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 \prod_{\bullet} & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month. P. OF H.-Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

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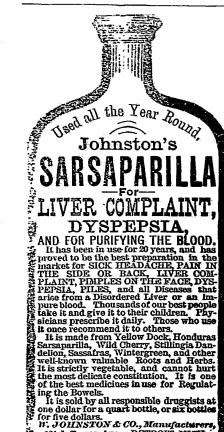
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BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

rocked!"

way to quiet her.

er it acceptably.

little boy."

"Not yet."

say that?"

when you got licked.".

him with astonishment.

years old, and there seemed no other

on the foot to make it well, he hastily

bathed it in spirits of nitre, instead of

camphor, and never knew the differ-

The rocking had a soothing effect,

"Ma always sings when she rocks

Here was a dilemma! He could

think of nothing except "Hush, My Babe, Lie Still and Slumber," that his

grandmother used to sing, and he had grave doubts about his ability to rend-

His first trial had the effect of

confirming his doubts. He thought he

had pitched it to high. He would try

it a little lower. His success was not much better. However, Betsy Jane

had stopped crying, and was regarding

"When did you learn to sing, pa?"

"Oh, a long time ago, when I was a

"Did your mother sing that to you?"

"Well, ma don't sing that tune. She

"Have we been sitting here an hour,

"An hour is a long time, ain't it, pa?

"I tried to behave myself when I

"Bill Smith's father said you got

"How came Bill Smith's father to

"Well, me and Billy climbed up the

ladder in his barn, and I dared him to

jump off, and he jumped, and fell on

his face and hurt his nose. I didn't

jump right off quick, 'cause Billy he

cried so. When I was getting ready,

Billy's father came, and said I was a

chip of the old block.' I don't know

what he meant, but he told me to go

"You and Thomas Jefferson may

play in the front vard till dinner time,

It was nearly ten o'clock before

Betsy Jane was comforted. Mr. Bil-

berry suddenly recollected the break-

fast dishes. There was no hot water.

"Never mind, there is plenty of cold

After he had spattered his vest well

with dishwater, he thought it would

be a good plan to put on an apron.

Waiters always wore aprons. In fact,

he believed that Mrs. Bilberry general-

He searched around a little while

table cloth. Ha! here was the very

He had just pinned it nicely around

him, when the baker's boy arrived

with the bread. The lad hastily took

his leave, trying to suppress a giggle

as Mr. Bilberry appeared, with the

dish cloth in his hand, arrayed in his

Mr. B. was to much occupied with

looking at the bread to notice this.

He had no idea of getting so much

bread for the money. Why, it would last them for two weeks, at the very

least. He must impress upon Mrs.

Bilberry's mind how much cheaper it

He next turned his attention to the

beds. After he had made them he did

not feel really satisfied with their ap-

pearance. They looked rather flat.

somehow. The pillows and bed clothes

assumed a reckless kind of an air that

seemed unfamiliar. As he could not

exactly tell wherein the difficulty lay,

he was powerless to remedy it.

Ah! here was the butcher's boy at the door. He would have some steak

for dinner. He was now fully intent

upon the cookery, and decided that he

would bake some beans, ready for

breakfast Sunday morning. His moth-

er always had baked beans Sunday

morning. Again he pinned the table

cloth around him and proceeded to

Putting a quart of beans, accompa-

nied by a piece of pork, in a basin without any water, he set them in the oven to bake. For dinner they would

have boiled potatoes, broiled steak,

and these, with the bread, would make

a good meal. The potatoes must be

put on to boil first, of course. The

steak would not need to be cooked im-

mediately. In the meantime, he would

He couldn't find the table cloth. It

ought to be on the table but it wasn't.

About the time he had made up his

mind to speak to his wife about her

lack of order, his foot caught in some-

thing, and he tripped. Ah! he was

wearing the table cloth, and it had

become loosened in some way. Well, suppose he was? He would like to

know if that was the only table cloth

He rummaged the bureau drawers,

Here was another point upon which

He had put the plates on the table

when strange sounds from the oven startled him. When he opened the

door, he plainly discovered that some-

thing was amiss. The bottom of the basin had melted, and the beans were

hopping around the oven as though they had life. The pork was frying,

and the smell of burnt grease was

He hasuly shovelled the contents of

his wife evidently needed admonition.

Well, he would have to do without his

and turned everything in them topsy-turvy, but couldn't find anything but

collars, laces, and "flummery."

apron, that was all.

overpowering.

would be to buy by the quantity.

more'n a thousand lickings."

water," he thought.

ly wore one.

novel apron.

business.

set the table.

in the house!

thing!

was a boy," said Mr. Bilberry, very

licked more'n a thousand times."

sings pretty tunes," with a little sigh

"My grandmother used to."

as she thought of the absent one.

pa?" began Thomas Jefferson.

but was not an entire success.

Telling her he would put something

MORTALITY. ought to have a certain number of

BY M. E. GORHAM. In spring the fatigue of my brain to relieve

And sooner or later return to it must"-

So, gently upheaving the loam, rich and mel I murmur, "Your pardon, my excellent fellow." Allump with my shoyel I merrily hit, "A Jesuit." thinks I. "most subtle of wit." His Indian convert beside him reposes,

That clay lump out yonder, blue, solid and Is rigid enough for some Calvinist's mold; Beneath you luxuriant border, I ween,

And so with each spadeful my sympathies That even the earthworms appeal to my heart: Each piteous wriggler I view as a brother, For he's a vile worm of the dust-I'm another

accordingly.

He wanted his meals on the table punctually, and thought that Mrs. Bilberry should have the children trained to go to sleep at dark, and not cry during the night. His ideas of household management

ferent grooves.

He named the twins George Washington and Thomas Jefferson, and

fondly imagined that names "would

of statesmen, because George W. had sawed up one of the chairs, and Thomas J. driven another full of Upon one point, however, Mr. Bilber

great expectations.

said aunt, saying her neuralgia was very bad, and would her dear niece please come immediately, and remain till the following day.

children? All these thoughts passed through the mind of Mrs. Bilberry. At the same time, there were the Browns.

pects" before mentioned. her by saying, with a lofty wave of the

"You must go immediately, my dear. Give yourself no uneasiness about the children or myself. I shall not go to the office to-day. I can attend to the household duties perfectly well. I shall buy some bread, and the butcher's boy will be here, and I can get whatever meat we need. As for the cooking of it, that is nothing at all."

After telling him how to broil the steak, charging him to wind the clock and keep the children out of the cis tern, Mrs. Bilberry started, with many misgivings.

give his wife a few "points" on her re-Women in general, he reasoned, make a great fuss over washing a few dishes, and making a little coffee.

They must often have a hired girl to help them, and even then one will hear them complain of the amount of work to be performed. In reality, they are "clothed in purple and fine linen, and fare sumptuous-

ly every day." It is upon a man's shoulders that the burdens of life fall heavily. A man must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow," and must have the money ready to meet the bills. Money is the great requisite in a family, and a man must toil from morning till night to furnish it. He thought he would go out and buy

some bread immediately. Telling the children to play with their rockinghorse for a few minutes, he started for the baker's. "How much do you charge for a loaf

of bread?" he asked. "Eight cents, sir." "How much for a dozen loaves?"

"Eighty cents."

"Very well; you may send me lozen loaves. Point number one for Mrs. B. If women would only study these little

places where they could economize, a

he entered the house, and a sight met his eyes that for the time being put all thoughts of economy out of his head. The rocking-horse, with its head broken off, lay in the middle of the sitting-room, while scattered around were fragments of a broken glass globe, some panting gold fish, and an overturned stand. The water that had been in the globe was fast soaking into the carpet. A chorus of howls and shricks went up from the children as he made his appearance. He hastily mopped up the water with his handkerchief, while each one was trying to tell how it happened.

all of the time." "George Washington pushed right over on the stand." and hurted it," piped Betsy Jane."

Mr. Bilberry now thought he would turn his attention to the breakfast "In fifteen minutes I can wash the dishes, and the same length of time will probably be required to make the beds," said he to himself. "Why, the work of the morning is nothing, if one only has system about it. Women

did not relish the mashed potato. He minutes allotted for each duty to be performed, and not allow one duty to vaguely felt that it needed some kind of seasoning, so he salted it. This interfere with another. Instead of made matters worse, for he added too doing this, they will spend half their much. The steak was so tough that time crimping their hair, making they gave it up in despair. There was worsted cats and dogs, and, in conseno resource but the bread. quence, the housework must be hurri-"Pa, my plate is all greasy," said

edly performed."
Point number two for Mrs. B: He Thomas Jefferson. "Be quiet, and eat your dinner." would try and impress this upon her Mr. Bilberry spoke rather sharply. "I don't like greasy plates! I can't mind, too. Possibly they could get along without a hired girl. help being particular, ma says I can't. She says I take it from the Bilberry's, His reflections were rudely interrupted by Betsy Jane. She had been frightened by the shakings administerwhined Thomas J. in self-defense.

The dishes were washed in more ed to her brothers, and had tried to cold water. In Mr. B.'s researches in suppress her sobs. She could do so no the pantry, he found a pitcher of milk. How fortunate! they could have bread "My foot aches. Ma always rocks and milk for supper. He suddenly remembered that milk contained all me when I'm hurt! I want to be the elements necessary for the nutri-It was certainly very bad taste in Mrs. Bilberry to allow the children to tion of the human system, and felt as though he had discovered a gold mine. fall into the habit of crying every time they were hurt, thought Mr. Bil-berry. But Betsy Jane was only four He would have scorned the idea of bread and milk for supper had his wife been at home, however.

"Ma always braids my hair pretty in the afternoon, and puts a clean dress on me," exclaimed Betsy Jane. "She always tells us about the Sunday school lesson on Saturday afternoon," volunteered George Washing-

This was confirmed by Thomas Jefferson, who added that the Sabbath school teacher said they always had their lessons good. "Ma tells us stories all about 'em

and we remember 'em." Mr. Bilberry commenced the Scriptural lesson somewhat doubtfully, after having tried in vain to comb Betsy Jane's hair. It snarled, and when she cried, he pacified her by putting on her new pink dress, which he buttened up wrong side in front. 'Our lesson is about the ten com-mandments, and every one has got to

learn a verse with 'love' in it," said George Washington. "Must we love everybody, pa?" began Thomas Jefferson. "Certainly, my son."

