing. He was used to it himself, and he was so delighted to see his friend again, that Kit's taciturnity escaped him. One thing more Elton noticed, Im-

mediately after tea, Jack prepared to go out, and invited his friend to accompany him to his club. Elton would much have preferred a quiet evening with his friend and his wife, but as neither of them made the suggestion, he left the house with Jack, and was sincerely glad that his opinion of the faded lady who reigned there was not asked. All this, however, had happen-

ed almost a year ago. To-day Elton has burst in upon Jack as unceremoniously as he did before and Jack has agreed to accompany him to his hotel for dinner, if Elton will go home with him for tea. With a sinking heart, but smiling face, Elton accepts the invitation, and they set forth together hotel-ward.

At one of the crossings they are stopped for a moment by a crush of vehicles, and Elton, who has been gazing aimlessly about him suddenly utters an exclamation, and, touching Jack's arm, calls his attention to the cause of it. It is only a group of girls on an opposite corner, on their way to dinner. Among them is Kit. "Well?" queries Jack, as his friend

seen such a lovely woman! The little dark one. There—she is looking this "So she is," Jack answers coolly, and, as the eyes of the little lady meet his, he lifts his hat with grave courtesy, as does Elton, while the lady gives him a

dignified, solemn little bow, and then

"Jermain, who is she? I have never

points to them.

again turns laughingly to her compan-The little scene has only occupied a moment, and now the street is clear again, and all parties have passed by "You know her?" asks Elton, eager-

"Slightly," Jack replies, "and will introduce you to her this evening—she will be at my house." "Ah! A relation of your wife's perhaps? Come to think of it, Jack she looks something like your wife, only—pardon me, old fellow—much younger and more handsome!" "Think so?" Jask says, with an odd

Nora tells her that "Mr. Jermain has I of my wife's." And then he turns the conversation. That evening, while Jack and Elton divest themselves of hats and overcoats in the hall of the Jermain domicil, they are treated to a remarkably

pretty house-picture through the half-

open parlor door. At the plano sits Kit, in a brand new dress of pretty dark green cloth, with a great bunch of vivid red carnations to light it up. She is singing softlytender, old time ballads, and at her side stands Harry, gazing in loving admiration upon his "beautiful mamma," as he has lately taken to calling her; while upon the tiger skin before the glowing fire sits Gracie, in a daintily embroidered white dress and cherry ribbons, playing contentedly with her

"For the first time in my life I wish that I were married!" whispers Elton to his friend, as they look through the half-open door. Jack smiles a little bitterly, and enters the inviting room.

"Kitty," he says "you have probably not forgotten my friend, Elton Moore, who called upon us some time ago. Elton, old fellow, my wife—and your divinity!' Kit holds out her hand in kindly greeting to her husband's friend, and,

remembering his former call, and how disagreeable it was, resolves to make At his requestshe sings for him, and all during tea, and the long, pleasant evening, makes herself as charming as she can—and Kit can be eminently charming if she chooses. Elton is

fascinated, and all the next day he

busies himself in dinning Kit's praises into Jack's willing ears. Poor Jack! Never has he so loved his little wife, and never has she seemed so far beyond him. He fairly haunts the vicinity of Gerton's establishment. He manœuvres like a schoolboy to meet her on the street, and win a smile and bow from her. He thinks he would give half his life to take her in his arms and kiss her, and yet, although she is his wife, he does not

dare to do it. One habit Kit has taken up that annoys him greatly—that is, chewing gum. For almost a week now she has used it incessantly, and it drives him

almost distraught.

At last he can bear it no longer, and one evening Kit lounging in an easy chair, with dainty, slippered feet upon the fender, a loose red cashmere wrapper on, the daily paper in her hand, and the inevitable gum in her mouth, is electrified by the word "Katherine!" in somber tones, from Jack. It is only upon very rare occasions that he so addresses her, in the fond—but vain—hope of reducing her to order.
"Katherine," he says, "it would

greatly oblige me if you would desist from the extremely unpleasant practice of chewing gum! It is not at all lady-like, and very exasperating." "Ah?" drawls Kit. "Is it worse for a woman to use gum, than for a man

o use tobacco? "That isn't the question at all!" Jack nswers loftily. "The question is just this: if I stop

using gum, will you give up tobacco? By this time you must have learned that this firm is being run upon the 'give and take' system. If I submit to you. I expect submission in return. If you do not like to see me use this comparatively harmless gum, you understand how I feel about your vile 'weed.' If you will renounce your small vice. I'll ronounce mine. If you will not neither will I!" and Mrs. Kit surveys her liege lord with outward calmness,

but inward anxiety. It is a bold move—will he submit? He will. For an instant he gazes at her in evident vexation; then an amused smile stirs the long ends of his mustache, and he answers .-"Very well. As you say, it is now

give and take in this house. Give me your gum, and take my tobacco!" A dainty pouch of Russia leather is handed over to Kit, who thereupon fishes into her pocket, and dutifully transfers a dozen little wads of gum

to his possession. Two more weeks have passed. November is fast drawing on, and the twentieth will be Jack's birthday. Someway, Kit is not feeling very jubilant. She has pardoned Jack's jealousy long ago, and is only waiting for him to ask her forgiveness to grant it freely, and tell him how much she still loves him; but after her second rebuff he has never approached her again with words of love and pleading; on the contrary, he seems to have accepted the existing state of affairs quite calmly, and to be content that it should, like Tennyson's brook, "go on forever."

Since Kit "went to work," he has not offered her any money, nor has she asked for it. He has paid Nora's wages regularly, and bought the children's winter clothing, but nothing has he bought for his wife.

She has made him a new and gorgeous dressing gown for a birthday gift, and bought for him a beautiful onyx ring, and the discarded tobacco pouch is made into a most dainty handkerchief-case, and holds a dozen delicate ly embroidered handkerchiefs. "But I don't suppose he will accept gift from me!" poor Kit says sadly,

as she tucks them safely away; and a big tear falls upon them.
She is mistaken. For weeks Jack has been longing to "make up" with her, but, like all blundering men, does not know how to do it. He cannot risk a third repulse-not seeing, the silly fellow, that she is ready to meet

him half way.

At length he had an inspiration—a present! Kit has often wished for a velvet dress, and he has as often told her severely that "it could not be thought of!" And now he decides that she shall have it.

And so it happens that, on the evening of the nineteenth, as Kit sits brooding, in melancholy style, before the fire, Jack enters with a very red face, and a big bundle which he deposits in her lap, and then goes quietly around to the back of her chair. "Open it, Kit," he says. "It's yours -a peace-offering, if you will receive it. And, Kit, if you want to make me a present (to-morrow's my birthday, you know,) I would like a-kiss, dear little woman, and your forgiveness and love! I know I have been a brute. but, Kit dear, I'm awfully sorry and-The lovely green velvet rolls upon the floor unbeeded, and Kit's arms are around his neck, and his kisses fall warm upon her lips, and they are perfectly, rapturously—perhaps foolish-

ly—happy. Kit's "experiment" has succeeded. When she once more returns to reason and the green velvet, she finds, pinned in a fold, five crisp one hundred dollar bills, and penitent Jack tells her he will "never be stingy again, darling, never!" And he never is. So Gerton has to get a new forewoman: and there is not, to-day, in all this big round world, a happier wife than Kit, or a better husband than our friend, Jack Jermain.-Waverley Magazine.

The failure of a New York firm was caused by the negligence of the office boy to post a letter. He stopped to little smile. "Yes, she is a near lelative | play a game of marbles."

'NUMBER 18. The Black Hole of Calcut'a. The lowa State Board of Health, in its April bulletin, concludes that few who have heard of the "Black Hole of Calcutta" know the terrible facts that have rendered the place famous and

made it the synonym of all that is to

be dreaded from foul air and overcrowding.
At eight o'clock on the evening of June 30, 1756, one hundred and fortysix prisoners, officers and men, black and white, and of different nationalities, were thrust into a room eighteen feet square-with two windows on one of the four sides heavily barred with iron—giving to each inmate forty cubic feet of space. In ten hours one hundred and twenty-three were found dead—only twenty three being alive! Another instance is where, in 1742, the High Constable of Westminster. of London, committed twenty-eight persons to prison, where they were

thrust by the keeper into a hole six feet square and five feet ten inches high—the windows being close shut. In a very short time four of the inmates were suffocated! These facts show the poisonous effect of the human breath-or of respired air. Prof. Brown Sequard has recently made some experiment that are not only highly interesting, but show why the expired air of man and animals is so deadly. From the condensed vapor of the expired air he produced a liquid so poisonous that when injected beneath the skin of rabbits it produced instant death. This poison he found to be not a microbe, but an alkaloid. His conclusions are that the expired air of all

animals contains a poison more fatal than carbonic acid. It is well for the people to understand these facts. They cry aloud for better ventilation and purer air-for less crowding in home and church and hall and school room. - Scientific American.

#### How Americans Throw Away Money.

It gives one an idea of the stupenious increase of wealth in this country that the Ponce de Leon Hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., which cost \$2,500,000 and holds about 1,000 guests, has paid so well that its owner is adding to it the Alcazar, across the street, at a cost of \$3,500,000 more. The Atlanta Constitution describes this hotel as a worldwonder of splendor and luxury, but the paragraph that gives the best idea of its elegance and the wealth of its patrons is this:

"The rates? Five dollars a day and upward. Eight out of ten visitors pay \$5 a day. The other two, taking private parlors or extra rooms, pay from \$8 to \$100 a day. The suite of rooms engaged by Mr. Pulitzer were \$650 a week. The Duke of Newcastle paid \$580 a week for his rooms, ordered in an extra sideboard, and kept them while away two weeks in Southern Florida. A lady paid \$1,000 for two weeks for her apartments. The bridai chambers cost \$40 a day—not a steep figure for young folks. The price for dinner is \$2—simply because the boats and trains bring scores of sight-seers every day who take dinner, hear the concerts and explore the house from the picture gallery and gardens to the sheltered roof below which and far away the ocean unrolls its thunderous

maiesty." Truly, we are a great people when we can pay such hotel bills and still get home from such a distance. Rochester Union.

Discipline in Uncle Sam's Navy. On a recent cruise of the United

States man-of-war Michigan a sailor, who is a Chicago man, attempted to throw an exhausted quid of tobacco over the rail into the water. His aim was bad and the quid fell on the deck. An officer observed it. He would not allow the sailor to touch it, but ordered the entire crew to rig up the gun tackle. The gun tackle is a hawser 3½ inches thick, and weighs 2,500 pounds. Being seldom if ever used, it was stowed away in the hold and covered up. To get it on deck and rig it up is a long hard task. But the gun tackle was rigged up and the commanding officer attached to it a silk thread. He made a loop in the thread, lassoed the quid of tobacco made it fast, all hands made a long pull and a strong pull, and the quid of tobacco was hoisted overboard. Then the gun tackle was taken down and stored away. It required 11 hours of hard work to get the tobacco overboard, and it is the opinion of the commanding officer that no more quids of tobacco will be thrown on the deck of the

### Michigan for some time to come.

He Stole Post Holes. John Peters, of Newport, Nebraska, who recently stole the roof off his neighbor's house while the family was sleeping under it, was not arrested, it seems, while going back for the last section of the roof, as was first reported. He had got safely away with the roof of the house and with the well, but went back for the cellar, and aroused the family while pulling it from under them. When he was arrested he had a dozen post holes in his wagon, which he had pulled up from Henry Winkle's farm on his way to get the cellar. It isn't often that a Nebraska man sets out to steal anything, but when he does the way he steals things out brings a funnel-shaped blush to the rugged brow of the most hardened eye.—R. J. Burdette in Brook-

#### lun Eagle. The Carnegie Savings Bank.

The firm of Carnegie, Phipps & Co., of Pittsburg, issued during the present month a circular to their employes, offering to take deposits from them not to exceed \$2,000 for each individual, and to allow six per cent interest on the money. This offer was coupled with a statement that the firm, as hitherto, would continue to lend money at bond and mortgage to intending builders of homes. At the end of the circular the men were exhorted to adopt the practice of saving and investing some part of their earnings as a provision against old age. This offer represents what may be justly termed an advanced form of profit sharing. The rate of interest and the conditions are such that there is little probability of the banking account giving any profit to the firm. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the members of the partnership for showing so great and so judiciously conceived an interest in the affairs of their workmen. -Scientific American.

Basswood is capable of being enor-

posed to the action of steam it entirely regains its original bulk. It is said that advantage is taken of this in the production of so-called carved mouldngs. The "carved" pattern is stamped by dies deep into the wood, the surface of which is then planed down to the level of the lowest depression. If now the wood be steamed the parts originally depressed will regain their in relief the pattern of the dies.



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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Alum Baking Powder. Declared Adulterated Food and their Sale Illegal.