"You do, don't you, pa?"
"I try to," replied Mr. B., meekly. "Ma's good, and she don't. I heard cook tell the butcher's boy so, the day she went away. She said you was rather lovin', but ma wasn't. But I like ma; she's gooder'n cook or any body else.' Mr. Bilberry paid no attention to "Tell us a story, pa!" broke forth George Washington, who was also get-ting very uneasy. "Tell us about when you'se a boy, and what you did

these remarks, but went gravely on.
"Thou shalt not covet." "What is covet, pa?" ventured George Washington. "It means to want things that other

people possess, things that are not your own," answered his father. "Billy Smith said they were going to have turkey for dinner to day; is it covet to wish we had some?" said Thomas J. Before Mr. Bilberry could reply

George W. broke out,—
"I want ma! Is it 'covet' to want ma when Aunt Betsy's got her?" "I want ma too!" sighed Betsy Jane, and their father echoed the wish in his heart, but remained silent. "Ma always tells us Bible stories when she hears our lessons. She told

us one day 'bout some bad boys that right home, and he said you'd had hollered 'bald head' to an old man, and the bears eat them up," said George Washington. "They's wicked, wan't they, pa?"

"Yes, very wicked, my son." \
"One day Bill Smith's father said and if Bill Smith comes along you needn't speak to him." you was 'a bald-headed old sinner.' Will the bears eat him up?" "I am sure I hope so!" Mr Bilberry responded fervently. The lesson seemed likely to prove a failure, and was therefore discontinu-

The twins wanted to play cars, and harnessed all the chairs in line. Thomas J. was engineer, and was screaming "choo! choo!" with all his might. George W. was conductor, and was calling for tickets from Betsy and failed to find one. He spied the Jane, who was the solitary passenger, when the door bell rang.

Mr. Bilberry started for the door, ex-

pecting to find an insurance agent who had pestered him for a week past in regard to having his life insured. Instead, however, he beheld Mrs. Maria Wiggins. When she was Maria Jones, he used to pay special attention to her. But that was before he had seen Mrs. Bilberry.

The parlor was cold; there was nothing left but to ask her into the sitting-room, where the train for San Francisco was rushing at full speed.
"I have wanted to call for a long time and see your lovely wife and charming children."

Bilberry tried to explain the situa tion, and in a confused manner asked her to be seated. If she accepted the invitation, the probability was that she would have to embark on the western bound train. So she declined, and promised to call again, when Mrs. Bilberry returned. Before taking her departure she glanced searchingly around the room, which plainly needed sweeping, and remarked what fine spirits the children had.

"Pa, I want some supper," said Betsy Jane.
"We will have some nice bread and milk for supper.'

"I don't want bread and milk! I would rather have custard pie, and buckwheat cakes with honey on 'em!" protested Thomas J. "But bread and milk will make little boys grow tall and strong. Don't you want to grow?" said Mr. B., vainly trying to think of something to say

"No, I don't want to grow! I want ma to come home and get some good While they were eating their frugal

that would reconcile them to their

fare Mr. Bilberry told them of the nice boiled rice they would have for breakfast, and how the little boys and girls in China ate it every day, but without arousing any visible interest in his hearers. After much tribulation, the children were deposited in bed. Mr B. followed, and dreamed that night that he

was the Czar of Russia, was seized by the Nihilists, and ordered to cook rations enough to feed fifty thousand soldiers, under penalty of instant execution. In the morning he put the rice on to hoil and then turned his attention to dressing the children. He returned to the kitchen, and was pouring out some boiling water for coffee, when the smell of burning rice startled him so

that he dropped the coffee pot, and scalded his hand badly. He snatched off the kettle of rice, feeling that he should soon be insane. Then, binding a wet towel on his hand he lay down on the sofa and shut his

"You're sick, ain't you, pa?" said George W., in tones of sympathy.
"Yes, your poor pa's very sick; he will never be able to cook again," said Mr. Bilberry, faintly.

him so that he opened his eyes, and saw his wife, who had just arrived. She comprehended the situation at the first glance, quietly laid aside her bonnet and shawl, bound up Bilberry's hand in sweet oil, washed the chileren's faces, brushed their hair, put the sittingroom in order, and had a nice

the loves of bread in the pantry, and never told Mr. Bilberry that she gave eight of them to Mrs. McCarty, the washerwoman, who keeps a "nice, swate little pig."—Waverley Magazine.

NUMBER 19.

Don't Undervalue the Boy.

Too many men make their boys feel

that they are of little or no account while they are boys. Lay a responsibility on a boy, and he will meet it in a manful spirit. On no account ignore their disposition to investigate. Help them to understand things. Encourage them to understand what they are about. We are too apt to treat a boy's seeking after knowledge as mere idle curiosity. "Don't ask questions" is poor advice to boys. If you do not explain puzzling things to them, you oblige them to make many experiments before they find out; and though experimental knowledge is best in one sense, in another it is not, for that which can be explained clearly does not need experimenting with. If the principle involved is understood, there is no further trouble, and the boy can go ahead intelligently.

Do not wait for the boy to grow up before you begin to treat him as an equal. A proper amount of confidence, and words of encouragement and advice, and give him to understand that you trust him in many ways, helps to make a man of him long before he is a man in either stature or

Give him tools, and let him find out whether he has got any mechanical taste or not. Do not discourage him, as parents are apt to do, by saying, "Oh, it is no use for you to try to do anything with tools. I never had any taste that way, and of course you have not." If a boy finds he can make a few articles with his hand, it tends to make him rely on himself. And the planning that is necessary for the execution of the work is a discipline and an education of great value to him. The future welfare and happiness of the boy depends on the surroundings of his youth. When he arrives at that period in his life when he is obliged to choose what profession or what line of business to follow, it is highly important that he should take no false step. And if in his youth he has cultivated a taste for any particular branch, the choice of a profession or business will be made more easy.-

Packing Boxes Made Out West.

Architect and Building News.

Space is so valuable to New York merchants, and particularly those engaged in the dry goods trade, that they perfer purchasing the packing boxes in which they send off their goods to making them upon their own premises. To manfacture a sufficient number for their daily need would require considerable room, and the rent for such accommodations would more than offset the amount saved. Therefore they purchase them from men who he sale of such boxes a specialty Their places of business are to be seen in all quarters. Generally they choose some piece of property, which, through litigation or other causes, has not been built upon, where the rent is trivial and the lease of short date, and buy up all the old boxes they can lay hold of. These they patch up and sell at a considerable advance. There are others in the business, however, who are, in the true sense of the word, manufacturers. Some of them conduct a safe and profitable business upon a small scale, while others launch thousands of dollars in the enterprise. These latter are mostly men in Michigan, who buy lumber by the wholesale. They have sawmills of their own, in which they manufacture the parts of a box complete, according to careful measure ment. The different poartions are numbered and sent to etstern shippers, who have only to nail them together according to directions, to have a perfect packing box. Such boxes can be produced at remarkably low prices, and the dealers in this city cannot successfully compete with their western rivals. In fact, the business has grown to such proportions in Michigan that several firms have invested thousands in forest lands in order to

procure timber at the lowest possible

Cut off His Sweetheart's Head. A young doctor who has his office in building on State st. said "come in" to a rap at his dcor on a recent afternoon. He was in neglige attire and was smoking a cigarette. There was a skull on his desk, which from its position seemed to be taking the place of a paper weight. By some process of dentistry the mouth was filled with teeth, most of them shining with gold. The young physician confessed. "It is the skull," he said, "of the woman whom I once loved. Our love wasn't any different from that of most couples. She died, and I was one of her pallbearers. She knew I was studying was a girl of a good deal of common sense. She didn't have any fool no-

medicine before her death, and she tions. I suggested, as she wanted to leave me something, that I cut her head off after burial, and having dissected it use it for a paper weight. She consented, and I did it. I got her head the very first night of her burial and kept it preserved in alcohol for some time. I know you think me a very heartless sort of a chap, but then you people think that of all doctors. Better have her head here than have it moludering in the dust." -Chicago Times.

A Queer Barometer.

It is not generally known that the rendered fat of a woodchuck is as good a barometer as any we have today. While in the country a short time ago the writer had occasion to travel through the lower part of Berks. At the house of a friend I was pressed to take an umbrella with me. There was no sign of a storm. I asked why he persisted in so dogged a manner for me to accept the article. "Why," said he, "look at my barome-

There upon the shelf stood a bottle sealed with beeswax. It was all cloudy. The old gentleman said he had used this . one for most twenty years, and if a storm was browing the barometer got cloudy twelve hours before the rain or snow began to fall. In clear weather the oil was always clear.—Reading (Pa.) Herald.

An Egg in a Bottle.

To accomplish this feat requires the following preparation: You must complished.

In the charge of the Six Hundred, immortalized in verse and story, the loss in killed was over 113. There were fourteen Union regiments and twenty-three Confederats which lost double that per cent. in an action.



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 Cams.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Gifts of Poison.

It is time that respectable merchants combined with consumers for the suppression of al gifts, prize and lottery chemes in connection with the sale of articles of merchandise. These schemes are [not only demoralizing to ligitimate business and to the morals of the community, but in the extent in which they a ree being carried in the sale of articles of food have become a source of great danger to public health. They are, no matter in what form they appear, nothing more or less than devices to swindle honest and unsuspecting people.