The result of the trial just concluded at Canton, N. Y., before Judge Kellogg, will have a salutary effect in checking the sale of one class of adulterated food. Two men, named Moon and Akerill, were arrested for selling adulterated baking powder in violation of the State food adulterated act. The indictment was for both selling baking powders that were inferior, adulterated and injurious to health by reason of being made from alum, and for selling them under pretense that they were wholesome, cream of tarter baking powder. A stubborn defence was made, the claim being set up that baking powders were not articles of food and that the powder the defendants were selling, which was known as Gillett's, was a standard article of trade, and that alum baking powders inferior to it, like Davis' and others, were being sold by other dealers in the same town without complaint. The Court held that baking powders were articles of food within the meaning of the law, and the jury found the defendants guilty upon all the charges. The case has attracted much attention from being the first brought under the State Food Adulteration Act against dealers in the alum baking powders. The result of the trial is to class such baking powders as adulterated articles of food and to make their sale illegal. There are many alum baking powders put up in cans, under some name or brand, in addition to those sold in bulk, the sale of all of which cautions dealers will probably be unwilling to

Gasoline Stoves and How to use

This is the season, says the American Artisan, when consumers are buying and beginning to use gasoline stoves. Stove dealers should spare no pains to explain to purchasers of vapor stoves the nature of gasoline and to impress upon them the importance of care in the use of it as fuel. Most stoves are now so made that it is impossible to fill them while the burners are lighted, but if a stove is sold not so constructed, the purbe urged never to fa turn out all burners before filling. With lay-down tanks and other devices it is possible to overflow the tank or to spill oil on the floor. If this is done, the burners should not be lighted until the fluid has been wiped up and doors and windows opened, and the room thoroughly aired, so there should be left in the room little or no gas form evaporation. It is only by the grossest carelessness or most willful refusal to adhere to instructions in the operation of gasoline stoves that an accident is possible in their use. But accidents may happen where fire is present, what-

ever the form of fuel or construction of stoves. Occasional complaints are made that ovens of gasoline stoves do not bake well. When they do not bake well, it is more than likely to be the fault of the operator. A frequent trouble in baking with gasoline stoves is that the bread, meat, or pastry is put in as soon as the burner is lighted, instead of waiting until the oven is thoroughly warm. It is impossible to obtain good results when this is done. It does not take nearly so long to heat a gasolene oven as it does that of a coal or wood stove, but it is no less important that

it should be well heated. Two weeks ago we had the pleasure of showing Steve Battle up to this community in his true light—that of a jalil-breaker, incendiary and robber, In revenge Steve waited for us in front of the widow Chilton's house the other night, where it is known we are doing a little courting with a view to matrimony, and as we reached the road he made a rush for us, crying out that he would have our life. We were taken unawares, knocked down and pounded until we couldn't holler. As a result, Steve Battle has been run out of this town with a rail beneath him, and warned that he will be hung if he returns. We are able to be about again, and return our thanks to such friends as have sent in flowers, sausages, butter crackers, codfish and other mementoes. We expected a dozen wallopings the first year of our stay, and will probably get em, as we have averaged one a month so far. The worm will turn some day. however, and then look out!"-Arizona

Literary men in New York are commenting on a certain peculiarity regarding Col. Ingersoll's now famous philosophical utterances concerning

In Henry Thomas Buckle's History the consciousness of self-applause: vanity is fed by the applause of others. Pride looks within and vanity without."-N. Y. Sun.

A young lady governess was sitting in a horse car in an English provincial

Extended observation at Paris and at Munich indicate that the sanitary condition of a locality depends on the been a large quantity of ground water healthiest, while those in which there

#### pride and vanity, delivered in his eulogy of Roscoe Conklin. Col. Ingersoll then said: "Vanity rests upon the opinion of others—pride on our own. The source of vanity is from without of pride from within. Vanity is a vane that turns, a willow that bends with every breeze-pride is the oak that defies the storm. One is cloud-the other rock. The one is a weaknessthe other strength." of Civilization in England, volume II., page 163, is this: "Pride depends on

town when a stylishly dressed man town when a stylishly dressed man entered, who displayed prominently a valuable diamond ring on one of his fingers. He soon got out, and the young lady, on getting to her stage on her way home, found that her purse was gone. She, however, Tound a transfer of the styling land to the sty strange article in her pocket, which, to her astonishment, turned out to be the identical ring which her fellow-traveler had been so ostentatiously displaying. Examination proved that the ring was worth at least \$150. Fortunately for the lady there was only -two shillings in the purse which she mously compressed, but if after being lost. The ring had evidently slipped subjected to great pressure it be exas in the act of abstracting the purse

amount of water contained in the ground. The years in which there has present have invariably been the original bulk and will therefore form has been a smaller quantity have invariably been the unhealthiest.

### FOR SALE.

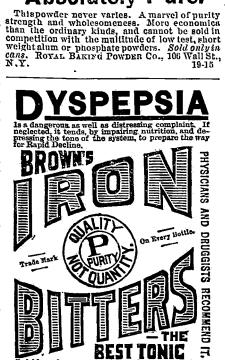
teen Acres of Land Under a good state of cultivation, on River street, in the village of Buchanan, is offered for sale very cheap. Both houses are in good repair, and are com-

GEO. H. BLACK.

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

SEEDS? July 9th.





## Quickly and completely Cures Dyspensia in all its forms, Hearthurn, Belchiug, Tasting the Food, otc. It enriches and purifies the blood stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food Rey, J. T. Rossutte, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says. "Having used Brown'ls Iron Bitters for Dyspensia and Indigestion I take creat pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it applended tome and invigorator, and very strangthening." HOX, JOSEPH O. SUIT, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I bear most cheerful testimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspensia, and as a tonic." Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other, Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD. STEKETEE'S BEST TONIC KNOWN.

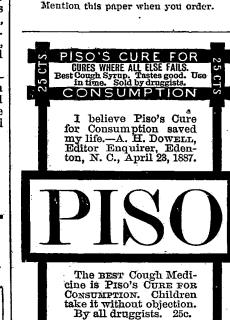
Make Your Own Bitters. why pay a Dollar for a bottle or Stomach Bitters, containing more poor whisky than medicine, when the un lersigned will send you by mail one 4-oz package of Imported German Roots, Herbs and Berries, which will make One Gallon of the best TONIC any one ever used. The use of this Tonic has cured Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billiousness. Fever and Ague: as an appetizer none-better, acts on the Kidneys and general debility, and gives Tone to the Stomach; in fact, I challenge all other Tonics. It is far the cheapest Tonic known. One package will equal one dozen of ordinary bottles of bitters sold for one dollar per bottle. Full directions on every package. Ask your druggist for "Steketee's Dry Bitters." If your druggist does not keep them on sale, then send to the undersigned. I will send one package to any address within the U.S. on receipt of 30c, or two packages for 50c. U.S. stamps taken in payment. Bach double package sent by mail contains a sample of STEKETEE'S NEURALGIA DROPS. Trial bottle of the Drops 12c.

P. S.—I am the only inventor of a sure cure for PIN VORMS.

\*\*STERMETORY OF CORDINATION OF THE CURE OF THE OF THE CURE OF THE CURE OF THE CURE OF THE OF THE CURE OF THE CURE OF THE CURE OF THE OF

GEO. G. STEKETEE.

Grand Rapids, Mich.



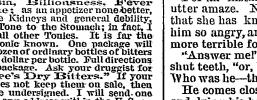
CONSUMPTION. Estate of Caroline Erdley. First publication, May 24, 1888.
CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the twenty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Caroline Erdley, deceased. In the matter of the estate of Caroline Erdley, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of William Erdley, a brother of deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to the petitioner or to some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 18th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said decased, 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 show cause, if any there be why the prayer of the petitioner should not begranted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner 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 county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.



tearing.
(Lt.S.] DAVID E. HINMAN,
(A true copy.)
Last publication, June 14, 1888.



MOHN C. HOLMES, Editor. THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1888.

The rain of the first part of this week was of wide extent, being very heavy in all parts of the west, amounting to a water spout in Chadron, Nebraska. The force of the storm was felt from Colorado to West Verginia, and as far south as the Ohio

At the time of the appointment of Mr. Fuller, of Chicago, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, there was a general wonderment at the appointment of what has in the near past been an exemplary citizen, by President Cleveland, and in searching for the reason it has been discovered that Mr. Fuller was a member of the celebrated peace legislature of Illinois in 1863. and the records show that on Jan. S. of that year Mr. Fuller introduced the following:

Resolved, that we are profoundly convinced of the truth of the declaration of Gen. Jackson in his farewell address that the constitution cannot be maintained nor the Union preserved in opposition to public feeling by the mere exertion of the coercive powers of the government.

He also voted for a resolution denouncing as "a disgrace and eternal infamy" Lincoln's emancipation proclamation. Later he voted for a resolution demanding the withdrawal of the emancipation proclamation. He also voted to deprive Union soldiers of their votes. He also voted for resolutions denouncing the military authorities for banishing the traitor Vallandigham. This fully explains what at first appeared an anomaly. Cleveland must be supplied with a list of that kind of records.

#### As Others See Us.

The New York Tribune thinks that the fact that the Michigan local option law has been overturned on "a trifling technical point" can not be laid up against the Republican party as a grievous offence, and does not understand why the Prohibition party should gain votes out of the result. Our New York contemporary takes the view that every sensible man should take of following pertinent remarks:

The Republicans have already shown their readiness to pass a local option law, and the right to pass such a law has been everywhere sustained by the courts. Not only have the local option laws of North Carolina, California, Missouri and other states been sus tained by the supreme court of those states, but the Supreme Court of the United States, in the celebrated Kansas case, has declared that if a state deems the absolute prohibition of the manufacture and sale, within her limits, of intoxicating liquors for other than medical scientific and manufacturing purposes, to be necessary to the peace and security of society, the courts cannot without usurping legislative functions, override the will of the people as thus expressed by their chosen representatives. They have nothing to do with the mere policy of legislation." Michigan can have a new local option in a few months, and this break-down of the present law, simply because there was a tiny screw loose, will hardly make Michigan a doubtful state.

Mr. Blaine Settles the Question. The following letter from Hon. James G. Blaine puts at rest all future mention of his name for the Republican nomination for the Presidency by the Chicago convention, and at the same time tersely points out the policy of the party on the tariff question:

"PARIS, May 17, 1888.—Whitelaw Reid, Esq., Editor New York Tribune —Dear sir: Since my return to Paris from Southern Italy, on the 8th inst. I have learned (what I did not before believe) that my name may yet be presented to the National convention as a candidate for the Presidency by the Republican party. The single phrase of my letter of Jan. 25, from Florence (which was decisive of everything I had the personal power to decide), has been treated by many of my most valued friends as not absolutely conclusive in ultimate and possible contingencies. On the other hand, friends equally devoted and disinterested, have construed my letter (as it should be construed) to be an unconditional withholding of my name from the National Convention. They have in consequence given their support to eminent gentle men who are candidates for the Chica go nomination, some of whom would not, I am sure, have consented to assume that position if I had desired to represent the party in the Presi-dential contest of 1888.

"If I should now, by speech or by silence, by commission or omission, permit my name in any event to come before the convention, I should incur the reproach of being uncandid with those who have always been candid with me. I speak, therefore, because I am not willing to remain in a doubtful attitude. I am not willing to be the cause of misleading a single man among the millions who have given me their suffrages and their confidence. I am not willing that even one of my faithful supporters in the past should think me capable of paltering, in a double sense, with my words.

"Assuming that the presidential nomination could by any possible chance be offered to me, I could not accept it without leaving in the minds of thousands of these men the impression that I had not been free from in-direction, and therefore I could not accept it at all. The misrepresentations of malice have no weight, but the just displeasure of friends I could

not patiently endure. "Republican victory, the prospects of which grow brighter every day, can be imperiled only by lack of unity in council, or by acrimonious contest over men. The issue of protection is incalculably stronger and greater than any man, for it concerns the prosperity of the present and of generations yet to come. Were it possible for every voter of the Republic to see for himself the condition and recompense of labor in Europe, the party of free trade, in the United States would not receive the support of one wage-worker be-tween the two oceans. It may not be directly in our power as philanthropists to elevate the European laborer, but it will be a lasting stigma upon our statesmanship if we permit the American laborer to be forced down to the European level. And in the end the rewards of labor everywhere will be advanced if we steadily refuse to lower the standard at home.

Yours, very sincerely, "JAMES G. BLAINE."

The Chicago News says: "Michigan may fairly be put in the list of more than doubtful States." What sort of a state is that, anyway? The term "doubtful" is comprehensible, but "more than doubtful" must be Mugwump for a sure thing, if the phrase has any meaning whatever.—Inter

No Mugwumps about Michigan. That term means Republican in this Democrats and Soldiers. \*

Here is a partial record of the way the present administration has treated the soldier question. Partial, as it refers to but one small part of a single department.

Dismissal and reduction of salaries of Union soldiers in the treasury department, office of the second comp-Jared D. Terrill of Plymouth, Wayne

county, Mich. - Lost right arm in Union service First-class man. An exceptionally efficent officer. Displaced for no cause. Reduced from chief of division to a third-class clerkship. Succeeded by a confederate soldier from Georgia. Dr. Green, chief of pension division.

-Onearmed soldier from New York (later from Maryland). Dismissed for political reasons only. Succeeded by a man named Roberts, son-in-law of ex-Gov. Bowle of Maryland. An outspoken confederate sympathizer. B. S. Pike, chief of quartermaster's division.-Union soldier from Massachusetts. Dismissed without cause. Succeeded by an ex-confederate from

South Carolina. R. J. Mitchell, fourth-class clerk .-Captain in the Union army. Admitted to have been the ablest man in the office. Compiler of the last Digest of Decisions." A good lawyer, of exceptional industry and efficiency. Graduate of Williams college. Class-mate of Garfield. Dismissed without

Capt. March, third-class clerk. -In the Union service from Ohio. Reduced to second-class clerkship without cause. John W. Babbitt, of Plymouth.

Wayne county, Mich., fourth-class clerk.-Soldier, Twenty-fourth Michigan infantry. Lost leg at Gettysburg. Has been in the office over twentythree years. Is a man of unexceptional character and intelligence. Reduced to third-class clerkship without cause. Mr. Babbitt is a man of strong convictions and in politics is inclined to be very independent. Since the Greeley campaign he has been an outspoken opponent of the Republican party, talking and voting against it. Notwithstanding that, he was not only retained in office by that party, but was from time to time promoted, although his politics were notoriously well known. It was reserved for the Democrat party to reduce his salary and humiliate him. The fact that he was a meritorious soldier on the Union side was more than enough to overcome the evidence of his well-known sympathies for the Democrat party. From a Democrat party standpoint this would look like a stupid blunder. but it is indicative of the natural pre-

judice of that party toward the old veterans of the war. This list is only a partial one. There are at least three other soldiers who the matter. Continuing, it makes the have received their humiliation by dismissal or reduction in the small office. There are not more than sixty employes in the whole office. It is presided over by Mr. Sigourney Butler, of Boston, son of Hon. Peter Butler, a well-known Democrat boss in Massachusetts. This is an era of reform, yet Mr. Butler has little time to devote to the duties of his office. He is absent a large part of the time. He recently visited his office for a day, glanced over the list of his subordinates and made some of the changes above indicated, the others having been previously made. He then issued an order that no leaves of absence should be granted to any of his subordinates until first of July, and hastened to give himself a leave of absecce and o take the next train out of town.

Here are veteran clerks as well as veteran Union soldiers either discharged outright or reduced in grade to make places for confederate soldiers or the relatives of old politicians. It cannot be truthfully alleged that they were incompetent, for they had been too long employed and would necessarily be thoroughly familiar with the duties of their positions. The two Michigan men are peculiarly note-worthy by reason of their long service and the fact that one had lost an arm and the other a leg. But neither faithful service on the field or at the desk could save these men from a humiliating reduction of position or salary. Make room for the confederate soldier under "Cleveland and reform." And to refer to this is "waving the oloody shirtl!"