It is gratifying to learn that in some instances the officers of the law have

taken hold of the matter. In New

York, and also in Chicago, parties who in this way offered gifts to purchasers of their packages have recently been arrested upon indictments for lottery swindling. The latest candidates, both for public execution and criminal prosecution, are the manufacturers of the alum baking powders, who are both, by means of gifts and lottery tickets, disposing of large quantities of their corrosively poisonous compounds, which are so well known to be detrimental to health that no housekeeper will admit them to her kitchen knowingly. This form of swindle is not only being peddled from house to house, but under the promise of large profits to be realized, the manufacturers are entrenching themselves behind the counters of many grocers by getting them to offer the alum goods with the gifts or lottery tickets attached, thereby shifting the liability to prosecution, in part, upon other, and perhaps innocent parties. Every grocer or dealer, for instance, who sells or offers for sale any of the prize or lottery baking powders is a criminal in the eye of the law, and liable, upon conviction, to fine and imprisonment, while those who sell the gift goods are, morally, as responsible, for they are offering an inducement, or prize, to housekeepers to use a food that contains a corrosive poison. This is a predicament in which it is not possible our grocers will care to place themselves when they come to think seri-

ously of the matter. It must be borne in mind that everv ne of these gift or nrive h ders are alum baking powders. These powders cost less than four cents a pound to produce; the gift or prize costs but a few cents more. They are sold at the price of a first class baking powder, so that the swindle, in a commercial sense, is enormous. But the chief iniquity of the business consist in selling, as presumably wholesome, an article of a positively injurious character, and by means of gifts or bribes inducing servants or unsuspecting housekeepers to purchase and use

it in our daily food. There should be some prompt method of reaching these dangerous practices and punishing the parties engaged in their promotion. If the present laws are not ample, we commend the matter to the consideration of our State Board of Health for recommendation of such additional legislation as shall be effective for the pro-

tection of the public. Grown Rich Out of Grant's Book. When Grant was engaged in writing his memoirs, the Century company, which had been publishing some of his war articles in the Century magazine, offered him \$10,000 for the manuscript of his book. Webster, the publisher, also had his eye on the alert for the forthcoming work, and one day called on the general to inquire about it. Grant was about to attach his signature to the Century company's contract, which lay before him. It had apparently never occurred to him to ask more for his literary production,

Webster intimated that he would like to make an offer. "If it would not be impertinent," he said, "I would like to inquire how much the Century company agrees to pay you?"

"Ten thousand dollars," Gen. Grant said. "Then I wouldn't sign that contract just yet," said Webster.

"Why not?" "Because I will pay you \$50,000." Gen. Grant opened his eyes in amazement. It had not occurred to him to set so high a value on his work: he had not thought of dickering beyond the first offer. But he did not sign the

Afterward Mark Twain, Webster's relative and business partner, called and told the general that none of the publishers had offered him what his manuscript was worth. "I will give you \$100,000 and a royalty," he said. So Webster & Co. became Grant's publishers. The firm has grown rich out of Grant's book and Grant's family has been paid over \$500,000.

Fueilleton.

"Jack, can it be that you are going to marry Miss Equilateral?" "Yes, Tom, and if you say anything to disparage her—" "Disparage her! Why, she proposed to me, too, last leap year!" The reason a Cincinnati man gave for not being on hand at his wedding was the fear that some of his other wives might be there and say something to hurt the bride's feelings.

Barnum says the elephant has got more sense than the average man. You can't name a drink outside of water he will touch, and no one can lead him into bad company.

A Kentucky woman has patented a quidholder for gum-chewers, and women and girls will no longer be obliged to stick their quids on door-casings and window-shutters when their jaws

demand a rest. It has just been discovered in Austria that one of the four State executioners is a woman. She is large and muscular, has a heavy voice, and has adjusted

The amount expended up to date on the Panama Canal is \$177,910,000, and it is estimated that it will require \$230,000,000 and four years more labor for its completion. The figures are a trifle larger than those used in the

Matilda Joslyn Gage, of Fayetteville N. Y., has petitioned Congress for "the removal of her political disabilities, and that she may be declared invested with full power to exercise her right of self government at the ballot box, all State constitutions or statute laws to the contrary notwithstanding."

161 Jefferson Ave. DETROIT, MICH. FOR SALE.

an, is offered for sale very cheap. Both houses are in good repair, and are com-

GEO. II. BLACK.

BENTON HARBOR, MICH. August 17th. COURSE OF INSTRUCTION

Anna an JACOB F. HAHN, THE RELIABLE UNDERTAKER Has recently refitted 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



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

BURIAL ROBES

A Fine Hearse

J. F. HAHN.
Oak street first door south of Engine House

CARPETS

Upholstery Goods.

March 1, 1888.

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

Philadelphia All-Wool Extra Supers, 55 cents. Ivan, Deitz & Magee Extra Supers. 60 cents. Lowell Extra Supers, 6212 cents. Smith's Tapestry Brussels, 50, 65 and 75 cents. Roxbury Tapestry Brussels, 75 cents.

One of the best makes Five Frame

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

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. Hartshorn Spring Rollers. Snade 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

COME AND SEE US.

that helps to pay expenses. See?

GEO WYMAN & CO.



TRAINS EAST. LEAVE BUCHANAN.

 Mail, No. 4.
 8:26 A. M.

 Day Express, No. 2.
 11:57 P. M.

 Kalamazoo Accommodation, No. 10.
 8:05 P. M.

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

TRAINS WEST. LEAVE BUCHANAN. Kalamazoo Accommodation, No. 13.... 6:53

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

 Mall, No. 11
 2:40 P. M.

 Day Express, No. 3
 3:39 P. M.

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

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

Summer School,

TEACHERSAND OTHERS. IN CONNECTION WITH THE Normal and Collegiate Institute,

will include all the subjects required for Teachers' examination. Classes in Natural Sciences, Language, Mathematics and Business, for those desiring special work. Teachers will have an opportunity to learn the principles of Kindergarten. All the resources of the Collegiate Institute will be at the service of the members of this School, Tuition for the term \$5 in advance. Board and Lodging \$2.00 per week and upwards. Text Books rented at 15 cts. for the term.

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

34tf

Principal,

Absolutely Pure. Thispowder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.



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 TONIG KNOWN. Make Your Own Bitters. Why pay a Defeator abortic or Stomach Bitters, containing more poor whisky than medicine, when the in tersigned will send you by mail on-4-expassage of Imported German Roots, Herbs and Berries, which will make One Gallon of the best TYNIC may 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 Tory 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 Sic, or two packages for 50c. 'U.S. stamps taken in payment. Each double package sent by mail contains a sample of STEKETEE'S NEURALGIA BROPS. Trial bottle of the Drops 12c.

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

GEO. G. STEKETEE, Crand Rapids, Mich.

Mention this paper when you order. PISO'S CURE FOR S
GURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastos good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION S 1 believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. Dowell, Editor Enquirer, Eden-ton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

The BEST Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children take it without objection. By all droggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use CONSUMPTION Estate of Caroline Erdley.

First publication, May 21, 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. 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 deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there 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.

hearing.

[L. S.] DAVID E. HINMAN,

(A truecopy.) Judge of Probate,

Last publication, June 14, 1888.



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 boxfree.

I dig in my garden at moin and at eve, And ever, perspiringly, turning the sod, With feeling fraternal regarding each clod.

"We all," says the parson, "are sprung from

And furnishes soil for my beautiful roses.

Some emigrant Irishman's "wearing the

Mr. Bilberry Keeps House.

BY ELLA A. COLUMBUS. Mr. Bilberry prided himself on being a methodical man, and was about as consistent as mankind in general. He had hung his hat on the same peg for the last ten years, and left his dressing-gown and slippers in whatever place was most convenient. As he found them in their proper place when he needed them, he thought, of course, that he always put them where they belonged, and took credit to himself

and the training of children, were largely theoretical, while Mrs. Bilberry's were mostly practical. If their ideas did not always flow in the same channel, it was not the only case where theory and practice run in dif-

tell;" proudly pointing out, for proof, the distinguished men who were named for Winfield Scott and Tecum-Mrs. Bilburry was inclined to think they would become carpenters instead

ry and his wife both agreed, and that was that their little daughter should be named Betsy Jane, in honor of a rich maiden aunt from whom they had One Saturday morning just as the Bilberrys had finished breakfast, a boy came with a message from the afore-

Mrs. Bilberry was dismayed. The hired girl had left unceremoniously the night before. There was nothing cooked in the house. She had planned so much work to be done to-day. What would become of Mr. Bilberry and the

who would be only too delighted to be called upon to alleviate dear' Aunt Betsy's neuralgia, in view of the "pros-Mr. Bilberry decided the point for

Bilberry, on the contrary, was secretly elated. He had a feeling deep down in his heart that he would be able to

man's money would not be all wasted, and his fortune depend on the whims of a rich aunt. Mr. B. was thus soliloquizing when

"Thomas Jefferson wanted to ride Thomas Jefferson falled on my foot The gold fish were deposited in a pail of water. Poor things! their re- the oven into the coal hod and set it Thomas J. and George W. were well shaken, and ordered to sit down and not stir for an hour.

trouble to mash them.

a skimmer, and it wouldn't be so much His confidence in his ability as a

At this moment a shout of delight from the other two children startled The steak now claimed his attention. By the time that was cooked he thought of the potatoes. Where were they? He explored the kettle with a fork, and finally discovered that most of them had boiled to pieces. Never mind; he could get some of them with

cook had somewhat diminished when breakfast steaming on the table in just he called the children to dinner. They an hour. She smiled when she saw

soak an egg in vinegar; and in time its shell will become quite soft so that it may be extended lengthwise without breaking; then insert it into the neck of a bottle, and on pouring cold water on it, it will assume its former shape and hardiness. This is really a curiosity and baffles those who are not in the secret to find out how it is ac-

the nooses for twenty-six victims. ordinary object lesson.

THURSDAY, JUNE 14, 1888.

General Sheridan's memories of the civil war are soon to be published.

The Democratic ticket is not supposed to be very good on the run. Too much beef about one and too much age to the other.

The Supreme Court has scored

ciding that one saloon keeper may become bondsman for another, and another section of the law goes out. Geo. L. Yaple doesn't like the way the democratic platform straddles the

tariff question. He could hardly expect it to do otherwise than straddle every important question it touched.

The Atlanta Constitution says of the late democratic convention: "The south appears to be too solid to attract much attention at St. Louis. It is merely sitting around watching the north do the business.

After growling at the republicans these many years for waving the bloody shirt the democrats now adopt the red flag as their campaign insignia. Bandana handkerchiefs will be the leading article in the dry goods trade the next few months.

Already discussion of Thurman's war record is coming out about how he helped John Morgan out of Columbus penitentiary, and was always in sympathy with the other side in the controversy. That is all satisfactory. It would be hardly fair to expect him to receive the nomination had he been any other way.

While the democrat national convention was in high blast in St. Louis last week the report from Oregan election | abridged dictionary, and over a dozen comes to cheer them. The republicans carried the State by over 4,000 majority against 1,630 pluralaty in 1886, and gained thirteen members of the legislature. It was an Oregan that the democrats were building their hope for gaining control of the U.S about 400 volumes.

A Columbus correspondent to the Chicago News has discovered that the Thurman boom and nomination was started by John McLean who is in the Senate at Washington, through the fine work of the Ohio tally sheet forgers. Thurman is prosecuting the forgers and this nomination on the presidential ticket it was thought would take him away from the Columbus Court. The mossbacks, as the McLean faction is called, are notified that the scheme does not work. The prosecutions will be pushed just the same as if his nomination had not been made. Their next move will be to try to force Thurman to drop his work by sending him off to the pacific coast on an electioneering tour. He lost his place in the Senate by their work and will not keep quiet. On the whole it is a fine fight the Democrats of Ohio have anyway. The Republicans are mostly interested in seeing the election manipulating gang safe in the penitentary, and so long as Thurman is mad enough

They Cheered "Dix e."

During the long wait between the time when the galleries were filled and the convention was called to order the hand, seated in the gallery under a mammoth picture of George Washington on horseback, played popular airs for the entertainment of the audience. When the strains of "Dixie" were recognized there occurred the first demonstration of the day. Men rose in their places, shouted, and swung their hats, while the ladies clapped their hands and waved their fans and pocket handkerchiefs. There was a much greater display of enthusiasm than afterward when the temporary chairman named the name of the president and it showed what sort of music the people were fond of. Later in the day the Buffalo band, which accompanied the Cleveland club here and had a place in another portion of the gallery, did an unwise thing by playing "Yan-kee Doodle." The intention was good but the feeble applause that was started by some northern men offered too strong a contrast. No hats were raised, no handkerchiefs were noticed in the air, and no one arose in his seat to acknowledge the significance of the melody. I do not want to revive any of the dead issues of the war, but it is a fact that "Dixie" is more popular than "Yankee Doodle" with the people who are attending this convention. I have noticed a scarcity of Grand Army buttons and badges of the Loyal Legion. A few of the former have been than the amount of training to eleven, or 22 per cent. The number of graduates for all seen around the Black headquarters, but I have not noticed one of the red, white, and blue buttons of the Loyal Legion since I came to town.—Chicago News Report, 6th.

More of the Same.

The sixth day of June was celebrated in Baltimore and vicinity as confederate decoration day. Gen. Bradley T. Johnson, ex-rebel, was the orator. Among many other things which fired the Southern heart, he said:

"The South is progressing. She is not dead. These old confederate soldiers and their descendants elect 90 out of every hundred congressmen, 34 of the United States senators and the President of the United States. The government of the United States is controlled by confederate soldiers. Every confederate soldier carries with him chamed to his heart a casket of his dead hopes and aspirations all through his life, as Douglass did the heart of Bruce to the Holy Land, to show his devotion to the cause for which he fought. If the time should ever come, and if it were ever necessary, there are 10,000 in Maryland who would stand to their cause as Douglass did for Bruce."

In conclusion the orator, like all exrebel speakers, turned his thoughts toward the old "arch-traitor." Said

"I cannot forget Jefferson Davis. He is a patriot statesman and a hero. He is renowned for his patriotism. I hope he will go down to his grave with the disfranchisement his enemies have put upon him, for I am sure he has no desire for it to be otherwise, form was fixed. There are three and would never accept the right of suffrage except by unanimous con-

All of which is respectfully submitted to the candid consideration of patriotic citizens. But don't wave the bloody shirt.—Detroit Tribune.

Worms are reported to be distroying strawberry vines rapidly in various parts of the state and fruit growers find in them a new and formidable enemy.

Our Public Schools.

The School Board requests the pubication of the following extract from Supt. Aleshire's annual report: COURSES OF STUDY-UNIVERSITY. The courses of study in the High School have been changed from one

three-years' English course to three four-year courses; namely, English, Latin and Classical. During the past wo years a one-year's Teachers' Course has been sustained, of which about 25 have taken advantage, and which about 12 have completed. The elevation of the courses of study the character of the work done, the

qualifications of the teachers, the working apparatus, and the esteem of the people, all combined to place the another victory for the saloon by deschool on the University list, a favor enjoyed by few schools in this State. READING ROOM.

During the past two years a firstclass reading room has been sustained at the school's own expense. It has been exceedingly well patronized by pupils of all grades. It is one of the very best features of the school. APPARATUS.

Four years ago the apparatus of the school consisted, all told, of a large globe and electrical machine, with no place to put them. To-day there is sufficient to illustrate nearly all the experiments in the sciences; three small globes, balances, compound microscope, valveless air-pump, Magdeburg hemispheres, radiometer, guinea-and-feather tube, set of spring roller maps, heliotellus, skeleton, physiology chart, tantalus cup, etc., and a score of minor pieces of apparatus too numerous to mention, and a case to

At the beginning of the present administration, there was not a supplementary reader in the whole school; not one book for desk use; not a single book belonging to any grade below the High School—not even a dictionary—except a Chambers' Ency clopedia in what was then called the Grammar room; the High School library consisted of the American Encyclopedia, Bryant's United States History. two old dictionaries, and three or four other books. There are now in the High School about 200 volumes, consisting of text and reference books on every subject taught, besides many miscellaneous books. The 8th grade has an unabridged dictionary and Chambers' Encyclopedia; the 7th grade, Chambers' Encyclopedia, unreference books; the 5th grade, a dictionary and about two dozen reference and miscellaneous books. There are now about 130 supplementary readers for all the grades up to the 7th. Every room is supplied with all the books for desk use. The school owns six dictionaries. In all, there are

The schools are thoroughly graded, each grade making one school, one room, one year. The entire course consists of twelve years, of which four are primary, four grammar, and four high school. Formerly the school was not graded at all, and promotions were made when thought fit. The departments were formerly known as primary, intermediate, and grammar. They are now known as 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th primary; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grammar; 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th years in the High School.

MISCELLANEOUS. Next year it is expected that three of our graduates will be in the Univer-

During the four years now closed, the schools have observed Longfellow, Whittier, Grant, Thanksgiving, and Arbor days.

Six of the nine teachers who were here four years ago are here now. A boys' and a girls' athletic association was formed in school a year ago and still exists. They have a fair

gymnasium. During the past four years, the school itself has supported a reading room two years, bought about \$40 worth of books, a skeleton and case, museum and cases, singing books, an to put them there, have no occasion to encyclopedia, paid \$50 toward a new piano—in all, not less than \$250 to

> In four years there has been but one change in text books, and a change in writing books. For three years the school has published a school paper.

An office has been fitted up for the Superintendent. A fair beginning has been made at

The primary grades are well supplied with primary and kindergarten apparatus. A squeaky and worn-out organ has given place to a new piano.

The cloak rooms in the higher grades are supplied with looking-glasses and All the rooms are better supplied

with mottoes, pictures, waste-paper baskets, etc.

There are no records to show the size or extent of the school prior to 1884—5; but the school has had a wonderful growth since then. The attendance has increased 4 per

The tardiness has decreased over 90 The census has decreased 8 per cent while the enrollment has increased 4

per cent., and the average daily attendance, 25 per cent The number of non-residents has increased 200 per cent., and the amount

ed from nine to eleven, or 22 per cent.

The number of graduates for all years prior to 1884-5 was only 23; for the past four years, 16.

The salaries of teachers have been increased from \$25 to \$35 in grades below the High School, or 40 per cent. Until three years ago the third story of the Union School building had not been used for school purposes for some time. That year it was found necessary to use one room on the third floor for recitations; the next year the large room was used for a gymnasium; and this year the other remaining room is used for a school room; so that now all the rooms and cloak

rooms on that floor are in use. Drawing has been introduced as a regular study. In addition, allow me to say that the greatest progress the school has made can not be estimated in per cents; namely, in the quality of work done. Call it what you may on my part, I believe with all my heart, that the school is in better condition and doing better work than any other public school in this county.

Great progress and improvement have been made, but as I have said at other times. I could not have done it alone. There have been back of it all a fair, sustaining, and generous school board; loyal, obedient, studious pupils; an appreciative public; all of whom have my sincere thanks and best wishes. I trust that even greater progress and advancement will be made luring the next four years.

nated amid cheers that lasted, by the planks that the party must stand on.

They are: 1. Public office is for private gain. 2. Civil Service Reform is good for talk, but the boys must be taken in to warm their toes. 3. Free trade with all that it implies. N. Y. Mail and Express.

The crop report of the secretary of State show a good prospect for fruits in all parts of the state.

Senator Palmer, by the way, has been here for a day or two, and he is a frequent visitor to New York. He is one of the richest man in the senate, and those who know him say that a better hearted man never lived. There is just himself and Mrs. Palmer. They never had any children. Mrs. Palmer's father was one of the richest men in Michigan, and Mrs. Palmer was his only child. When her father died he made a will that occupied only four lines of foolscap. It desired that his estate which amounted to \$6,000. 000 be divided as equally as possible Half was to go to Mrs. Palmer and half to Senator Palmer. "I think I am pretty well fixed as long as I am likely to live," said Senator Palmer to a friend the other day. "But if the wheel of fortune should happen to turn the other way whereby I should happen to lose my fortune, 1 would still be in no danger of starving, for Lam on mighty good praying terms with Mrs. Palmer, and I know she would take care of me. What a good and wise man her father was!"—New York World.

Barnum's Great Book. We are in receipt of the eventful Life of P. T. Barnum," written by imself and recently revised, thus oringing the interesting book right up to the present time, by giving an accurate description of the great fire at Bridgeport last winter and in various ways relating many things that have not heretofore been told. The price of the book has been reduced from \$1.50 to 50 cents per copy, and the great showman now offers it more as a compliment to his many friends than as a means of profit. since the price for which it is sold barely covers the cost of publication. It may be added that Barnum and his newly created World's Fair of almost everything under the sun is to exhibit at South Bend, on Saturday, July 21, and as special excursions are to be run from all points at about one fare for the round trip it is safe to perdict that everybody will go.