A trumpet crane has been captured in Gratiot county, although it was supposed the bird never left the Mississippi valley. It stands six feet high when it stretches its bill into the air.

A Serviceable Scrap Book. A correspondent of an educational newspaper believes he has found a good thing in the way of a serviceable scrap book. Instead of leaves on which to paste the scraps, it has pockets or envelopes, into which he drops his cuttings from newspapers or magazines. By this

simple method he is saved the time and trouble of pasting. These cuttings are classified according to subjects; all the scraps on a given subject, or class of subjects, are put into the same envelope. The title of the subject is written on the envelope containing it, and the name is also entered in the index in front of the book. When information is wanted upon any subject, all the scraps will be found in one place, and can be easily removed, consulted and replaced at pleasure.

Besides printed scraps, notes, one's own thoughts reduced to writing, lectures or addresses can thus be filed, and a record of the time and place of delivery written on the outside of the envelope. Busy, practical men, literary men, teachers or clergymen can in this way keep their scraps of information in readiness for future consultation. An in-genious student of natural history has perhaps an improvement upon this method. Instead of a scrap book with pockets or envelopes, he utilizes a row of pasteboard boxes made to resemble books, upon the backs of which the contents, "Biography," "Natural History," etc., are inscribed. Both of the foregoing methods of scrap keeping have been tested and found practically useful, and by either of them an article, when use less or finally disposed of, can be with-drawn and destroyed.—Chambers' Jour-

He Didn't Care to "Progic." The first railroad that penetrates a backwoods community in the south calls the negroes for miles to shake hands, as they term it, "wid de ingine." The old darkey, who is a great respecter of persons and things, does not at first regard the locomotive as a machine, but looks upon it as a monstrous creature of life. "Wall, sah, I neber 'spected ter see sich er sight ez dis," said an old negro who had cautiously approached a railroad engine, and who stood watching the engineer rub the brass cylinders.
"Why so, old man?" the engineer

asked. "Caze, sah, I thought de Lawd gwine sho'ly put out my light 'fo' dis day come ter pass. Mussyful hebens, dat thing is monst'us! Jes' lissun at him, how he chuggin' hisse'f. Bet he wouldn' git outen de way fur nobody. Bet you ef I wuster meet 'im in de road I'd step er-side mighty soon. Whar he raised, mis-

"New Hampshire." "Wall, I better b'lebe you. Look at de man climbin' right up in de thing! Greshes erlive!" he exclaimed gine began to puff, "ef he ain't dun gone!"

"How would you like to ride on it?"

some one asked.

The old negro, regarding his questioner with a look of contempt, replied:

"I mout er lost a good deal o' sense in my time, but I ain't lost it all. Wen I wuz er young man I could ride anything dat come erlaung, but now dat I'se old I ain't gwine progic, sah; I jes' nachully ain't gwine progic."—Arkansaw Traveler

Meaning of the Word "Kongo." It has been generally accepted that the translation of the name "Kongo" is "the country of leopards," the root ko meaning "the country," and ngo "leopard." J. Janko, in Petermann's Mitteilungen, shows that this translation is not satisfactory, as, according to the rules of the Bantu language, these two words cannot be combined into the word 'Kongo." He discusses the various forms of this word as found among the tribes of the Lower Kongo-the Bakongo, who live on the river, from its mouth to Stanley Pool; the Bateke, who occupy the regions between the Kuango and Kongo, and the Kongo and Alima; the Babuma, northwest of the last tribe; and the Bayanzi, between Leopold lake and the Kongo. The Bakongo name of the river is "Kongo," that used by the Bateke is "Songo," and the Bayanzi say "Rongo." All these names are dialectic variations of the same word, the k of one dialect becoming r and s in the others. The meaning of the word in the Bayanzi dialect is "spear." and, accordingly, Janko explains the name of Bakongo as "the man with the spear;" the name of the river, as "fast as a spear." If this translation should be correct, it seems more probable that the name of the river was derived from that of the tribe. Janko remarks incidentally that the root ku infers a motion, and that it is contained in the names of numerous rivers, such as Kuilu, Kunene, Kuango, Kuanza, which therefore must not be spelled Kuilu, Kwango, etc. It seems probable that the same root may be contained in the word "Kongo," and that the meaning "spear," which is, according to Janko, confined to the Bayanzi, is also derived from this

He Figured on It.

root.—Science.

"Got a pencil?" asked a farmer on the market the other day of a citizen. "Now, hen, let's figure a bit."

"What on?" "Well, I come in most every day with something, and generally start for home about dusk. One boy in particular up Grand River avenue has bothered me a great deal by 'hitching on.' The other night I thought I'd give him a lesson. When he got on I grabbed his cap."

"And the boy?" "He sat down on some bags of oats I hadn't sold and was taking back home, and didn't seem to care much about it. He rode about a mile and then got off without his cap."

"But what about the figgers?" "I'm coming to them. He threw out six empty bags worth thirty-five cents each. He slashed into three bags full of oats with his knife and let 'em run out. He threw away a new tea kettle which cost me eighty cents, and he dropped overboard a horse blanket for which I paid \$1. Add up these sums, subtract a two shilling cap and see how much I came out ahead.—Detroit Free Press.

The western and southern shoe trade demands a wider last than is used in the east. This is not altogether due to differences in the pedal structure. There are notions that prevail among dealers as to how a shoe should be fitted, which are peculiar to sections. The eastern retailer prevails on a lady to wear a shoe that is often a full size longer than her foot. Have plenty of room in that direction, the foot can then be fitted with a narrower shoe, with a slimmer and more elegant appearance. On the other hand. western and southern dealers make the fit snug as to length, and often after the shoe is worn a few days the great toe protrudes over the sole. Being crowded longitudinally, the foot must have room some way, and the wider last is therefore used. The eastern is the correct method of fitting, being less injurious to the feet, and the shoes will wear better and look in Globe-Democrat.

The Next Census. Already plans are in outline for the collection of the eleventh national cen-sus. Many of the shortcomings of the methods of 1880 are to be remedied. That census was more complete than any previous one, but the work was so much greater than the sum available to pay for it that its day of greatest use was over before it was put in a shape to be available. Gen. Francis A. Walker, who was superintendent of the last census, advocates the collection of the statistics two years hence by the national bureau of statistics, which has Carroll D. Wright at its head. He also suggests that the statistics of population be taken by one set of enumerators and published as early as possible. There is a disposition to make the census of 1890 even more complete than that of 1880.—Philadelphia

Cemetery in Tangier. Not far from the market place, upon the hillside, is the public cemetery—a forlorn and dreary place full of sprawling cacti and brambles. Some of the graves are inclosed with rude low walls, a few have stones of turban shape, but all look crude and cheerless. We saw two or three women sitting among the graves, enveloped in their white haiks, and looking like the risen ghosts of those who slept below. True to the tenderness of their sex the world over, they had gone to the graves of their friends "to weep there." Near by, and also close to the old citadel, we saw tombs of former shereefs—low, square structures, surmounted with domes, all of dazzling whiteness from frequent whitewashing.— G. P. Gates in Boston Transcript.

Depth of Wave Action. The depth to which wave action exends has been differently estimated, but it varies from seventy feet to 150 feet, as shellfish which are known only to live at these depths are thrown upon the shore during heavy gales, and it has been as-certained that shingle is moved in a depth of fifty feet. For all practical purposes, however, so far as harbor works are concerned, it is found that there is little movement of materials under eighteen to twenty feet below water, the foundations of breakwaters hitherto constructed not having been disturbed below these levels.—The Scots-

Safe advice to stock speculators, proverbially expressed: "If at first you do succeed, don't try again!" — Boston

Praying for Fine Weather. In those countries where, unlike California, they have to pray for fine weather, it needs sometimes a great deal of faith to stick to the church. In Scotland, for instance, one of the few really religious countries in the world, a large proportion of the minister's duty is to pray for fine weather. There was a quiet Scotch village where the farmers were all in the dumps. The Scotch mist kept coming down all the time, and it alternated with a frequent very heavy storm. The minister had prayed every Sabbath for fine weather without avail for four weeks. He met an old farmer one day. "John," he said, "this fearfu' weather" nathing but a judgment o' God on this parish. Ye'r sich a wicked lot that the Lord's jist gaun to punish ye." "'Deed, minister, we dinna tak' the same view of it. We think that there's somethin' the matter wi' the minister. He hasna got sufficient influence up there; an' I'm tellin' ye, minister, if ye dinna succeed wi' your prayer next Sab-bath we'll be maist unfortunately compelled to discharge ye an' ca' somebody else."—San Francisco Chronicle.

The Russo-German Boundary Line. There is a very strong contrast between the appearance of things on the two sides of the boundary between Germany and Russia. On the German side the landtui, cozy no with every evidence of prosperity and thriff, with well cultivated fields, vineclad stables, neat looking kine, hedges tastefully trimmed and patches of flowers, while in the towns and villages were handsome railway stations, tempting cafes, large factories, handsome schoolhouses, and every symbol of a higher civilization and prosperity. On the east side of the line there are none of these, and the change takes place instantly Thrift and comfort are replaced by dis-

tress and degradation. The fields are uncultivated, except in patches here and there-spots where it was the easiest to plow-the cattle are lean and hungry, the homes of the people are log or mud huts, and there is not a schoolhouse to be seen from the boundary line to the capital.-William Eleroy Curtis in Chicago

Bieveles and Tricveles. The speed attained by the bicycles and tricycles on a good road is superior to that attained by a fast trotter for the same distance, and as a speedy mode of conveyance is only surpassed by a few of the fastest steamships and the locomotive. Two riders recently rode a tricycle 20 miles 715 yards in one hour and rode 25 miles in 73 minutes 42.8 seconds, or at an average rate of 20.35 miles per hour. The mechanical construction of a bicycle is well worth study. The requisite amount of strength is probably obtained with a smaller proportion of weight than in any other machine, and considering the trying nature of the strains, a fair amount of durability and immunity from breakdowns is obtained. The price, however, per pound (about \$3) of the best and lightest machines is considerably in excess of that of almost any other machinery .- Railroad Gazette.

Neapolitan Respect for the Dead.

In Naples All Souls' day is regarded as

holiday, and the visit of the families to the churchyard for the purpose of decorating the graves degenerates into a pleasure party. Metal garlands are chiefly used for the purpose, and though they are more durable, they hardly possess the charm of real leaves and flowers. They may, however, be regarded as symbolic of the behavior, if not always of the feelings, of those who offer them On the way to the cemetery a decent sobriety is observed, and the various families usually remain separate; but on the return general sociability and mirth are the The roadside is lined with inns, which are better filled on this than any other day in the year, and from all of them the sound of singing and dancing may be heard. Indeed, it is by no means uncommon for a young Neapolitan to say to a friend: "We are going to visit our mother's grave to-morrow, and on our way back we shall stop at such or such an inn;" which means, if you like to come there you can dance with my sister. To an Englishman no celebration of the day seems a better thing. If we forget our dead we do not make their memory

the excuse for a jollification. It is not, however, in this point alone that a difference of sentiment exists. The whole way in which the Neapolitans treat the bodies of the dead fills us with disgust. To exhume a corpse a year or two after it has been buried, to have the skeleton taken to pieces and the bones carefully cleaned, would seem to us a wanton outrage; the wealthy Neapolitan who neglects to have this done for his kindred is regarded as heartless. To carry about the prepared bones of a pet child, and to place them in a sealed casket on the drawing room mantelpiece seems to us simply shocking; in southern Italy it has been regarded as a most pathetic expression of sorrow. But the height of what appears to us grotesque horror has been reached by a widower, who has the embalmed corpse of his wife dressed anew once a year in fresh and gorgeous apparel, and seizes the opportunity to present it with a new ring or bracelet.—Saturday Review.

Tolstoi's Physiology of War. "At the battle of Borodino Napoleon did not attack anybody or kill anybody. That duty was performed by his soldiers, He did not do any killing himself. The soldiers of the French army, in going to the battle of Borodino to kill Russian soldiers, were obeying, not Napoleon's orders, but their own impulses. whole army of French, Italians, mans, Poles, famished and in rags, worn out by the campaign, felt at sight of the Russian army barring the road to Moscow that the wine was uncorked and they had only to rush in and drink. If at this Napoleon had forbidden them to fight the Russians, they would have killed him and given battle; for to them a battle was necessary. When they heard the proclamations of Napoleon, which, in exchange for wounds and death, offered them as a consolution the homage of posterity, and proclaimed as heroes those who showed fight through the Muscovite campaign, they cried, 'Vive l'Empereur!' as they cried 'Vive l'Empereur' at sight of the child holding the terrestrial globe at the end of a bilboquet stick; and they would have responded with the same vivat to any nonsense proffered to them. There was nothing better for them to do than to cry 'Vive-l'Empereur!' and fight in order to reach Moscow, food, repose and victory. It was not at Napoleon's order that they undertook to kill their fellow men."—Tolstoi's "Napoleon and the Russian Campaign."

What Is a Professional? I was singing at an afternoon party, and I was the only "professional" there.
A little boy played the violin. I remarked to my hostess that the boy showed signs of great promise. "Is he a pro-fessional?" I asked. "Oh! no," said my hostess; "he's the son of a gentleman!" The dear lady meant no offense, she only meant that the father was a man of means; but that she should have put it in the way she did and made the remark to the only professional in the room was, perhaps, unfortunate. Nervousness sometimes causes people to blurt out most in-convenient truths. I arrived once at a house to sing at an "At Home." My host was a very nervous, shy man. I remarked: "You have two grand pianos in your drawing rooms, I see." Oh! oh!-ye-yes!" said my host. "We hired the one that's open for this after-noon. My wife said, 'We can't let Corney Grain play on our best piano.' Ha! ha! ha!" I laughed a hollow "ha! ha! ha!" and went meekly to my hired companion for the afternoon. Sometimes ladies sidle up and say in an undertone: "Be merciful, Mr. Grain, our piano is a new one." "Oh! pray don't apologize,"

I reply, "it'll do well enough for my work."—Murray's Magazine. Stamps the People Never See. A woman who has the craze for stamp ollecting called at the Bangor postoffice recently and said she wanted to buy "some of the stamps which are canceled when postage is paid on regular publications." It is against the rule to sell these stamps, and the woman's remark led to an investigation by an inspector. According to a rule of the department, mail matter prepaid is receipted in a book, which is sent to Washington when filled, Stamps of a particular sort were placed on the receipts and canceled. As they were never allowed to go from the office they were of course of great value to collectors. The inspector found that the book had been taken by an employe, who believed it to be of no value. He sold them and found eager customers for them. Whatever he had on hand he gave to the inspector who called on him.
—Springfield Republican.