Grand Excursions to California. The Burlington Route is the official oute for the teachers bound for the National Educational Meeting at San Francisco. Join the splendid official excursion parties from New York, Pennsylvania, Brooklyn, New England, Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, leaving Chicago July 3d, 5th, 8th, 9th, and 10th. Magnificent trains, free chair cars, Pullman and tourist sleepers, etc. The public entitled to one fare for this occasion. For futher information write E. J. Swords, 317 Broadway, New York City; H. D. Badgley, 306 Washington St., Boston Mass., or address P. S. Eustis, G. P. & T. A., C., B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, Illi-

'Tis said that a Frenchman was recently arrested at Saginaw City on a charge of being a common drunkard preferred by a knowing and officious policeman and sentenced to Ionia at hard labor for a year, when there was nothing in the world the matter with with him but an aggravated case of St. Vitus dance.

inherited Diseases. No fact of nature is more pregnant with awful meaning than the fact of the inheritance of disease. Modern science, which has illumi-nated so many dark corners of nature, nated so many dark corners of nature, has shed a new light on the ominous words of the Scriptures, "The sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the the children unto the third and fourth generation." Fifty per cent. of cases of consumption, cancer and scrofula, run in families through inheritance. Insanity is hereditary in a marked degree, but, fortunately, like many other hereditary diseases, tends to wear itself out, the stock becoming extinct. A distinguished scientist truly says: "No organ or texture of the body is exempt from the chance of being the subject of hereditary disease." Probably more chronic diseases, which permanently modify the structure and functions of the body, are more or less liable to be inherited. The important and farreaching practical deductions from such facts—are obvious to reflecting minds, and the best means for preventing or curing these diseases is a subject of intense interest to all. Fortunately nature has provided a remedy, which experience has attested as infallible, and the remedy is the world-famous Swift's Specific, a pure vegetable compound—nature's antidote for all blood poisons. To the afflicted it is a blessing of inestimable value. An interesting treatise on "Blood and Skin Diseases" will be mailed free by addressing

The Swift Specific Co.,

Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. has shed a new light on the ominor

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

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 per-suaded 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 remarkable cures MRS. MARY C. CHANDLER.

Battle Creek, Michigan,
N. B. It is equally good at all times

The right to pay taxes has never been denied woman.

Their Business Booming -3. Probably no one thing has caused such a general revival of trade at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store as their giving away to their customers of so many free trial bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Their trade is simply enormous in this very valuable article from the fact that it always cures and never disappoints. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, croup, and all throat and lung diseases quickly cured. You can test it before buying by getting a trial bottle free, large size \$1. Every bottle warranted.

A false chord of music is a discord. A false cord of wood is about seven-

Brace Up,—3 You are feeling depressed, your ap

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

Time waits for no man because some men are so long in coming to time, we suppose. It is Not Best

to always believe everything that a person tells you, but when you hear that the best blood, purifier is Sulphur Bitters, you can believe it, for they cured me of a severe case of blood poisoning.

REV. A. FAIRCHILD, New York City. Many young men who do not care much for poetry, as a rule, will go in for browning this summer.

Milwaukee people eat 60,000 pretzels every week.

Poor But Houest. Charlie Sullivan is a poor but honest frish 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 ole sufferer with rheumatism, and who returned many blessings after being cured by their use. - Weekly World. It is claimed by old hunters that a rabbit trail is merely a hare line.

Nervous Diseases There are more nervous than blood diseases. Thus, a weakness of the nerves of the brain causes headache fits, dizziness sleeplessness, etc.; a weakness of the nerves of the stomacl causes dyspepsia, pain, wind, etc.; of the livef produces biliousness, constipation, etc.; of the womb induces irreg ularities, sterility, pains, etc.; of the sexual organs, impotency, etc. For all weaknesses Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine surpasses all other remedies. Trial bottle free at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store,

The cheeky man is one of metalusually brass.

Many eminent men, among them Mr. Vanderbilt, Mr. Hendricks, Gen. McClellan and Josh Billings died of heart discase last year. Authorities state that one person in four has it The symptoms are shortness of breath pain or tenderness in side, palpitation, choked or smothered feeling in chest tendency to faint, swelling of feet, ankles, etc. If you have any of these symptoms do not fail to try Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart. For sale at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store.

High rent-a hole in the top of your

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, Whon she had Children, she gave them Castoria

Vein expectations-prospecting for

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. Bishop Fowler, of the Methodist church, began his career as a lawyer. You can get a quart bottle of Johnons' Sarsaparilla for one dollar, at W.

A corner in honey—behind a screen

at a party with a pretty girl, Ladies Who Bloat, What a great number there are;

how uncomfortable it makes them; it is almost impossible for those afflicted to enjoy life. In my private practice I have always found-Sulphur Bitters to be the best remedy. All who are thus troubled should use it. MRS. DR. CHILDS. Boston.

Congressman Long, of Massachusetts, never forgets a name or a face. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic as not a stimulant but a nerve food, restoring nerve force, lost by sickness or excessive mental work or the use of liquor, opium, morphine or tobacco. It supplies food for nerve tissues and by its gentle aperative action, removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence curing all diseases of stomach and liver W. F. Runner will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50

cents a bottle. France is just waking up to the importance of American canned goods. A prompt source of relief from every symptom of indigestion is found in Dr Jones' Red Clover Tonic. This elegant and efficacious remedy is prompt and thorough in its action, acceptable to the taste and stomach, curing dyspepsia, jaundice, bad breath, piles, pimples, low spirits, headache, ague, malaria, scrofula, salt rheum, eczema, boils, tetter, rheumatism and all chronic diseases of the blood, stomach and liver. Fifty cents of W. F. Runner. Cures many who vainly seek relief of physi-

Wall street men love dogs. At least hey are very fond of pointers on the

He Had Salt Rheume For 20 Years. A Manyel, Ass't Supt. & G. P. Agt., C. R. I., & P. R. R. writes: "For twenty years I have been afflicted with Salt Rheume in a most serious form. During the winter season, my hands have been in such condition that I was unable to dress or undress myself without assistance, and I have not had gloves or bandages off my hands for about 'four months,' until I began using Papillon (extract of flax) Skin Cure. I certainly think it has cured my hands." Large bottles only \$1.00 at W. F. Runner's Drug Store. 5

It dosen't bother a lawyer to see breakers ahead—that is, if they are law breakers.

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

Happiness is only relative, and some people find that it is a very distant relative indeed.

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.

In leap year it is nothing strange to read of female lawyers going court-ing.

Bucklen's Arnaca Salve. The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruses, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains Corns, and all skin Eruption, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For Sale by W. H. Keeler. 22y1

ADIES PEERLESS Do Your Own Dyeing, at Home. They will dye everything. They are sold everywhere. Price 10c. a package. They have no equal for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages or for fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities, They do not crock or smut; 40 colors. For sale by

W. H KEELER, AND DODD'S DRUG & BOOK STORE

THE BEST Spring Medicine Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient. Sold by Tarrant & Co., N.Y., and Druggists everywhere

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

Dry Goods

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

BEGINNING

MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1888.

Silks, Satins, Plushes, Velvets,

Moire Silks, Fine Wool Dress Goods.

Wool Combination Suits, Plain and Striped to Match, at 12½0 per yard. New Dress Trimmings in Black and Colored Jets, New Dress Trimmings in Silk and Wool Gimps in sets and by the yard. New Laces for Dresses and Trimmings, Embroider-

BLACK GOODS.

Lawns, Sateens, Ginghams and Prints at cost. Table Linens. Napkins, Towels and Toweling, all at Cost. Lace Curtains. Street Jackets, one lot of All-Wool Jerseys, in Dark Shades. at 90 cents.

THESE GOODS MUST BE SOLD AT ONCE.

FIRST COME FIRST SERVED.

J. M. SAMSON,

BUCHANAN, MICH

Second Door East of Post-office.

A VERITABLE GREAT WORLD'S FAIR. A SHOW OF PRICELESS WORTH. THE GRANDEST SHOW ON EARTH,

FRANK A. ROBBINS'
Gigantic and Sensationally Realistic WEST WILD HIPPODROME, CARAVAN,

CIRCUS, MENAGERIE, MUSEUM, AVIARY AND AQUARIUM



A COLOSSAL CONFEDERATION OF FAMOUS FEATURES FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE, NEW YORK CITY.

BUCHANAN, Wednesday, June 27, 1888. ADMISSION 50 CENTS.

150 MOUNTED PARTICIPANTS 150 WESTERN HORSEWOMEN! 10 GENUINE COWBOYS! GENUINE INDIANS!

SQUAWS, MAIDENS AND PAPPOOSES,

MEXICAN VAQUEROS, CABALLEROS, TRAPPERS, HUNTERS, SCOUTS AND RANGERS,

In mimic rendition of actual occurrences on the Western Frontier. War Dances. Surprising exhibitions of skill with the Lariat.

WILD MUSTANCS! BUCKING BRONCHOS! THE VIRGINIA REEL ON HORSEBACK! CLASSIC ROMAN HIPPODROME SPORTS
GLADIATORIAL FEATS AND CHARIOT RACES, 100 CIRCUS CELEBRITIES! 100 CHARLES W. FISH NOTED EQUESTRIANS,
FAMED EQUESTRIENNES,
MARVELOUS GYMNASTS,
SKILLFUL JUGGEERS, EXPERT BICYCLISTS,

COMICAL CLOWNS,

AMAZING ACROBATS,

DARING TRAPEZISTS,

SATSUMA'S ROYAL JAPANESE TROUPE LADY ARTISTS

Making the grandest confederation in existence.

PERFORMING STALLIONS, PONIES, DOGS, PIGS, MONKEYS AND GOATS, A Herd of 20 1 lephants, including the marvelous

\$125,000 BAND OF ELEPHANT MUSICIANS Actually Playing Popular Airs with Human-like Skill, and the Wonderfully trained QUADRILLE ELEPHAN'I'S! ANIMALS FROM ALL REGIONS OF EXTREME BARITY AND VALUE BIRDS OF ALL KINDS OF BRILLIANT PLUMAGE—Of interest to Ornithol dents, and the delight of Ladies and Children. REPTILES OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS! AN AQUARIUM FILLED WITH DEEP SEA PHENOMENA!

FREAKS, ODDITIES, INVENTIONS, CIRCASSIANS, GIANTS, DWARFS SKELETONS, MAGICIANS,

Fat Men and Women, Ventriloquists, etc., and a Whole Family of CLAY EATERS FROM THE EVERGIADES.

Torming the most marvelous, magnificent and interesting consolidation of attractions the Workship the most marvelous, magnificent and interesting consolidation of attractions the Workship 🖈 2 PERFORMANCES-AFTERNOON AT 2; EVENING AT 8. 🦠 THE POMPOUS WILD WEST CAVALCADE Starts from the Show Ground promptly at 10 A.M.

RECEIVER'S NOTICE.

Chancery. In the matter of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad In the matter of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company, an insolvent corporation.

Notice is hereby given, that by order of the said Court I have been appointed Receiver of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company, a corporation incorporated under the laws of the State of Michigan, and insolvent, in place of George H. Richards deceased. Notice is also given that all persons indebted to the said corporation must render an account on or before the 24th day of July A. D. 1888 to me, the said Receiver, at my office in the Bank of Berrien Springs in Berrien Springs in Said Berrien county, of all debts and sums of money owing by such persons respectively to me as Receiver of said corporation and pay the same. It is further required that all persons having in their possession any property or effects of said Railroad company shall deliver the same to me as such Receiver on or before the said 24th day of July, A. D. 1888. It is also further required that all the creditors of said Railroad Company shall deliver their respective accounts and demands to me, the said Receiver, on or before the said day, at my said office. I do further require that any and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of said Railroad Company shall present the same in writing and in detail to me as such Receiver at my said office on or before the said day.

Dated Berrien Springs, June 4, A. D. 1888.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, —ss.

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court for the County of Berrien, in the State of Michigan, in a cause wherein Isabella R. Hicks is plaintiff, and Charles M. Smith is defendant, which execution is directed against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of the defendant, I did, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1883, levy upon the right, title and interest of the defendant in and to the following described real estate, situated in the County of Berrien, and State of Michigan, to-wit: The north one-half (½) of the north-east one-lourth (½) of section thirty-one (31), town six (6) south, range nineteen (19) west. Also, the north half (½) of the north-west one-fourth (¼) of section thirty-two (32), town six (6) south, range nineteen (19) west. Also, the north half (½) of the north-west one-fourth (¼) of section thirty-two (32), town six (6) south, range nineteen (19) west. Also of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, on the 2th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

W. A. PALMER, Deputy Sheriff.

E. L. Hamilton, Attorney.

Dated Berrien Springs, June 4, A. D. 1888.
DAVID H. PATTERSON, Receiver.

RICHLY Rewarded are those who reathis and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every 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 you. Everything new. No special ability required; you, reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

CURES PILES, SALT RHEUM, TETTER, BURNS SCALDS, SORES, BEST WOUNDS, IN-FANT'S SORES AND CHAFING, SORE NIPPLES. AN INVALU-RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

FOR THIS MONTH OF JUNE I WILL SELL

Seasonable Goods at Low Prices.

SEE OUR BARGAINS IN

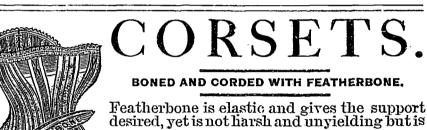
CLOTHING

SHOES, SLIPPERS, HATS, UNDERWEAR, IN FACT MY ENTIRE LINE OF SUMMER GOODS.

G. W. NOBLE

WANTEDY 1,000,000 lbs. W00L

IN EXCHANGE FOR CASH. L. L. REDDEN.



LOOK FOR

ABSOLUTELY UNBREAKABLE.

Correct in form; grrceful and comfortable. No side steels used. Perspiration and laundrying does not injure them. For sale at

BOYLE & BAKER'S

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

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 Buchanan, 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-12c. Eggs—11c. Lard—9c. Potatoes-80c. Salt, retail—\$1.10 Flour-\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl. Honey-16. Live poultry-4 @ 6c. Wheat—SSc@90c. Oats -35.

Corn-50c@53c. 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

Taxes Are Now Due.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessment Roll of the village of Buchanan for the year 1888, has been placed in my hands for the collection of taxes, and that I will be and remain in my office, in Engine House, No. 1, in said village, on Saturday of each week during the month of June, from 10 o'clock a. m., until 4 o'clock p. m., and upon taxes being paid to me upon such days or at any time before the first day of July, 1888, one per cent will be added for collection fees, and upon all taxes collected after the first day of July four per cent will be added for

collection fees.

JOHN SHOOK, Marshal. June 4, 1888.

WR. WM. PEARS is confined to his house with rheumatism in his foot.

By being mislaid the New Trov

items were omitted last week.

MR. O. E McCabe is the father of a fine daughter, born last Thursday.

TEAM wanted for gathering cream. Call at Buchanan creamery.

Mr. A. L. Simonds has fine celery plants for sale in his garden on Day's

MRS. WITTER started for Denver. Col., Tuesday morning, on a business

Roe Bros. and Dodd & Son and G. W. Noble have new advertisements

in this paper. Mrs. O. E. Woods, of Cassopolis, 18

in town for a visit with friends and FIVE saloons have been started with

bonds approved, in Benton Harbor, one by a woman, Julia A. Seger. DR. BONINE, pere, was in this place

Monday to visit a number of quite

MRS. H. H. KINYON, of Tampa, Florida, is here for a visit with old

WE learn the store of W. L. Hogue

& Co. will be moved to Boyle's new store when completed. THE two wheeled cart is becoming

the most popular vehicle in this part of the country. About every one who keeps a horse has one.

BURRELL STUBBS, fifteen years old, fell from the dock in St. Joseph while fishing Saturday afternoon and was

A COMPANY has been formed in Three Oaks for the manufacture and

, sale of Dr. J. J. Salter's family medi-BENTON HARBOR M. E. church is

raising subscriptions for the purchase

of a pipe organ, and have the amount nearly large enough. THE last Friday's list of pensions inluded Nelson Hendrix, of Bridgman. and Henry L. King, of Benton Harbor,

and his minors. ALFRED RICHARDS and J. W. Lister are preparing to raise between 50,000 100,000 heads of cauliflower this sea-

ONE of Raymond Broceus' horses ran away Saturday with a shovel plow, kill them by the hundreds. To make cutting the gambol joint so as to make | such a means of destruction possible the animal practically worthless.

Highest temperature during the week, 87. Lowest, 45. At noon to-

A SPECIAL meeting of the Common Council will be held this evening to act upon the liquor bonds of A. J. Ca-

You cannot fail to see the large advertisement of the new dry goods store of J. M. Samson, on the second page of this paper.

A BIG job of filling in has commenced by Rough Bros., and the village, at the foot of Day's avenue, next to the hotel. It will be an improvement.

MAT. BALL, our faithful nightwatch, is visiting in Ohio. Jame's DeVinney takes his place during his

A GAME between the kid ball clubs of Buchanan and Niles, was played in this place Saturday, and resulted in a victory for our boys, 9 to 10.

THERE will be a meeting of the Republican club Saturday evening to complete arrangements for attending the convention at Chicago next week.

BENTON HARBOR corporation tax is levied at one per cent on a valuation of \$517.975. It is expected that this, with the liquor tax, will give the town about \$6,000 for the year's expenses.

IT is rumored that J. F. Taylor, well known in this place, is about to close out his dry goods business in Dowagiac and go into the laundry business in Chicago.

MRS. WM. BANTA fell from a ladder in her house, Tuesday, striking on her head. An ugly gash was cut in her head, but no serious danger is appre-

THE fourth quarterly meeting of Buchanan charge, U. B. church, will be held next Saturday at Mount Zion church. Services 1:30 o'clock by Elder J. F. Bartmess.

SQUIRE VINTON, who has been working in New Buffalo for some time, has secured work in the Osborn factory, and moved his family back to Buchan-

Lost -A pair of gold-bowed spectacles were lost on Front street, in this village, yesterday afternoon. The finder will please leave them at this

Count Julien de Oviel, a Spanish exile, is foraging on the unsophisticated rural population of Berrien county and catches lots of feminine suckers. Kalamazoo Telegravh.

Count O viel and suckers is not a bad combination properly prepared.

Marriage Licenses.

257 { John Frances, Niles. Mary Wedel, Same. Marvin A. Phillips, Three Oaks. Lizzie Habel, Same.

259 Don C. Morrison, Hyde Park, Ill. Alma A. Tatman, Benton Harbor. A Young man, son of John Charlwood, in a scuffle with a companion, Saturday, fell in such a manner as to

considered by some as being worse than a broken leg. List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office, at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending June 13:

severely sprain his leg. The injury is

Rev. Wm. M. Van Slyke, Martin E. Weaver, Mr. Clapsaddle. J. G. MANSFIELD, P. M.

THERE was a large gathering last Thursday evening at the home of Mrs. Harriet Baker, in Bakertown, to witness the marriage of her daughter, Miss Estella, and Mr. Ed LeGar, of the

same place. A LITTLE son of Geo. DeMott, of Niles township, was quite badly bitten over the eye by a dog a few days since, making an ugly wound that does not heal as readily as it should for the greatest comfort.

THE season has arrived for calling attention of path masters to the law concerning Canada thistles and other noxious weeds that tend to grow along the highways. There is a \$25 penalty for not attending to them.

MR. CAROTHERS is talking of starting a plant of Jersey frogs in his fish pends. There is certainly a better outlook for profit in frogs than in carp culture, and he could hardly have better facilities for the business.

THE grand developements regarding the narrow gague railroad promised last week failed to develop. Mr. L. P. Fox was going to have the road in active operation by August 1, but has changed his mind somewhat on that point. The date was a little early.

An interesting meeting of the Republican club was held at S. O. V. hall on Monday evening. Remarks were made by LeRoy Dodd, R. H. Rogers. G. W. Noble and others, and many signed the by-laws of the club, some whom had never before belonged to

the party. LAST Thursday Mr. and Mrs. Manchester left this place for Peoria, Ill., where their son Howard is located in the practice of his profession, and in better than comfortable circumstances. They will remain during the summer and perhaps permanently.