Our Total Coast Line. The Pacific ocean boundary of the United States has a greater extent of coast line than the Atlantic shore. The aggregate of our shore line on the Pacific s 12,734 miles, while on the Atlantic it is 11,800 miles, and on the Gulf of Mexico 6,843. It was the annexation of Alaska that promoted the Pacific coast to a higher figure than the Atlantic, Alaska having 9,830 miles of coast line If the lake boundary is added it gives us a total coast line not very short of twice the circumference of the earth.—Chicago

A FACE. Hope has a tender daybreak in her eyes,

That casts a happy morning on her way. Her face—it is an image of the day, As pure and sunny as the summer skies; And when she smiles a halo round her lies, Whose light seems born of heaven's most holy ray. Her lips are sweet as dainty flowers in May, Yet wear a thoughtfulness that makes them wise,
Oh, shining face! God bless the everywhere;
A little sun by day, by night a star,
To bring bright cheer where pain and sorrow

are. God keep thy gentle forehead free from care, Thine eyes keep ever from the mist of tears, To smile a lasting sunshine on thy years. —Ernest W. Shurtleff in Boston, Transcript. · Fueilleton.

An Elko (Nev.) land owner is seeding his ranch to tea, and will employ Indian women and children to gather the crop.

A woman at Dayton O., offers to send any one fourteen rules for selecting a wife for twenty-five cents. There is but one rule that is worth a copper. See that she has at least \$100,000 in her own right. A Fort Worth newspaper shows that the Lone Star State would make 241

States the size of Rhode Island, or six the size of New York, or nearly seven kingdoms the size of Portugal. A Louisville young woman is said to have been made insane by dyeing her hair. She was found in her room.

seated among broken mirrors, crockery and pictures, a raving maniac. It is said that some clothespin box packers can pack 75,000 a day. They are paid 1 cent for packing a box of

four gross. At this rate they make \$5

General Sherman calls attention to the fact that George Washington, when he died, was a lieutenant-general, and consequently there never have been in this country but two Generals—Grant

A Montana miner who couldn't pay a debt of \$48 offered to let his creditor shoot twice at him with a pistol at a distance of 200 feet. The offer was accepted, and two bullets were planted in the debtor's body, though he was not seriously wounded.

Earl B. Wittich, of Livingston, Mont, has a full-grown mountain lioness, which is his favorite pet. It is as tame as a cat and as playful as a little dog. It sleeps on the bed with its master, making a purring noise like a cat when it lies down to rest. The late Dr. Agnew expressed great

contempt for the credulity implied by the frequent newspaper discoveries of centenarians. He said that no man has lived to be 100 years old since biblical days, and that out of twenty reported cases which he had investigated not one proved to be authenticated. Woman (to tramp)-And if I give you

a nice plate of hash you promise to saw some wood? Tramp-Yes'm Woman (doubtfully)—I don't know whether I can put confidence in you or not. Tramp (reproachfully)—You ought to, ma'am. I have confidence enough in you to eat the hash.

Thomas Wynne, a young man, but for years a professional tramp, reaching Indianapolis the middle of last week, entered a freight car to ride to his home in Canton Pa., where his wellto-do parents live. The car became side-tracked at a point in Indiana, and the door being locked the starving man could not escape. When taken out at Cincinnati he lived but two hours.

A Horrible Inheritance. The transmission of the fearful effects of contagious blood poison is the most horrible inheritance which any man can leave to his innocent posterity; but it can be certainly matigated and in the majority of cases, prevented by the use of the antidote which Nature furnishes, and which is found in the remedy known all over the world as Swift's Specific—commonly called "S. S. S." Mr. J. H. Brown, of Hornellsville, N. Y., writes: "Three years I suffered with this horrible d.s.ase. "Swift's Specific cured me completely."

Prof. Edwin Faar, 24 E. 22nd\*st., N.

Y., writes: "Swift's Spec. fic cured me of a fearfu, case of Blood Po.son."

Dr. B. F. Wingfield, of the Soldier's Home, Richmond, Va., writes: "Swift's Specific cured me of a severe case of Blood Poison." D. W. K. Briggs, Brooklyn, N. Y., writes: "I was a perfect wreck from

Blood Poison. Swift's Specific restored health and hope, and I am well to-day."
C. W. Langhill, Savannah, Ga.: I suffered long with Blood Poison. I tried Swift's Specific and am perfectly well.
A. W. Buell, of Power's Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "It is the best blood remedy on earth. I cured myself with it. I recommended it to a friend and it hade him well."
Mr. F. L. Stanton, of the Smithville, Ga. News, writes that a friend was afflicted with a case of Blood Poison, and two bottles of S. E. S. effected a complete cure.

and two bossess complete cure.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC. A Philadelphia deacon is in disgrace. his church festival the other day he yelled "Eureka!" on discovering an oyster in his stew, and now he is to be

Girls and Mothers! Read This. I wish to tell you of the case of a girl 16 years old, who had been sick with suppression two years. Her father had paid over \$300 for doctors' bills, still she was failing. She had the worst countenance that I have ever seen, a kind of greenish yellow; she was emaciated, had constant bowel trouble, and had to take morphine every night in order to sleep at all. All who saw her thought she would die. Her parents said they had done all they could. I repeatedly urged them to try Zoa-Phora, but they were strongly prejudiced against "nostrums." Finally the mother said, "We must do something, and this is as likely to help her as anything." She and I persuaded the father to let the girl try it. As a result, in four months her functions were established and regular, and in six months she was the picture of health-a living wonder to all who had known her. I could describe 20 other cases, not as wonderful as this, but still very re-

markable cures. MRS. MARY C. CHANDLER. Battle Creek, Michigan. N. B. It is equally good at all times of life.

The largest greenhouse in the world is situated in Boston. In fact, the city itself has long been the center of haughty-culture.

Wonderful Cares.-1 W. H. Keeler, retail druggist of Buchanan, Mich., says: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for four years. Have never handled remedies that sell as well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consump tion have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New

Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by W. H. Keeler. Boardinghouse keepers, although not over-burdened with credulity, frequently lose money by crediting false

Personal,-1 Mr. N. II. Frohlichstein, of Mobile. Ala., writes: I take great preasure in recommending Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, having used it for a severe attack of bronchitis and catarrh. It gave me instant relief and entirely cured me and I have not been afflicted since. I also beg to state that I had tried other remedies with no good result. Have also used Elec-tric Bitters and Dr. King's New Life Pills, both of which I can recommend. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, is sold on a positive guarantee. Trial bottles free at W. H. Keeler's

Startling Facts,

contraction the heart contracts fifty pounds of force. This amounts to 3,000 a minute, 216,000 an hour and the enor mous number of 5,184.000 pound in a day. No wonder there are so many weak hearts and that people drop dead If exercise makes you short of breath if you have fluttering, pain in side, faint or hungry spells, swollen ankles, etc., look to your heart and don't fail to take Dr. Miles' New Cure. Sold at W. H. Keeler's.

The Sultan of Turkey gets \$7,500,000 a year for his services

Fruit on the table regularly will do much to counteract the craving for alcoholic stimulant. The American Disease.

No people in the world are so subject to nervous diseases, such as nervous exhaustion, physical or mental overwork, headache, backache, reuralgia. sleep lessness, dizziness, nervous dyspepsia, palpitation, monthly pains, and insanty, as the Americans. Every part of the body is controlled by its nerves and when they are weakened by overwork or disease the part is also affect ed. Now it is everywhere conceded that Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, a concentrated nerve food and medicine, is the best remedy in the world for this diseases. Ask for a trial bottle. at W. H. Keeler's.

The weeping willow sheds more leaves than tears. Americans are breaking down under

high pressure application to business and duties at the desk; they are losing nerve force. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic restores lost nerve force by supplying food for the nerve tissues and by its gentle aperative action re moves all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. W. F. Runner will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle four The hornet always manages to keep

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,

his end up.

Teacher-Sammy, why do you write your name S. Smith, Marcher? Sammy-Why, 'cause pa writes his J. Smith, Junior. I was born in March.

The best on earth, can truly be said of Griggs' Glycerine Salve, which is a sure, safe and speedy cure for cuts, bruises, scalds, burns, wounds and all other sores. Will positively cure piles, tetter and all skin eruptions. Try this wonder healer. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Only 25 cents.

Sold by W. F. Runner. The modern widow's cruise is a voy age for a husband.

You can get a quart botile of Johnsons' Sarsaparilla for one dollar, at W.

F. Runner's.

A young lady of seventeen summers, highly educated, refined, and of prepossessing appearance, desires to form the acquaintance of some nice young man, whom she would advise, if troubled with dyspepsia, to use that great blood purifier, Sulphur Bitters.

Don't save all the unpleasant jobs for your boy and expect him to "stick to the farm."

The great popularity of Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is due to its efficiency, agreeableness and pleasant action. It promptly and thoroughly cures colds, fevers, dyspepsia, costiveness, bad breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, sick and nervous headache, ague, malaria, scrofula, rheumatism, salt rheum and all stomach. liver and kidney troubles. Fifty cents of W. F. Runner. It cleanses and tones up the clogged and feverish system. Acceptable to the most delicate stomach. Harmless prompt and thorough in its action

The span of the Cabin John bridge, near Washington, the largest single arch in the world, is 237 feet. Poor But Honest.

Charlie Sullivan is a poor but honest Irish lad, who, while walking down Washington street, found a wallet containing checks and money to the value of several hundred dollars. Although almost destitute, he returned it to its owners, Messrs. A. P. Orway & Co., proprietors of Sulphur Bitters, who gave him a liberal reward, and also gave him six bottles of Sulphur Bitters for his mother, who has been a terri-ble sufferer with rheumatism, and who returned many blessings after being cured by their use.—Weekly World.

Cornelius Vanderbilt's income from his capital is said to be in the neighborhood of \$1,000 000 a month, while that of William K. is not far behind.

A Favorite With the Fair Sex. Papillion (extract of flax) Skin Cure is superior to all the much advertised skin beautifiers with the advantage of being beneficial, and not like the mineral preparations usualy sold which are very poisonous. It will remove all inflammation, chafing and roughness of the skin, sunburn, freckles and unseemly blotches, and leave the cuticle fair and soft as an infant's. An actual necessity for the complete toilet table. Large bottles only \$1.00, for sale by W. F. Runner.

In Austraila they never launch a ship without having a clergyman present to make a prayer.

Good Enough for Him. Mr. Asa B. Rowley, Druggist, was induced to try some of the Papillon Catarrh Cure by his customers, after several physicians predicted he would have consumption from an aggravated case of Catarrh. He says: "The result was unprecedented. I commenced to get well after the 'first application,' and am now, after a few weeks, entirely cured." Papillon (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure will do all that is claimed for it. Large bottles \$1,00. For sale by W. F. Runner,

Mayor Duplex, of Wheatland, Cal., is a colored man.

TO THOSE WHO PROPOSE

BUILDING.

· WRITE TO

Preston & Collins.

St. Joseph Mich.

LUMBER.

SHINGLES,

Game cooked on a rifle range ought to suit an old hunter.

Sash, Doors, &c.

Give bill of what required and we will send you

CLOSE FIGURES

ed on cars.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

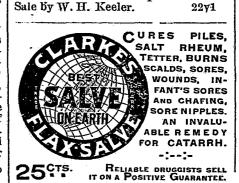
When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria. The hanghty young lady can not

deny that she is maiden vain. Backlen's Arnaca Salve. The best salve in the world for Guts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all skin Eruption, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to

give perfect satisfaction, or money re-

funded. Price 25 cents per box. For



STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 26th 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 Arthur Allen, deceased. In the matter of the estate of Arthur Allen, deceased. On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joanna H. Allen, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testame nt of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Administration of said estate may be granted to the petitioner, the Executrix in said will named, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 28th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the foreucon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persone 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 circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[SEAL]

DAVID E. HINMAN,

(A true copy.)

Judge of Probate.

Estate of Arthur Allen.

First publication May 2, 1888,

Last publication May 24, 1868. RICHLY Rewarded are those who reatible 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 i. \*"strious 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 yon. 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.

# WANTED! 1,000,000 lbs. WUUL

IN EXCHANGE FOR CASH.



L. L. REDDEN.

ress Stays. Superior to all others, because absolutely unbreakable, yot elastic and

pliable. Perspiration and laundrying will not injure them, nor are they effected

by body heat. Can be cut with shears into the exact required lengths. Finshed in three grades, and sold by the yard. For sale at **BOYLE & BAKER'S.** 

### For Sale! FURNITURE OF ALL KINDS,

AND PRICES TO SUIT

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED To. AL HUNT

LOOK FOR

### THE LITTLE DRUG STORE AROUND THE CORNER.

When you are in want of

Pure Drugs and Pat. Medicines,

Blank Books and Stationery.

### W. L. Hogue & Co.

Desire to thank the citizens of Buchanan and vicinity for the very liberal patronage given them since they opened their

### CLOTHING

---AND

## Boot and Shoe Store,

and they hope by courteous treatment, square dealing and low prices to still farther increase their trade.





Entered at the Post-office at Buchanau, Mich as second-class matter.

### 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 @ \$18 per ton. Butter-14c. Eggs-10c. Lard-7c. Potatoes-80c. Onions-\$1.00.

Salt, retail—\$1,10 Flour-\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl. Honey-16. Live poultry-1@6c.

Wheat-90c@92c. Oats -35. Corn-firm, 50c. Beans-\$2.60. Clover seed-\$4.00

Buckwheat flour-\$3.00. Dressed pork-\$6,00 per cwt. Wool-16@20.

#### 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.

Now is the time to examine your apple orchards for worm nests.

placed upon the pension list.

REUBEN LEE, of Coloma, has been

THERE is a prospect of a large crop of wheat on the prairies, at this time.