THE price paid for wool this year ranges from four to six cents less than was paid last year, and the number of fleeces is very materially less. About one more reduction in the tariff on wool and it will become an unknown quantity in this market.

Mr. ALFRED RICHARDS informs the the cutworms attacked his bed of cauliflower plants and destroyed between 2.000 and 3.000 plants. He discovered that they came all in one direction, and could be stopped by cutting a square furrow across the field. The worms fall into the trench, are unable to crawl out and he was enabled to the worms must be pretty thick.

THREE OAKS has a Building and Loan Association. Good thing to have. The stock in the Buchanan association is not being taken very liberally by the class of people who are most in need of the benefits of such association. Unless a second block of stock be placed upon the market the chance to subscribe will not be open much longer

Democratic Caucus.

The democrats of Bertrand township are requested to meet at the residence of Chas. F. Howe, Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, June 20, to elect delegates to the county, state senatorial and representative conven-BY ORDER OF COM.

THE Sabbath school at Mount Zion, U. B. church, celebrated Children's Day, Sunday evening. The house had been handsomely decorated for the occasion. Notwithstanding the rainy evening the house was filled with an attentive congregation. The exercises were very good. Credit is due the managers as well as the children for their excellent entertainment. All seemed pleased with the service.

A FEW days since two loads of wheat and one load of wool went to Niles from this place because the owners must have some beer. No argument, even to an offer of a higher price for the produce than was being paid in Niles would induce them to stop here. They must have the cases of beer which made it necessary to go to Niles. They were from Weesaw.

This is the last week of our schools. As there was but one in the graduating class there will be no graduating exercises this year. The other grades, however, will have interesting exercises in their room, tomorrow, Friday. The Primary departments celebrate the closing of school by a picnic.

THE meeting last Thursday evening to talk of celebration of the Fourth of July did not call out those who should have been interested in the meeting, and, consequently no action was taken. The subject of waterworks was discussed and Messrs A. O. Koontz and J. E. Barnes selected as a committee to investigate the different plans for building waterworks and report. There are numerous other improvements that Buchanan needs worse than she does waterworks. The money needed for that purpose devoted to building a dam in the river, or to bring some factory here that would employ a dozen men would be a better investment than in waterworks. No effort should be lost to develope that most excellent water power. There is no better on the St. Joseph river from one end to the other, and to allow it to go much longer without it being used is a wrong for Buchanan.

THE Methodist folks outdid themselves in their Children's Day exercises last Sunday. The decorations were very tasty. The pogram used was called "The Fruitful Vineyard", and was very beautiful. The children in song and recitation acquitted themselves admirably, not one but did well and some of them did more than well. The triplets, Dot, Daisy and Dimple, sang a beautiful bird song. The recitations were mostly by small children. the only one by an adult was most effectively rendered by Miss Cora Peck. Mrs. Dr. Henderson, Mrs. D. Phelps and Miss Samson, who had the program in charge, are to be congratulated on the marked success of their work. The collection for christian education was \$16.50, of which the school gave \$13. In the evening, the Pastor, Rev. S. L. Hamilton gave an address on "If I were a boy," and "If I were a girl."

John King, a lad of fifteen years, residing in the east part of the city, was shooting at a mark with Clete Forrest last evening about five o'clock, with a cheap revolver belonging to Forrest. King had the revolver and snapped the cap, but it seemed to hold fire, and he looked into the barrel to see what was the matter when it went off, the ball penetrating his eye and entering his head.—Niles Star, Saturday.

The lad died Sunday from the effect of the wound.

The Berrien Battalion.

At a called meeting of the Executive Committee of the Berrien County Battalion of G. A. R. and Sons of Veterans, held at G. A. R. Hall, Niles, Mich., June 5, 1888, there were present J. K. P. McCullough, Vice-President; Comrades Nutting, Benton Harbor; Minnier St. Legobb, Butter Terophysics

Minnies, St. Joseph; Rutter, Eau Claire: Thaldorf. Three Oaks. On motion of Comrade Minnies the time for holding the annual reunion was August 1, 2, 3. Field and Staff Officers appointed:

Colonel, Dan'l Sheehan, Niles; Lieut-Colonel, Charles H. Moulton; Major, Jno. Hanover, Buchanan; Adjutant, M. J. Vincent, Benton Harbor; Quartermaster, Jas. A. Grimes, Niles. After consultation with citizens present the Association asked that the city furnish grounds, music, wood, water and straw and control of the

control of grounds and privileges \$200.

Adjourned to meet Wednesday, June 20th, at Niles, at one p. m. W. J. EDWARDS, Sec'y. The committee expressed a preference for the Fair Grounds as the place

grounds and privileges, or in lieu of

for holding the reunion. P.S. Since the above was put in type Capt. Edwards has learned that the Fair Grounds are rented for August 1, but can be had the last week in July, and he will suggest to the Committee that arrangements be made for holding the reunion July 24, 25, and 26.— Niles Republican.

Niles Republican.

Henry Miller, Jr. died at his home in West Niles last Tuesday, after an illness of five weeks, aged 33 years..... U. S. Dodge was thrown from his buggy yesterday afternoon by his horse running away and severely hurt..... Dennis J. Flaherty died at his home in West Niles, last Sunday night, after a lingering illness of Consumption, in the 23rd year of his age.

Chas. Davis, colored, from Buchanan, undertook yesterday to paint the town RECORD that in one night recently called everybody bad names and defied the cutworms attacked his hed of caul- any one to arrest him. Marshal Shilladey finally found him in R. Wohlrab's, where he seized him. Resistance brought a club to his cranium and caused him to surrender. When going into the lockup it was necessary to give him another clip. He seems very vile and profane. This morning he was handed his breakfast, but said he would not eat unless let out of his cell, and ordered the "stuff" away. The marshal quickly took it, but he asked for the return of the coffee but was left to fast.—Viles Star, 13th.

GALTEN ITEMS. Mr. Charley Green is making preparations to enlarge his residence.

Mr. and Mrs. Emery visited this village last week. That wonderful medicine man has leparted with his renowned "Bazoo." Mrs. Peter Youre, of Chicago, is

vicinity. Mrs. G. A. Blakeslee Sr. has been spending a few days in Michigan City, A flying visit was paid our village

visiting relatives in the village and

last Thursday by Mr. Kern, of Dayton, Mr. and Mrs. Fry, of Michigan City, spent the Sabbath in our town visiting

Messra G. A. Blakeslee & Co. shipped over a ton of wool last week to South

Bend, Ind. Dr. Spaulding, of Dowagiac was in the village twice last week on professional visits. Mrs. Davis who has been here assist-

ing in the care of her father, Mr. Ash, during his illness, returned to her home in Three Oaks, Friday. Mr. Daniel Swem has removed from his residence in the village to his farm in Weesaw township where he is mak-

appearance of his buildings and land.

Mr. George Painter is now occupy-

ing Mr. Swem's village residence. A number of the Fair Sex arranged Quadrennial Party, to attend Old Settlers Picnic near Berrien Springs, June 6th, but a grand departure from the usual mode of procedure on such occasions was very apparent, for the young men were left entirely without any invitation, although this is leap vear, probably, and advance of years of the Fair Sex increases timidity. "Don't

be afraid, girls." Among the gossips of the town a report is rumored that the litigation pending between Justice Swem and Holmes for overcharge of fees resulted in the Justice refunding fees and additional fine of \$5 for transgression of privilege, amounting in -all to

about \$30 or \$40. Numerous mishaps have been occurring in our community, of which the most noted are those of Mr. Gauntt having three of his fingers badly cut by a saw so that amputation was necessary. Also Mr. Albert lost one of his fingers in the same manner the previous evening on the same machine and job. Mr. Joe Macumber, foreman for Mr. Montross, while arranging something about the planer had his hand caught by it and all his fingers on the right hand badly cut.

On Tuesday, Mr. Rhoderick Marble, iving near Dayton, while hunting had occasion to climb a fence, with the left hand over the muzzle of the gun. In getting over his powder flask fell upon the hammer, which raised it and falling to its place discharged the gun, the contents entering the palm of his hand and passing out near the small bones of the wrist, which caused the loss of his hand.

THREE OAKS ITEMS.

June 13, 1888. This part of the county is now putting on her Sunday raiment, and will soon appear in her very best. Wheat has made very great improvement during the last month, and now promises near a half crop. Oats never looked better. Corn less favorable but with a good season we will have the usual good crop. Those who seeded down their lands this spring to grass cannot fail of perfect success. So taking it all in all the farmers in southwest Berrien county have no

Several farms in this part of the county have changed owners this spring, and now will be a good time for the board of county equalizers to examine records and see how near the Supervisor has obeyed the law, and regarded his oath in assessing property. We imagine it will prove an eye opener. Another branch of the Kickapoo tribe has set up his tent in our village, and he will find another crop of fools ready to be harvested by him. How

the suckers bite. The Rabe-Anderson case came to a trial yesterday before John Burkett and jury. This was John's maiden case, and the defendant fully realizes the

judicial bearing of the evidence. The jury found for plaintiff. Mrs. McCann formerly of this place,

now of Chicago, is here making her old time friends a call, and they keep her busy, as they are numerous.

Three Oaks will be prepared to take care of several hundred of the delegates and visitors to the Chicago convention next week. Just remember that we are one of the suburban towns. Horse raising is quite prevalen there at this time. The brick maker brought his old blind mud grinding horse up here the other evening and cleaned out the crowd of blooded steppers, and now they have put them in training.