THE Benton Harbor steamer Puri tan made her first trip to Chicago.for the season, Sunday.

COUNTY CLERK POTTER was in Buchanan Saturday, and gave the RECORD a pleasant call.

THE editor of the Enterprise now divides his time with a daughter one day old tomorrow morning.

MISS LIBBIE WILLIAMS, of Binghamton, New York, is the guest of her friend, Miss Lena Micheal.

MRS. SMITH, of Chicago, is in Buchanan visiting her daughter, Mrs. J. L. Richards.

MRS. BELLE DAW, of Chicago, is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John

Dr. Mrs. Anderson will be in her

office, in this place, on Wednesday, June 6. HIGHEST temperature during the

week was 88. Lowest, 46. At seven this morning 50.

Side lights to the plate glass front of Dr. Roe's building are here and will soon be put to their places.

SMNDAY. June 10, is children's day at the M. E. church. The exercises are always interesting.

THE South Haven Sentinel, under the management of Captain Ed. Stewart, has reached its maturity and is feeling quite happy.

A BOAT load of pleasure sailors from Benton Harbor, were capsized in the lake about a mile out Sunday, but were rescued by the life saving crew.

THE rainfall from Saturday night to Monday evening amounted to 2.9 inches. A pretty heavy rain for one sitting.

THE quarterly meeting of Hill's Corners Disciple church, will commence next Thursday afternoon and last over the following Sabbath.

THERE is talk that T. B. Hurley will start another paper in Benton Harbor. If any one in the wide world knows just how to tickle a good representation in Benton Harbor it is Tom.

An Indian necromancer has had his tent pitched on Portage street near the depot during the past week. He has not been getting rich very fast

MRS. JOSEPH JOHNSON, of Peoria, Ill., is here for a visit with her old time friends. Mrs. Johnson will be remembered here as Miss Lillie Metz

This community was thoroughly wet down since Saturday night by the heaviest rains we have had thus far in 1888. It was badly needed. The ground was quite dry for the season and streams all low.

THE "send off" the Niles Democrat gives a newly fitted billiard room, in that place, would seem to indicate that Frank was one of the experts at the

BISHOP BOWMAN, of the Evangelical church, preached in Rough's Opera house Monday evening to a large congregation. The serman was a fine one

REY. HATHAWAY, of Berrien Springs, occupied the pulpit of the M. E. church in this place, Sunday evening. Owing to the inclemency of the weather only a small number listened to his excellent sermon.

Two young girls, of Buchanan, were promenading Front street last evening, dressed in male attire. Better stick to the clothes fashion has ordained you should wear, girls,

An adjourned meeting of the Republican club will be held at the office of W. A. Palmer, next Monday evening. All members, and those who wish to become members, are invited to attend.

THE Memorial religious services in Rough's Opera house, Sunday afternoon, were attended by a "full house." The excellent sermon of Rev. S. L. Hamilton has received many words of

MRS. MARY EVANS, who has been visiting in Iowa, the past few weeks, returned Saturday evening, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. Laura Vaughn, who expects to remain here during the summer.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office, at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending May 30: Mr. Franklin Dansingberg, L. Aug. Larsson, A. Soanssen.

J. G. MANSFIELD, P. M.

THE Buchanan Cornet band gave a concert in Rough's opera house last evening that was quite well attended. The band is making some good music nowadays.

MILLER & NEWTON, of South Bend, have on exhibition, on the Ross corner, a Custer museum that is being quite well attended and exciting the admiration of those who never before saw an inanimate figure breath.

GEN. W. L. STOUGHTON, of Sturgis, who was to deliver the Memorial address at Galien yesterday, could not be present on account of sickness. O. E. Aleshire, of this place, filled his Opera House, by Mr. Carson Geyer was

#### Marriage Licenses.

247 William Rogge, Niles. Tenna Reum, Same.

S. A. Rittenhouse, Benton Harbor. Libbie Kenney, Adrian. 250 | Daniel Crowley, Benton Harbor. Cynthia R. Silvers, Same.

BILLS were posted in this place Monday, offering \$1,000 reward for the capture of Chamberlain, a murderer, who brained the sheriff of White county Ind. and escaped from the jail at Delphi, and for an Irishman, who was in the sama jail, for robbery. They have since been captured.

JOHN MADRON was arrested on suspicion of being one of the burglars who did Berrien Springs, was taken down there and fully identified, but it happened that he could show that he slept all that night down in Lake township. He was released.

Mr. A. J. Carothers, in changing his ponds had the misfortune to expose his brook trout so that they all died. He had nine rice ones, but in seining them out of the pond the dirt. was so stirred up from the bottom that | his son will take ten shares more. they all died.

Burglers entered two stores in Berrien Springs Thursday night and got away with about \$250 in cash. The officers in all parts of the county were started out after the burglars next morning. Up to date they are still at large.

THE Circuit Court for Berrien county convenes at Berrien Springs, June 4, Judge O'Hara on the bench. The calendar will contain two criminal causes; sixteen issues of fact, to be tried by jury; six issues of fact, nonjury; eight chancery causes, three being for divorce.

The sidewalk at the corner of the Hotel is on a quite elevated plan, which will doubtless be more beautiful when the plan is more fully developed, and the street filled up to the grade of the walk. This will probably be done when new buildings replace the old ones along the north side. This may be done next year, may be in ten years. Surely not too soon.

Wohlgamuth, of the charge of burning his little child with a hot poker, because the law does not mention pokers of that kind. This would appear to be a case where the jury and Wohlgamuth both need branding, and a gathering of "best citizens."

huckster stand in the mill alley yesterterday morning for the sale of tobaccos, and notions, and will continue in business at that stand. He has the advantage of a central location and a magnificent wooden structure erected especially for his trade by Mr. Fox.

THE new Osborn furniture manufacturing company have been thoroughly overhauling the machinery bought of J. Brown & Son, and adding other, and start up this week with things in working order. There will be more vigor of life in the factory than has heretofore existed, and will be a great addition to Buchanan's manufacturing facilities.

THE notion that the large galvanized iron can recently placed on the roof of the engine room of Spencer & Barnes' factory is intended for boiling soup for the hands is a mistake. It is a new patented arrangement for taking the dust and shavings from the machinery in all parts of the shop and delivering them into the furnace under the boiler and into the dust room, and | been sufficient to kill one standing beit does it right well too.

SMITH Purifier Works, which was for some time meat in the eye of Buchanan Improvement Association, has about concluded to move to St. Paul. The city gives them twenty acres of land, build shops to order and pay costs of transportation in leaving Jackson. The reason we didn't get them is because- well, our dam is not built yet. Their pay roll amounts

to only \$35,000 per week. MT. HOPE GRANGE will observe Children's Day on the 9th of June, in the grove of Bro. Austin Adams, onehalf mile north of Hill's Corners. The exercises will consist of singing and declamations. All are cordially invited to attend and participate. A basket dinner will be served on the grounds. . BY ORDER OF COM.

MESSRS BLAKE & GEYER with Prof. Van Vranken's well trained troupe of horses gave a very good series of entertainments in Rough's opera house Friday and Saturday evenings and Saturday afternoon, with good attendance in each case. They have their horses well trained and as soon as the horses get over the embarrassment of appearing before an audience, will be among the good ones. Some of the tricks performed by the horses are wonderful.

THE old boys and girls of Berrien county, will meet in Berrien Springs, next Wednesday, and exchange ya.ns about what times they had in making a blooming prolific country of this, for the enjoyment of the young generation who can never know of the hardships and privations passed through by these old settlers in any other way, than to hear them tell about it at these meetings. They are not usually very talkative on the subject at any other

On Sonday last, a stabbing affair occurred in Berrien township between two lads aged 14 and 16 years. The boys were having a game of marbles and got into a quarrel. One report says they quarreled over a girl; another says it was over the game. However, the younger, Bert Scott, stabbed the other, one Stanbaugh, and fled. Deputy sheriff Earl, of Niles, overtook the boy at Kalamazoo, and brought him to this place Monday evening,-Berrien Springs Journal.

MEMORIAL DAY was observed in this place with the usual vigor given it by Buchanan, a large crowd gathering from all parts of the surrounding country. The address in Rough's attended by all who could be comfortably seated, and was a masterpiece in composition and delivery. There was a patriotic display of bunting by business houses and residences, and every thing done to give the services the impressiveness the occasion demands. Music was furnished by Buchanan cornet band. the Arion club, and a martial band of fife a drums furnished by the G. A. R. boys. The day was all that could be wished in pleasant weather, and all passed off without accident.

THE Buchanan Building, Loan and Savings Association, is making rapid progress in selling stock. At the rate the stock has been selling during the last two weeks the 1,000 shares will subscribed for in three weeks more. Stock can-be held by women and children as well as by men. Persons who want a reliable savings bank, where they can deposit from 50 cents to \$5 per month, and have these small savings draw compound interest, should take stock. Persons living in any of our neighboring villages in the county can hold stock as well as persons living in Buchanan. Tuesday one gentleman from Galien took ten shares and

THE man who wants to deal in liquors for the hilarity of the boys will have to contribute \$500, one half of which will go to the county and the other half to the village or city in which the business is done, besides such tax as the village may deem proper to impose. There is a likelihood that in this place the latter will amount at least to \$250. In years before the county tax has been \$300 and the village tax \$200, all of which went to the village treasury. In many of the Michigan towns this tax is keeping the business out, and forms about as perfect a prohibition as can be made. The Supreme Court does not declare the tax law unconstitutional and as it is gradually weeding out the saloons the legislature can perhaps do no better than continue to add to its stringency.

THE council meeting Friday evening was attended by a houseful of those who are particularly interested in the question of reopening the saloon, as it was expected that the bonds would be presented for acceptance, A Detroit jury acquitted the german | but as they were not ready the question was not discussed. The visitors were mostly ladies. The question of corporation tax was settled. The tax will be high this year to do the work that was neglected last year. The assessed valuation of the village is \$647,671.00, against \$602,830,00 last year: The amount voted to be raised MR. HENRY JOHNSON opened a is four mills on the dollar, or \$2,590.68, general purposes, which includes the village indebtedness, and three mills on the dollar, or \$1,943.01, for highway purposes. The indebtedness now due, with interest, amounts to \$2,855 .-00, of which the council will pay as much has possible. Last year the village received \$500.00 liquor tax. but from present appearances this will not be forthcoming this year. Besides levying the tax for this year, the Council ordered a number of sidewalks to be built on Portage, Oak and other streets, and allowed the usual batch of

> A plaster ceiling ornament in thedrug store of H. M. Dean & Son, fell on Saturday afternoon last with a fearful crash bringing down the ceiling back of it at the same time. Three show cases were shattered by the falling mass, and a shock not unlike an infant earthquake experienced. Many customers were in the store at the time, but fortunately no one was directly be neath the falling mass—one lady, Mrs. Sylvester Schnorf, was near by selecting seeds from a box and was struck on the arm by a fragment but not hurt. The debris gathered up nearly filled a barrel, and its weight would have neath.-Niles Democrat.

GALIEN ITEMS. May 30, 1888. A great many strangers in town Reed's Circus visited this place, Fri-

day, and was largely attended. Mr. A. L. Drew, surveyor, was doing ome work in the township last week. Mr. Ash and Mrs. C. L. Harris, who have been on the sick list for some time are slowly convalescing.

The attendance of the village school was greatly diminished by the prevalence of measles, which is still raging. Our schools closed on Friday evening with appropriate exercises, and an able address delivered by Prof. A C. Geyer, of New Carlisle. Ind. Mr. Melvin Smith has sold his interest in the Hotel and purchased a

last week.

residence on 2nd Street of D. W. Ten Nights in a Bar Room was well rendered by the Galien Dramatic Club

in the Town Hall, Saturday evening,

May 19, to a full house. It is gratifying to notice the marked improvement our band boys have made in the past few weeks. Their playing last Friday evening was excellent.

"Dame Rumor" says that through the wilful neglect of the majority of the committee appointed by the G. A. R. to engage a suitable speaker for Memorial services Sunday evening, the affair was a "collapse."

Dr. Spaulding, who has been located here since his return from the west. departed Monday morning for Dowagiac, where he will permanently locate for the practice of his profession. He leaves with the respect of many friends.

THE case of Widener vs. Wood, to recover a 25c pitchfork, which was before Squire Barren and a jury, yesterday, a judgment of six cents was rendered to the plaintiff. Defendant says he will appeal to the circuit court, and then to the supreme court, unless he can have his rights sustained. It doesn't appear to be a question of who owns the fork, but is a great moral principal at stake.—Niles Star, Thurs-

A prominent Democrat of the north end of the county offers to wager that the Democratic ticket this fall will be something like this: Senator—James M. Babcock, Representative 1st district-Patrick

M. Kenney. Representative 2d district—William A. Keith. Judge of Probate-A. C. Roe. Sheriff-Edward Brant. Clerk-Thomas H. Slattery.

Treasurer-William H. Sylvester. Register-John S. Beers. Pros. Atty.—Geo. A. Lambert. Surveyor—Albert L. Drew. Commissioners—Albert H. Potter, Worth Landon. - Berrien Springs

The Young People's Picnic. The preliminary meeting of the officers of the Young People's Picnic Association of Berrien County was held at the Palladium office this afternoon for the purpose of fixing the date of the annual meeting and arranging for speakers.

Wm. Hutton, of Niles, Treasurer; F. A. Hobbs, of Benton Harbor, Secretary; and Vice Presidents H. L. Potter, of Berrien Springs; F. B. Hinchman, Saw-yer, and Dr. O. A. La Crone, Berrien After a general discussion of the merits of the several places presented,

There were present, Mr. E. L. Hamil-

ton, of Niles, President of the society;

it was voted to hold the annual picnic at Berrien Springs on Wednesday, August 8th. The program for the occasion was partially completed. County clerk H. L. Potter of Berrien Springs, and Dr. O. A. La Crone, of Berrien Center, were chosen as orators of the day, and shorter addresses will probably be arranged from other mem-

mers of the association. After some further discussion relative to the appointment of an executive committee to perfect the details of the picnic the meeting adjourned to meet at Berrien Springs at 10 a.m. on the day of the picnic, August Sth.—Benton Harbor Palla

The South Bend Tribune of Saturday suggests the following as a means of regulating the liquor traffic, and it is not without its merits:

Give every man who desired to engage in such traffic a free license, but compel him to give bonds in the sum of \$5,000 with two responsible freeholders as sureties, to keep an orderly and peaceable place, complying with the state law strictly in this regard. Then he would compel each and every person who presented himself at the bar of the aforesaid freelicensed saloon for the purchase of a drink to be armed with a permit procured of the county auditor, giving him the privilege to guzzle intoxicating beverages to his heart's content. For the permit he shall pay the auditor the sum of \$10 annually, and the auditor shall keep a public record of the name of the party taking out the permit and cause the same to be printed in the news papers the first of every month during the year. This permit shall also prohibit the person holding it from treating anybody else. He must do his own drinking, and in case he should buy a drink for an unlicensed man, the saloon keeper will be liable for the act and his bond may be forfeited. For every case of drunkenness that comes under the general law and be-fore the courts for adjudication, the liquor-seller shall be liable for all costs, and pay the same into the city or county treasury.

State Items.

A rat was caught sucking blood out of the nose of the little child of J. S Martin of Lapeer, Tuesday night. A Greenville man who hopes present prices will prevail next fall, is raising

125 acres of potatoes. Kalamazoo expects to beat all previous records in the celery business this year. Jackson expects to have 55 saloons

as soon as the liquor men can get their John McMutrie, of Homer found a diamond worth \$150 in his tobacco as

he was filling his pipe. The industrial home for girls at Adrian is full to overflowing, and the superintendent claims she can receive no more damsels until the institution is enlarged or some of the present in-

mates graduate.—Detroit News.

In the inquest over the remains of the 2-year-old child who was killed by the cars at Kalamazoo recently, a verdict has been returned setting forth that the Michigan Central folks ranthe train faster than 10 miles an hour in the city limits.—Detroit Journal. 1 The Michigan condensed milk company, of Lansing, is not content with criminal proceedings against the farm-

ers who sold it watered milk, but now

propose to go for them for damages

caused by the frauds.

Not long since some of the members of the Salvation Army in Kalamazoo were arrested, for blocking the streets, and put in the city cooler, now the Captain sues for \$10,000, for false im-

· Albert Brown, the treasurer of the Eckert-Robinson dramatic company. who tried to run away with the funds of the company last week and who has been bound over to the circuit court for trial, is addicted to the use of morphine which he takes in large quantities. This was not known at the time he was placed in the county jail and his queer actions because of not having the drug, aroused the suspicions of Turnkey Cone who called in the county physician to attend him. The man is now being fed a small quantity of the poison to prevent him dving on the hands of the county.-Bay City Tribune.

For fashionable Millinery go to M.

E. TREMMEL'S, Nellie Smith's old

Always on hand, the latest novelties

Did you see, those nobby Hats and

Call and be convinced of the latest

Nice Silk Trimmed Ladies' Gauze

Don't fail to examine the line Frock,

Sack and Cutaway Suits at W. L.

Lanterns, Oil Cans, Whips, Fancy

Baskets, Cutlery, Jewelry and Gents'

Furnishing goods at MORRIS'9

Come and see what you can buy for

a nickel or a dime on our 5 and 10 cent

Call at the corner grocery and get

your f.esh Vegetables, daily, from the

3 Papers of Tacks for 5 cents at

In Satines, Embroideries, White

Goods, Embroidered Patterns and Suit-

3 dozen Clothes Pins for 5 cents at

For rent or sale cheap, two second-

Hats colored and made over in any

A big lot of New Goods just recieved

Great Scott! Look at that New)

If you want to Save Money buy your

60 cent Hats for 40 cents at

GALIEN

TERPANY, the popular Jeweler of New

Carlis'e, Ind., who will be pleased to

see all his old customers and many

new ones at the store of B. D. Denison.

Fine Watch and Clock repairing a

specialty. Sole agent for the celebrat-

ed Quartz Spectacles. Can fit any eye.

W. O. HAMILTON will sell good

For Stylish Millinery go to Mrs. J.

P. Binns, over High & Duncan's store

If you want a Hanging Lamp below

We have a new fountain, and will

I have just brought on some of the

for Wall Paper and Decorations. 2

lovliest patterns in Silver Ware. Come

We have the best line of Parasols

Try the Featherbone Corset, only

Our Baker's goods are unexcelled.

Wall Paper arriving at Keeler's

The best 25 cent tea in town at

Anything you want in Luster Band

or White Queen's Ware always on

Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching.

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Stamping done reasonably, at

Fresh Bread every day at

Groceries at bottom prices.

tity and price of Groceries.

paper and decorations.

Moulding and many New Styles.

Day's Avenue, near the depot.

Goods Cheap.

DRESS-MAKING.

Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do

dress-making in the latest styles and

give good work. Call at her home on

HIGH & DUNCAN is the place to buy

School Hats, misses Hats, every day

has just been recieved at

50 cents for 13.

J. HARVEY ROE.

HIGH & DUNCAN.

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

TREAT BROS.

BLAKE'S.

E. MORGAN & CO.

JOHN G. HOLMES.

LOUISE DEBUNKER.

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

J. MILEY'S.

BLAKE'S.

handsomest spring suitings I ever had.

have all kinds of Vegetables in their

W. L. HOGUE & CO'S.

J. BLAKE'S. 5

TREAT BROS.

Grand Army Suits, at

Milk and as cheap as anybody

Lemo, Lemo, Lemo, at

your spring suits.

constantly.

will be visited on Wednesday of

Baking Powder scheme at

goods at

hand Organs, in good condition. J. G. HOLMES.

ings, I can show you bargains.

Hogue & Co.'s before you buy.'

Styles and lowest Prices at

M. E. TREMMEL'S.

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MORRIS' FAIR. /

MORRIS' FAIR.

J. BLAKE.

GRAHAM.

MORRIS' FAIR,

MRS. BINNS.

MORRIS' FAIR.

BISHOP & KENT'S.

BOYLE & BAKER'S

MORRIS' FAIR.

and lowest prices at

Bonnets at

Vests, only 25c.

fountain.

For little folks beginning to read there is nothing so good as Our Little Men and Women, published by D. Lothrop Company, Boston. The June number is before us and we can say this from personal examination. It is made especially for youngest readers and has plenty of short stories and pretty verses-all easy for the little ones to read and understand.

It costs but a dollar a year. The publishers will send a sample for 5 cents-or of their four magazines for 15 cents.

#### Locals.

Two dozen of those fancy four-inhand ties sold in one week at W. L. HOGUE & CO'S

New Goods at Mrs. Binns' every week, to be sold cheaper than ever. I am not going to be undersold by anvone. Call and see me before buy-J. K. WOODS.

A fine assortment of French Tissue Paper at the P.O. NEWS DEPOT. Don't fail to look at the Nobby Suits

at W. L. Hogue & Co's before you buy. I shall be in my new store with a nice line of New Millinery Goods next week. Ladies, call and see me. LOU DEBUNKER.

Gilt Paper 12½ cents at

STRAW'S. The low prices on clothing at W. L. Hogue & Co's, knocks them all out. 🖊 Now is your time to save money by GRAHAM. buying Goods of REMEMBER! J. K. Woods is the first

door east of the Bank. Base Ball and Sporting goods at the P. O. NEWS DEPOT. A each week, weather permitting, by

Stamping done at MRS. DEBUNKER'S. The boys buy their fine silk hats at W. L. HOGUE & CO'S.9 Sewing Machines at wholesale prices STRAW'S.

My house and premises, No. 22 Third street, Buchanan. Call on I. M. Vin-ELI EGBERT. We are giving great Bargains this week.

TREAT BROS. 5 Salt by the barrel. BISHOP & KENT. New Paper this week at

It is no longer necessary to go to Niles for clothing, W. L. Hogue & Co's beats them in quality and price./ TRENBETH has just received a new line of Piece Goods for summer wear.

Everybody come and see our new Lawns, just received. HIGH & DUNCAN. My Corset trade is very large. We always have what you want.

CHARLIE HIGH. Will give you special Bargains in Wool Dress Goods and Trimmings.
GRAHAM.

Finest lines of women's shoes in Berrien Co. at ut W. L. HOGUE & COS and Silk Umbrellas in town. Come

Ladies, if you want a Nobby Hat come and see us. BOYLE & BAKER. Look at those Flannels at 371/2 cents s at 50 cents at CHARLIE HIGH'S. and Wool Goods at 50 cents at

If you want to see a nice line of Dress Trimmings go to HIGH & DUNCAN'S. A solid Boy's Shoe, tap sole, for \$1.25

Call and see me. J. K. WOODS. Figs, 10 cents per pound at BISHOP & KENT'S. Another lot of Oil Paintings at & HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

My Hosiery stock is going fast. The Best Goods are always found, for price CHARLIE HIGH'S. All kinds of Plants may be found at Chubb & Tourje's meat market.

JAS. CASE. Plow Shows at \$1.00, at J. K. WOODS'. Farmers, bring us your Wool. We pay the highest market price.

TREAT BROS. Dress Hats, Sun Hats, Hats of every description at M. E. TREMMEL'S. **Q** The Prince Albert Suits at W. L. HOGUE & Co.'s are the cheapest and finest ever brought to Buchanan.

Oil Stoves for \$1.00 at MORRIS' FAIR. Now for Parasols and Silk Umbrel-BOYLE & BAKER'S.

All who are contemplating purchasing a PIANO or ORGAN will find it to their advantage to consult MR. J. J. RoE, who has had a long experience in the music trade. He can give you the BEST instrument for the LEAST money. He guarantees satisfaction to all who purchase of him. Pianos and Organs tuned and repaired.

The lowest priced store on goods is CHARLIE HIGH'S. \\ If you want the nobbiest Tie in the W. L. HOGUE & CO.S.

A lot of New Goods just received at MORRIS' FAIR. New stock of Clothing, at W. L. Houge & Co's. Prices way down. Try the Milk Shake at

MORRIS' FAIR. . FOR RENT OR SALE cheap, one second-hand Organ. Also two new ones J. G. HOLMES.

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

43 MAIN STREET, - NILES, MICH.

39 Front 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.

### W. H. KEELER.

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

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Fine Soaps, Sponges, Etc.

Buchanan, Mich.

# DIEJEJAJE

CORN PLOW

All work and goods warranted and satisfaction guaranteed. 14w4 ECE BECS.

Is the best preparation for Coughs and Colds in the market.

WEWARRANT EVERY BOTTLE

Come and see them before you order to give satisfaction or money refunded. W. TRENBETH. / Put up in three sizes, viz.: 25c, 50c and Do not fail to call on W. H. Keeler \$1.00. Made and sold by the proprie-Just received new Goods. The tors.

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

The largest and most complete stock

to be found in Berrien County of BOOKS, STATIONERY

BUCHANAN, MICH.

FANCY GOODS, A new fine line of Fancy Curtains as just been received at School Supples, Artists Materials,

Pure Drugs and Standard Medicines, RUNNER'S CORNER DRUGSTORE.

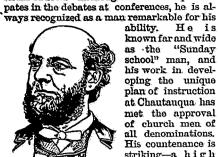


WOOD & HOFFMAN;

BUCHANAN, MICH.

John H. Vincent, of New York-James N. Fitzgerald, of New Jersey-Isaac W. Joyce, of Cincinnati-John P. Newman.

Daniel A. Goodsell, of New York. Rev. J. H. Vincent, lately elected by the general conference of the Methodist Epis-copal church one of the bishops of that denomination, has always been a popular man in his church. Although he seldom partici-



ability. He is known far and wide as the "Sunday school" man, and his work in devel oping the unique at Chautauqua has met the approva church men of all denominations His countenance i striking—a high forehead, an aqui-line nose, a peaked

RISHOP J. H. VINCENT. beard, a smooth shaven upper lip, and eyes that twinkle with humor, all combine to pro-duce an agreeable face. Men involuntarily smile when they meet him. The crown of his head is bald, and the locks upon his temples are streaked with gray hairs. Bishop Vincent is a native of Alabama, and was converted to Methodism in early life. He joined the New Jersey conference in 1853. Three years later he was transferred to the New York conference, and has been identified with that body ever since. For a number of years he was a successful pastor, but early in his ministry he became interested in Sunday school work. To perfect himself in this, according to his preconceived ideas, he visited the Holy Land and traveled elsewhere extensively. He has crossed the Atlantic several times. The first official position he held in the Methodist church was that of general agent for the Sunday School union. In this work his talents developed rapidly. In 1868 he was elected general conference editor of The Sunday School Journal and of books of instruction. At the next general conference, in 1872, he was elected by acclamation editor of all Sunday school books, papers and tracts, and also corresponding secretary of the Sunday School union and Tract society. He was re-elected to the same offices in all subsequent conferences. As an author he is widely known by all readers of Sunday school books. He is also an excellent preacher, lecturer and platform speaker. Bishop Vincent is 56 years of age, but he possesses all the energy and

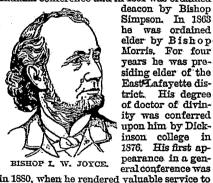
James N. Fitzgerald, who was elected on the same ballot, is of an opposite tempera-ment. He is a business man and an economist. In appearance he is tall and angular. He wears a mustache and full beard of a sandy color, and his head is covered by an abundance of sandy hair, which is parted far down on the side and brushed smoothly over his crown. There are wrinkles about his eyes and on his forehead, but they betoken thought rather than age. Like Bishop Vincent, he is not a conspicuous figure at conferences, preferring to allow younger men to engage in the debates, while he sways a quiet influence over the body when serious questions of church discipline are before it. Bishop Fitzgerald was born in Newark, N. J. He studied law and was ad-

mitted to practice in 1858. In his adopted profession he was eminently successful for three years, and gave promise of making an enviable reputation. In the vear 1861 there was a revival in progress at the Central Metho-

dist church, in
Newark, which he
attended. It occurred to him then BISHOP J. N. FITZGERALD. that his talents were being misdirected, and he gave up his practice to become a preacher. During his ministerial career of over twentysix years he steadily progressed in power, and by reason of his superior pulpit qualifications has always commanded the attention of the bishops. His appointments have always been to first class charges. He was at one time presiding elder of the Newark district, and some years ago was elected recording secretary of the missionary board and society. The importance of this position is hardly expressed in the title of the office, as the duties imposed cover the whole world. Bishop Fitzgerald was also for a number of years secretary of the Newark conference, and the ability he displayed doubtless led to his appointment as assistant secretary of the genis a trustee of the Drew seminary and vice president of the board. Scarcely past the usefulness to the church. Conservative, learned in parliamentary proceedings, earnest and upright in his methods, his business tact

which cannot fail to be productive of bene-Bishop Isaac W. Joyce was a delegate from the Cincinnati conference. He has a broad, high forehead, and his hair is of an iron gray color and worn long. His ancestry can be traced back to the shores of Ireland, although his native place is Hamilton, O. During his early childhood his father moved to Indiana, and for many years young Joyce to Methodism when 16 years old. Succeeding years were devoted to studying in college and active labor as a teacher. In 1859 he was admitted on trial to the Northwest Indiana conference and in 1881 was ordained

will exert an influence in the board of bishops



in 1880, when he rendered valuable service to the body as secretary of the committee on itinerancy. By appointment of the bishops he was sent in September, 1886, to represent the Methodist Episcopal church at the general conference of the Methodist church of Canada. His ministerial life has been almost exclusively devoted to the pastorate and chiefly in large circuits or in large city churches. As a wise administrator and popular preacher he is well known and held in

Bishop John Philip Newman was born in New York city Sept. 1, 1826, and was educated at Cazenovia university, N. Y. He became a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church in 1849. The years 1860 and 1861 he spent in traveling in Europe. Palestine and Egypt. In 1864 he was sent to New Orleans to labor in behalf of the church in the south. He remained there five years, and established

three annual conferences, two celleges and a church paper. He was called in 1869 to Washington, D. C., where he established the Metropolitan Memorial Methodist church. He was appointed chaplain of the held the office until

1874. While he oc- BISHOP J. P. NEWMAN. pied this position he engaged in that remarkable discussion at Salt Lake City, with Orson Pratt, the Mormon apostle. Dr. Newman delivered a sermon in Washington which was generally taken as an official utterance of the purposes of the administration towards the Mormons, and their church paper, The Descret News, de-nounced him for attacking that people at a distance, suggesting that he come out and meet one of their champions in debate. Dr. Newman promptly accepted the challenge, and after much "sparring for position, Brigham Young put forward Orson Pratt. the only man of any learning in that community, and the debate came off in the summer of 1870, in the great tabernacle of the was, Does the Bible sanction polygamy? The debate continued through three days, each champion taking an hour of each day. Some of Dr. Newman's admissions gave Apostle Pratt rather free course. The Mormon judgment of the debate may be seen from the

In 1874 Dr. Newman was appointed inspector of United States consulships in Asia and made a tour around the world. On his re-

fact that they published it in full as a "cam-

turn he was again appointed to the Metropolitan church in Washington and was afterwards transferred to the Central church in that city. In the winter of 1882 he accepted us invitation to become pasto Madison Avenue Congregational church in New York, where he served for two years and then resigned. Bishop Newman is best known as the pastor who ministered to Gen. Grant in his last illness. He has been thrice elected to the general conference of the church and has a considerable reputation as an author. His principal works are "From Dan to Beersheba," "Babylon and Nineveh" and "America for Americans." While his election was in doubt he sat in a conspicuous position in a box in the lower tier of the opera house, and as each ballot showed a decided gain in his favor he was cheered en-

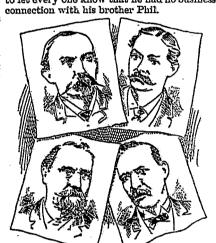
Bishop D. A. Goodsell is one of the most popular men in the Methodist church. He is a man of considerable literary attainments, editor of The Christian Advocate. He comes from the New Haven conference, which is in-



BISHOP D. A. GOODSELL from Boston. He entered the New York East conference in 1859 and proved himself to be an admirable man in pastoral work. While he was editor of Zion Herald he posted himself on parliamentary law. He has had eleven pastoral

Bishop Goodsell was born in 1840 in Newburg, N. Y., and has been practically a member of East New York conference for twentynine years, having entered the ministry at 19 by regular family succession. His father, Rev. Buel Goodsell, was quite a popular preacher in his day, and ministered in almost the same region as his son since has, namely, New York city and vicinity. He is a strictly orthodox Methodist, earnest and unwavering in his faith, at the same time gracious in manner and very popular.

The Ment Men's Meeting. The third annual convention of the National Butchers' Protective association brought together more than 100 delegates, nting 5,000 slayers of fat cattle, and its three days' session in St. George's hall, Philadelphia, resulted in some extremely practical work. Almost all the discussions concerned the securing of the best meat and the purest lard and tallow from sound cattle at reasonable prices. A curious feature of the convention was the very general denunciation of Mr. Phil Armour, and the president of the association, Thomas Armour, took great pains to let every one know that he had no business



CHRISTIAN BROKATE. JOHN A. BURTIS. CHARLES JAMES. JOHN H. HIGHT. The delegates were men of weight in every ense of the word. It was hard to find on whose avoirdupois was so little as 150 pounds, and a slender reporter among them looked and felt like a boy among giants. In short, each one completely filled the popular ideal of the brawny butcher. Among the most prominent at the meeting were President Armour, of course, who is very much averse to having his picture appear in the newspapers; John H. Hight, president of the Philadelphia association; W. W. Kimball, of Boston; Vice President Charles James, of St. Louis; Robert B. Noony, of New York; Secretary John A. Burtis; Recording Secretary Christian Brokate, of St. Louis, and Second Vice President John H. Schaeffer, of Baltimore. Every body had a first class time, although President Cleveland could not be present. and the meeting wound up with a big parade and subsequent barbecue. They paraded to get up first class appetites for the barbecue,

produced by the big parade. Fail not to take full respirations. Deep breathing is one of life's strongholds and pure

and held the barbecue to satisfy the hunge

EMPEROR DOM PEDRO.

THE MOST ENLIGHTENED MONARCH

OF THE TIMES.

History of His Family, the Braganzas of Portugal-King Louis, of Portugal-The

Death seems to be sweeping his scythe vigorously among crowned heads. The two most ately marked for the stroke, Dom Pedro of Brazil and King Louis of Portugal, come of the same family, the house of Braganza, of Portugal. Nearly 400 years ago Brazil was discovered by a Portuguese admiral and taken possession of in the name of Portugal. It remained a Portuguese colony until the early part of the present century, when it became an independent empire. In 1807, when Napoleon I declared war against Portugal, John VI, its king, took refuge, with his family, in Brazil. On the fall of Napoleon in 1815, Brazil was raised to the rank of a kingdom. and King John assumed the title of king of Portugal, Algarve and Brazil. When he red to Portugal he left his son, Dom Pedro, as regent of Brazil. In 1821 a revolution broke out, and in 1822 Dom Pedro was

Dom Pedro, styled Pedro II, who went to Milan when his illness became serious, is the grandson of Pedro I. He was born at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2, 1825. When he was 6 years old his father abdicated in his favor, and the empire was governed by a regent. At 14 he deputies to be of age, and was crowned emperor July 18, 1841. During his minority his empire was in a disturbed state, and, indeed, this condition of affairs did not disappear until 1870.

Europeans and Americans for his culture, and especially for his efforts for the abolition of slavery. There is something about him to emind one of the Emperor Frederick III of Germany in his literary and scientific attainnents. He has always been much beloved by his subjects. His standing among scientists is attested by his membership of the French Academy of Sciences, to which he was elected in 1875. The realization of his efforts for emancipation came in 1871, in which year, emancipation came in 1611, in which year, through his instrumentality, a law was passed for the gradual abolition of slavery within his empire. It was enacted that children thenceforth born of slave mothers should be free, and the same act emancipated all the slaves belonging to the government. This resulted in freeing about 80,000 slaves in a period of fifteen months.

Under the rule of this cultured and liberar ninded ruler Brazil has steadily increased in civilization. He attempted to induce German immigration, and successfully, too, for a time; but his efforts were thwarted by the bad faith of the planters, who had entered into



private associations were formed at Rio de Janeiro for the purpose of redressing the immigrants' wrongs and giving them information upon arrival, as is done under simflar circumstances at Castle Garden New York, and immigration, principally from Germany and Switzerland, is now taking place, aided by the Brazilian government, which pays a part of each immigrant's pas-

sage money.

Dom Pedro has been abroad a great deal since 1871. At that time he left his empire under the regency of his eldest daughter, Isabella, and made an extended tour through the United States, the continent of Europe and England. He is related to nearly every

reigning family in Europe, but is extremely ublican in his habits. Instead of crossing republican in an imperial steamer, he has been the water in an imperial steamer, he has been accustomed to use the same conveyance as ordinary mortals.

Four children of Dom Pedro are alive, the eldest being Donna Isabelle, at the present time the princess regent in Brazil. She was born July 29, 1846, and was married Oct. 15, 1864, to the Comte d'Eu, by whom she has three children, the oldest being Prince Pedro, born at Rio de Janeiro, Oct. 15, 1875. In case of Dom Pedro's death Princess Isabelle will be empress, since, according to the Brazilian constitution, the heir to the throne is the oldest child without distinction of sex.

King Louis I, of Portugal, was born Oct. 31, 1888, and is consequently nearly 50 years of age. In 1861 his brother, Pedro V, king of Portugal, upon the breaking out of yellow fever in Portugal applied himself to the assistance of his stricken subjects, and died from exposing himself to the disease. Pedro had inaugurated a wise policy for remedying the unfortunate condition of the finances consequent upon the wars through which Portugal had passed during the earlier part of the present century. Louis, after his accession to the throne, continued to lighten the public burdens and promote the arts of peace. In 1868 he abolished slavery in the Portuguese colonies. In 1866 and in 1872 he instituted exhibitions in Oporto, and in 1873 ucceeded in consolidating the floating debt. However, Portugal, at one time one of the two great-rival nations of the Spanish peninsula, like her neighbor Spain, has almost entirely lost her position as a power. While she has been retrograding, her former colony Brazil has been gaining. While Louis has had a worn old narrow strip of land to work upon, Dom Pedro has had a rich and fertile territory, productive of coffee, sugar, india rubber, dye woods, wool and other articles which are staple, and, with proper cultiva-tion are extremely profitable. With immigration, peace and agriculture, there is no reason why Brazil should not continue in her prosperity. Perhaps some day she may take her old mother Portugal under her protec-tion and provide for the little old lady in true filial style. King Louis will be succeeded by Prince Charles of Braganza, whose wife is the Princess Amelie of Orleans.

Fierce Stranger-Where's the editor? Office Boy-Gone to New York for nonth. Do you want to lick him? "Lick him? Certainly not. I want him to write up a column advertisement for me. "Hold on a minute! Perhaps he missed

The editor had missed the train. - Nebraska State Journal.

Once a year even the most frugal housewife should replenish her linen closet, adding at least the furnishing of one bed and a dozen of towels.

Have a stated time for going to bed and, if possible, adhere to it. "Late hours are shadows from the grave."

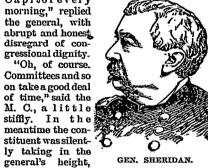
STORIES OF SHERIDAN.

Brief Anecdotes of the General Who Took the Famous Ride. The serious illness of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan ("Little Phil") has set all the story tellers, journalistic and otherwise, at work look-

ing up anecdotes of the hero of the famous ride up the Shenandoah valley. Here are some of them: panied by a constituent, called at Sheridan's office in the war department building in Washington, "just to see the general," as they explained to the doorman. After the introduction the congressman said briskly:

"We're just in for a minute, general. Can't

it down. On the way up, you know." 'Yes, I suppose you have to leg it to the Capitol every morning," replied the general, with abrupt and honest disregard of con-gressional dignity. "Oh, of course. Committees and so on take a good deal of time," said the M. C., a little



ly taking in the general's height. looking "Little Phil" over from head to foot, while his face plainly showed surprise and disappointment. When he spoke his frankess was refreshing.

"Why-why, general, I thought you were taller. I'd heard you were not a big man, but, I declare, I thought you were taller." "Good heavens! Do you want a man to be seven feet high?" asked Sheridan, brusquely, as he squared about and faced his visitors. "Nothing less than seven feet will satisfy you fellows. You want a man to be a giant, I

laughed, but they did not prolong their call, and soon after went away, presumably, to 'leg it to the Capitol."

This story was first printed in The New York Tribune. Here is another about the general's lack of length, which first appeared in The Boston Herald: Brevity of stature in Gen. Phil Sheridan is caused by his legs alone, for he is about as big as Gen. Sherman from his hips up. saw them sitting side by side on a hotel veranda at Manhattan Beach, and their head were on a level. The gallant Phil is not sen sitive on the subject. A girl came for his

and Sherman's autographs in her album, and the generals wrote their names. She was not content, for she had set her heart on a verse of "Sheridan's Ride" in his handwriting This he declined to grant. Then she began to question him about that famous piece of equestrianism. His answers were polite, but not revelatory. "Now, Gen. Sherman," she at length asked, turning in pretty desperation to him, "what do you imagine Gen. Sheridan said on mounting his steed?" "Well, I don't really know," was the response, with a quizzical glance down at the legs of his fellow officer, who had just got out of a chair, "but maybe he said to his orderly, 'Shorter these stirrup straps." And here is one contributed two years ago

to The New York Sun. It is still told in Washington on Gen. Meigs: Gen. Meigs is very proud of the pension building. It is modeled after the Farnese palace. Gen. Bragg, who was then chairman of the house committee on military affairs, and had occasion now and then to call on Commissioner Black, has dubbed it the "Pension brewery." "It is a cross," says the general, "between a country brewery and a car stable." Gen. Meigs took Gen. Sheridan through the building recently and showed him all its beauties and utilities. After they came out and stood looking up at the big barns piled one on top of the other, Meigs

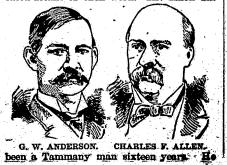
"General, what do you think of it?" "I have one fault to find with it," said little

"What's that?"

"It's fireproof." Among the pictures in his office are two small ones on an easel, one above the other. They represent the "Charge at Winchester" and "Sheridan's Ride." The first, he says, is good. In the ride he is dashing along waving the flag, and followed by his entire staff.
"Now the truth is I was almost alone at ing in the distance. I had no flag at all, but was swinging my hat and riding like the very devil to the front so my men could see me "Oh, well. general, the artist thought it would be more effective to have you with the flag," remarked a visitor who was looking at the picture some little time ago.

"But it isn't true; he will have to take out the flag and put it in my hat. And he will have to take out a dozen of those fellows close behind me. They were not there. The other picture is all right. Do you see that big horse running away, and the officer over there firing at him? Well, that was a fact. The horse did run away, and the officer firing at him thought he'd kill the horse and prevent the rider from being carried into the and both the horse and man were captured by the enemy, and a few days after recap-

Charles F. Allen and George W. Anderson the New York quarantine commissioners ar pointed by Governor D. B. Hill to take the places of ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt who resigned with Conkling and David W. Judd. and are rapidly mastering the rather comp cated details of their work. Mr. Allen has



served throughout the war in the Twentysecond regiment, and is now a member of the Grand Army. He has a seat in the Produce Exchange, and is a trustee and director of the American institute. He has never held public office. Mr. Anderson is in the forwarding business, and has been president of the Veteran Firemen's association since its organization. He was at the head of the New York firemen on their western trip. The position of quarantine commissioner in New York is a responsible one, inesmuch as that port receives a very large proportion of the total immigration of the country. He takes Thomas C. Platt's place, and when Platt was ousted he appealed. His appeal came up before the general term a short time ago, and was postponed until September.

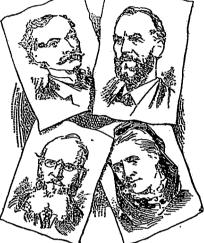
Not So Sure of It. Gus—I say, Jack, have you ever noticed what a beautiful figure the Gushington has Jack—No; I never met her at the sea shore.

—The Epoch.

NAMED FOR HIGH OFFICE. Some of the Minor Nominations for Pres ident and Vice President. Robert H. Cowdrey, nomines of the United Labor party for president, is a Chicago druggist but 36 years old, born in Lafayette, Ind., Oct. 1, 1852. He obtained a good education in the very excellent schools of his native city (for Lafayette is a place of intellectual activity), and located in Chicago just after the great fire of 1871, taking a full course at the Pharmaceutical college there. and for seven years editing The Pharmacis and Chemist. After engaging some years in the drug business he established the printing firm of Cowdrey, Clark & Co., and still later became secretary of the Chicago Condensing company. The United Labor party may be briefly described as the Father McGlynn branch of the original Henry George party. The other branch—the Union Labor party—includes the old Greenbackers and Labor Reformers, who nominated A. J. Streeter for president. Mr. Cowdrey is a slender man of only average height, with a very pleasant address and intellectual cast of countenance, formerly a Republican. He has a family and is in fairly good circumstances. On the ticket with him for vice president is W. H. T.

Wakefield, of Council Grove, Kan., a veteran of the late war, bearing the scars of three Bourbon county, Ky., while his parents were there on a visit, but their home was in Vandalia, Ills., where he was reared. In 1854 he went to Kansas and assisted in founding the city of Lawrence. He took an active part

troubles, was an associate of "Ossawattomie" Brown, and has resided in Kansas ever since.

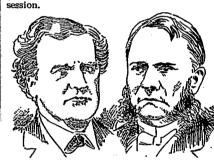


C. E. CUNNINGHAM. R. H. COWDREY. WAKEFIELD. MRS. LOCKWOOD. Belva Lockwood is too well known to nee full description, as this is her second candi-dacy on the Equal Rights ticket. Mrs. Lockwood is a lawyer and lecturer, long past the age when her age is of any consequence of agreeable address. She is a native of New York, born in 1830, and has been twice married and widowed. In 1870 she received the degree of A. M. from the Syracuse univer sity, and has the degree of L.L. B. from the National university of Washington, where she graduated in law studies. She has been admitted to practice at the bar of the suprema court of the United States. We also give a portrait of Charles E. Cun-ningham, of Arkansas, named for vice presi-

TWO EMINENT DIVINES.

dent on the Union Labor ticket.

They Were Moderators of the Recently Held Presbyterian Assemblies. There has been nothing more interesting in the current history of any church than the fraternization of the Presbyterian church south with the Presbyterian church north the assembly of the church south having gone in a body from Baltimore to Philadel phia, where their northern brethren were in



REV. J. J. BULLOCK. REV. C. L. THOMPSON Rev. Joseph James Bullock, D. D., of sembly, was born at Lexington, Ky., Dec. 23 Ky., in 1832. He studied law. but soon turned to the ministry, graduated in theology from Princeton in 1836, took charge of a church at Frankfort, Ky., at once and the same year was made state superintendent of public in struction. After filling various important official positions, and preaching some years in Louisville, he took charge of the Franklin Street Presbyterian church, Baltimore, in 1861, and remained nine years. In 1870 he located in Alexandria, Va., and in 1878 was made chaplain of the United States senate which place he held five years. He has been minister of the Gospel for fifty-three years, and is wonderfully well informed about the history of his church and of all public affairs during that period. His reminiscences of Clay, Crittenden, Marshall, Burnett, Breckinridge and other eminent Kentuckians are of great interest.

Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson, who was elected moderator by the assembly at Philadelphia, is but 48 years old and a native of Allentown, Pa. He was reared, however, in Wisconsin, and graduated in 1858 from Carroll college in that state. He also took the theological course at Princeton, and after various locations in Wisconsin, became eminent in the First church of Chicago. For a short time he edited The Chicago Interior then accepted a pastorate in Pittsburg, but for the past five years has been located in Kansas City as pastor of the Second church. He is still one of the editors of The Interior.

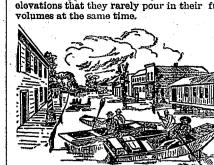
Cover Up at Night. It is not, however, sufficient to keep the body warm during the day; but, on the contrary, the brain worker must see to it that the radiation of bodily heat is as effectually prevented at night as during the working interval. To this end, if he be thin and "cold blooded." there is not the slightest objection to his sleeping upon a light feather bed, the covering to which should consist of two or three good blankets, and on exceptionally cold nights a quilt of feathers, like that employed in some parts of Germany. I am fully aware that in making these recommendations I am tramping upon some of the pet theories of the advocates of hard beds and scanty cover lets. Such a position is, however, unavoidable in my own case, since quite an extensive experience, as well as a consideration for physiological truth, have led me to the above conclusions .- Dr. J. Leonard Corning.

Japanese engineers propose to adopt a system of eathwork defenses protected by an iron shield one foot in thickness, and extending twenty-five feet each side of the gun. HIGH WATER MARK.

Something About Recent and Historical

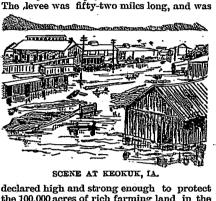
Floods of the Mississippi River.

At Hannibal City, Mo., the Mississippi is exactly one mile wide at ordinary level "between ferry stakes," as the riparian residents say. At Keokuk, Ia., the width varies suddenly, as the rapids cause a sudden widening and narrowing—the river making a great U towards the west—and that city is usually assumed as the head of the lower Mississippi, geologically speaking. It is only below those rapids that we hear often of such mighty floods as those which have lately inundated dwellers between Memphis and the Gulf. Above the rapids at which Prophet Joe Smith located his religious capital, Nauvoo, with the idea that a wing dam would be constructed and a great manufacturing city built, the river occasionally rises high; but the low lands are so narrow and bor-dering bluffs so high that little damage is done, and the world hears but little about it. Below that point, about once in seven years on an average, there is a flood like those we read about in eastern mythology. That of 1851 surpassed all before it of which white men have records, and the recent flood outdid that of 1851. Of course the Indians have a tradition of much greater floods, and it is quite likely they are correct; for the "Mound Builders'" works show plainly that they had to locate on higher ground than the riparian residents of today. These immense spring floods are generally due to a late thawing of the snow and ice of the far north, contemporary with or followed immediately by general rains. Fortunately the affluents of the Mississippi drain so many latitudes and elevations that they rarely pour in their full volumes at the same time.



PRINCIPAL STREET, ALEXANDRIA, MO. The late flood presented many curious sights. From the high front of Keokuk the pectator looked over a vast turbid lake, completely covering the low valley and washing the high bluffs many miles from the river, as it did in the quaternary age. The government canal was overwhelmed, but the largest steamers ran over the rapids with no difficulty to contend against except the current. Alexandria, the most northern town in Missouri, was turned into a Venice; the people "lived up stairs," and visited in skiffs and mud scows for gondolas. On the roofs of many abandoned houses were dogs and chickens; hogs domiciled up stairs in the academy and public hall, and the carcasses of other animals floated lifeless upon the flood. The river was eight miles wide for several days. At least 80,000 acres of fine bottom land were submerged on the Missouri side, with immense destruction to live stock and farm buildings. Of course communication by rail was completely cut off.
But the greatest destruction was of the

great "Sny levee," which was completed some dozen years ago, at a cost of, near \$1,-000,000; but the bonds authorized by the Illinois legislature were declared void by the courts and never paid. A suit on them is now pending in the United States supreme court, and it is a possibility that the projectors may have to pay and lose their levee too. The levee was fifty-two miles long, and was



the 100,000 acres of rich farming land in the upper section of the "American bottom." Now it is overwhelmed, and some 1,500 farmers who had learned to trust it and built for a permanency are ruined. With them this will be the great historic flood, and the usual crop of 2,000,000 bushels of corn, or thereabouts, will not materialize this year.

John McAuley Palmer, the Democratic nominee for governor of Illinois, is nearly a year past the three score and ten mark, having first seen the light in Scott county, Ky., in September, 1817. In 1831 he emigrated to Madison county, Ills., where he studied law and

was elected probate judge. He was a disciple of Stephen A. Douglas, and was a member of the constitutional convention of 1847. He was elected to the state senate in 1852, but broke with his party on the repeal of the Misseric compressions.

Missouri compro-JOHN M. PALMER. mise law, and went back to the senate as an anti-Nebraska Democrat. He was one of the five in the legislature who voted for Lyman Trumbull, and ultimately forced the Whig members to take him up and elect him. In 1856 Mr. Palmer presided over the Republican state conven tion and was thereafter a Republican. He was a Lincoln elector in 1860, and was a delegate to the Peace congress at Washington. During the war he rose to the rank of major general of volunteers, and was chosen governor in 1868. In 1872 he drifted off with the liberal Republicans, and since then he has voted and acted with the Democrats. He is now a stanch supporter of the administra-

Temper in the Pulpit.

One stupid, inattentive countenance, painfully conspicuous, is as the fly in the ointment, as the black spot on the robe. It obtrudes itself. It will not become invisible. It distracts and irritates the speaker. And irritation is fatal to sympathetic oratory. Whatever you do, do not get angry. Now and then a cleric, who has not learned that primary lesson that not a syllable must ever be spoken from the pulpit in anger, breaks wildly forth upon the people, makes a fool of himself, and destroys the hope of doing good to anybody for that day. No doubt one ought only to feel pity for a public instructor to whom has been assigned the burden of a too sensitive nervous system. The nervous system cannot, indeed, he too sensitive in the direction of pathos; but toward wrath it must not go an inch.-Longman's Magazine. ENTRE-ACTE REVERIES.

Between the acts, while the orchestra played 🧻 That sweet old waltz with the lilting measure,

When the dance for me was the sun of all When my veius were rife with the fever of life, When hope ran high as an unswept ocean, And my heart's great gladness was almost mad-As I floated off to the music's motion

How little I cared for the world outside,
How little I cared for the dull day after. The thought of trouble went up like a bubble And burst in a sparkle of mirthful laughter Oh! and the beat of it, oh, and the sweet of it, Melody, motion and young blood melted. The dancers swayed, the players played, The air song deluged and music pelted.

Seltzer Aperien
It is certain in its effects
It is gentle in its action
It is palatable to the
taste. It can be relied
pron to cure, and it cures
by assisting, not by outraging, nature. Do not
take violent purgatives
yourselves, or allow your
children to take them, always use this elegant
pharmacuculical preparation, which has been for
more than forty years a
public favorite. Sold by
Druggists veerywhere. I knew no weariness, no, not I; My step was as light as the waving grasses That flutter with ease on the strong armed breeze
As it waltzes over the wild morasses.
Life was all sound and swing, youth was a perfect thing,

Night was the goddess of satisfaction.

Oh! how I tripped away, down to the edge of day;

Joy lay in motion and rest in action.

I dance no more on the music's wave,
I yield no more to its bewildering power.
That time has flown like a rose that is blown,
'Yet life is a garden forever in flower.
Though storms of tears have watered the years
Between to-day and that day departed,
Though trials have met me and grief's waves
wet me And I have been tired and trouble hearted.

Though under the sod of a wee green grave A great sweet hope in darkness perished, Yet life, to my thinking, is a cup worth drinking, A gift to be glad of, and loved and cherished. There is deeper pleasure in the slower measure That Time's grand orchestra now is giving. Its mellowed minor is sadder but finer, And life grows daily more worth the living.
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

Curious Deception in Sound.

A curious manner of deception in sound was developed the other day through a bet. One man wagered that if blindfolded a person is unable to tell the direction from which any sound comes. A gentleman was blindfolded, and another, holding two silver coins between his fingers, snapped them together right under his friend's nose. When called on to locate the sound the gentleman was positive it was behind him. experiment was tried from every side, but the gentleman was not able to tell correctly just where the sound came from.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

400 square miles of Illinois and Missouri, and still threaten destruction to all the low land WANTED to canvass for the sale of Nursery Stock! Steady employment guaranteed. Salary and expenses paid. Apply at once, stating age. Chase Brothers Co., (Refer to this paper.)

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to us and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in sincess, which will bring you in more money right away, than anything else in the world. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine

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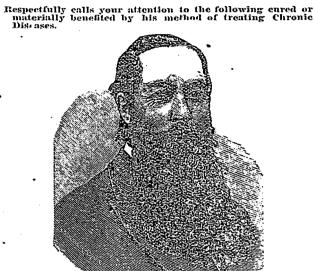
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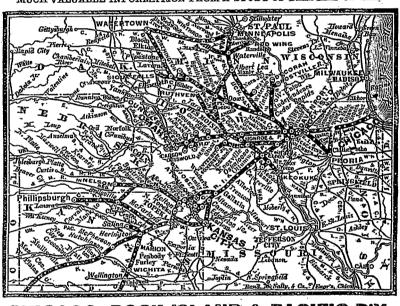
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