BIG CROWDS AT THE CIRCUS.-A winter circus in New York is now a thoroughly established fact. Paris and Berlin no longer enjoy the distinction of having a monopoly in that line If the American Institute were on Broadway or near the amusement centre of the metropolis, it would not be able to hold the crowds of amusement seekers who find in a midwinter circus a genuine novelty. As it is, the big building which is at the corner of Third avenue and Sixty-third street has been well filled every afternoon and evening during the past week The young showman, Frank A. Robbins, who has been but seven years in the business and who, nevertheless had the temerity to set aside all tradithe circus business in America, is reap ing a rich reward for his venturesomeness. The only drawback to his enterprise seems to lie in the fact that the people of New York find it hard to believe that the "Winter Circus" is anything more than a small affair. In reality it is a big show, employing over 100 performers and requiring two rings and a central stage for the performance. It is also accompanied by a menagerie as large and complete as any New York has ever seen.—The N Y. Mail and Express, January 7, 1888.

fairy Isle of Mackinac, which, on account of its great natural beauties and remarkable summer climate, has been reserved by the United States govern-ment as a National Park. It lies in the midst of some of the most charming scenery and some of the finest fishing and hunting grounds in the country. The Michigan Central, which is the direct rout to this elysium, has just published a profusely illustrated book descriptive of this region, which will be sent to any address upon receipt of ten cents, by O. W. Ruggles, G. P. &

T. A., Chicago, Illinois.

Up in the northern lakes lies the

"From City to Surf" is a new and profusely illustrated quarto just issued descriptive of the summer resorts and watering places of the North and East. Filling, as it does, the wants of summer tourists, Mr. O. W. Ruggles, G. P. & T. A., Michigan Central, Chicago, Illinois, will send it, with a copy of 'The Fairy Isle of Mackinac," to any address on receipt of twenty-five cents.

THE Michigan Central, "The Niagara Falls Route," has published a charming little pamphlet entitled: "In Summer Days," which will be sent to any address on receipt of stamps for postage, by O. W. Ruggles, Chicago, Illinois

MR. FRANK A. ROBBINS, manager of Frank A. Robbin's Wild West, Hippodrome, and Circus, now en tour through out the state, wishes to correct the error that many have made by confounding his show with another of similar name which has in former years visited this state. It is in no way connected and never has been with any other show. Frank A. Robbins circus is an entirely new show, never before exhibited in the state of Michigan. Its winter quarters are at the American Institute, New York, and it comes here with a metropolitan reputation, indorsed by the entire New York press. Will exhibit at Buchanan, Wednesday, June 27.

BEFORE deciding upon your summer tour you should send to O.W. Ruggles, ing extensive improvements in the G. P. & T. A., Michigan Central, Chicago, Illinois, for a copy of his Summer Tourist Route and Rate Folder, which will give you just the information you need to lay out your summer tour to the best possible advantage.

Dr. F. B. Brewer.

Our readers have for a long time been familiar with the name of this gentleman, and have been benefitted by his sensible and learned articles upon the various diseases which pertain to the human system, The doctor is not a mere theorist, but a practitioner of long experience. His general method of treatment is based upon aknowledge of the healing art, derived from study of the various schools of practice, adopting such remedies from either as will with the greatest certainty be likely to effect a cure. His success has been great, as many can attest who have had the benefit of his treatment. Dr. Brewer has the respect of the nedical faculty, and the public generally,-we take pleasure in recommending him to those who may be afflicted in any way with diseases he treats. Dr. Brewer's next visit at the Bond House, Niles, Mich., is on Tuesday, the 26th of June.

Locals.

Why will you wear that old Hat when you can buy a nice new Derby at W. L. HOGUE & Co.'s for \$1.

Everybody that trades with High & DUNCAN gets a Chromo. WANTED.-Some person to care for my baby. Will pay \$1 per week. Call

at Major House. ALICE OTTO. For Sale, some of the nicest and best located Lots in town. GRAHAM.3 W. L. Hogue & Co. will sell Seer

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If you want to Save Money buy your forget it. A set of dishes, 56 peices, worth \$9 MORRIS' FAIR. BLAKE'S.2 for \$5 at Another lot of Oil Paintings at HIGH & DUNCAN & LADIES. Do not fail to see our elegant line of

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which has just arrived. Don't fail to Ladies, when you want a nice parasol and cheap come and see us, we have HIGH & DUNCAN. Furniture, Two Stocks in one, and

must be sold at prices to suit custom-

MEACH & HUNT'S. 7 Salt by the Barrel. BISHOP & KENT. 7 We have all that we can do in our Millinery department. The styles and

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All of the latest leading papers and

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quality, style and prices at the store of

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New Goods at Mrs. Binns' every week, to be sold cheaper than ever. 🍫 I shall be in my new store with a nice line of New Millinery Goods next call and see me. \mathcal{L} LÓU DEBUNKER. week. Ladies, call and see me.

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Gilt Paper 121/2 cents at

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Sewing Machines at wholesale prices STRAW'S. FOR SALE, Moulding and many New Styles. My house and premises, No. 22 Third street, Buchanan. Call on I. M. Vin-ELI EGBERT.

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ake at MORRIS' FAIR. give good work. Call at her home on Day's Avenue, near the depot. FOR RENT OR SALE cheap, one sec-HIGH & DUNCAN is the place to buy ond-hand Organ. Also two new ones J. G. HOLMES. for sale. Goods Cheap.

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Call and be convinced of the latest

Dress Hats, Sun Hats, Hats of every

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

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Look at the two dollar silk umbrella,

TRENBETH has just received a new

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Come and see what you can buy for

a nickel or a dime on our 5 and 10 cent

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your f.esh Vegetables, daily, from the

3 Papers of Tacks for 5 cents at

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For rent or sale cheap, two second-

A big lot of New Goods just recieved

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Lemo, Lemo, Lemo, at

your spring suits.

constantly.

We have a new fountain, and will

have all kinds of Vegetables in their

I have just brought on some of the

handsomest spring suitings I ever had.

Come and see them before you order

Do not fail to call on W. H. KEELER

Just received new Goods. The

lovliest patterns in Silver Ware. Come

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 BLAKE'S.

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Anything you want in Luster Band

A new fine line of Fancy Curtains

HATS! HATS! HATS!

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Baskets, Cutlery, Jewelry and Gents'

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always have what you want.

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description at M. E. TREMMEL'S./2 Books, Stationery and Wall Paper. All who are contemplating purchas- Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes, and PIANO or ORGAN will find it

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GETTYSBURG.

Anecdotes of the Three Days' Sanguinary Fight.

DARING, DESPERATE DEEDS.

Stories of the Battle Told Twenty-

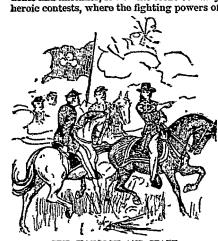
Five Years After.

Hand to Hand Contests on Oak Ridge, Cemetery Hill, at the Peach Orchard, Devil's Den and the Round Tops-Combats on Foot and on Horse, 'Mid. Ar-

tillery's Roar-Individual Valor Saves

- The morning sun is rising,
 O'er the hills of golden grain,
 The weary troops are waking!
 To rejoin the martial train;
 When the booming of a cannon
 Echoes from the hills afar,
 And proclaims another battle
- The eavalry, with saber bright,
 Ride reckless o'er the plain,
 And man and horse together fall
 Beneath the leaden rain.
 Monster cannon shots of iron
 Fly bursting through the air,
 And a ceaseless battle clamor
 Now invades the valley fair.

Although Gettysburg was a field of accidents and mistakes, it was the scene of many heroic contests, where the fighting powers of



GEN, HANCOCK AND STAFF. individuals was put to supreme test, and American valor come forth from the shock of battle crowned anew for its splendid achievements. Whatever may be said of the generalship that placed soldiers in the desperate situation, where life must be freely sacrificed in order to win a slight advantage, the devotion of the soldiers themselves to the wishes of their leaders was such that the world hears with wonder and admiration the story of their deeds. When Reynolds pushed his single corps out on the Chambersburg road, as a breakwater to restrain the waves of Confederate invasion, he trusted the men who followed his banners to be as bold and his column to the debatable position on the Emmitsburg road—a position of which both armies stood in need and one the Confederates were hastening to seize—isolated and exposed as he was, and enveloped by superior numbers, he asked great things of his men when he called upon them to stand to their colors through such a crisis. And so it was over all that field and in every contest, men fought as they had never fought before and for the simple reason that such desperate work had never before been required of them. Gen. John C. Robinson, a division leader in the First corps (Reynolds'), says that the fighting of his men during the short time they were engaged at close quarters—a couple of hours was the severest that he ever witnessed He spoke, too, from an experience of three years in the Army of the Potomac, from the First Bull Run to the Wilderness.

RALLYING ON THE FLAG. The Iron brigade, under Meredith, with Jutler's brigade of the same division, opened the infantry battle on the Union side. Meredith led his men in to the support of Cutler, and while passing their commander, Gen Doubleday, who was second in command to Reynolds, he told them to hold their ground -a grove on the bank of Willoughby Runat all hazards. The response to this call was: "If we can't do it, where will you find the men who can?" As they entered the grove from one edge the Confederates of Heth's division came filing in from the opposite side, having forced their way over the stream on the flank of Cutler's line. One volley from the Iron brigade staggered the men in gray, for they had been told that they would meet only raw militia on the road to Gettysburg. But when the smoke cleared away from Meredith's line they saw a familiar sight and exclaimed:

"Taint the militia, neither! It's the Army of the Potomac. There's the black hatted fellows again."

Col. Morrow, of the Twenty-fourth Michigan, in his official report, tells a story as strange as any romance. After reforming his lines twice and making a desperate resist-ance, he was compelled to fall back to a third line, and here the third color bearer of the regiment was killed. There were not above one-fourth of his men in the line now, and one of the color guard was ordered to "plant the colors." It was done, and the brave fellow fell beside the upright staff. Morrow now seized the standard and waved it to rally his remnant, and Private Kelly, of Company B, rushed to him, and said: "The colonel of the Twenty-fourth shall never carry the flag while I am alive." He grasped the staff and fell instantly under a sharpshooter's bullet. Private Spaulding next took the flag, and Morrow signaled his men to rally around it, but was soon wounded mself and borne from the scene. At last there were only lifeless hands to hold the staff, and so the colors of the Twenty-fourth were found at the barricade, where the last stand of the line was made preparatory to the retreat from Oak Ridge to Cemetery Hill. A dying soldier had clung to them and dragged himself back until he could go no further, and there he delivered them to his own comrade, Capt. Edwards. On this field the deeds of heroism were numberless, and no one regiment or brigade can be singled out for an example. The record of the Iron brigade, as inscribed on the monument of the Nineteenth Indiana erected on this field, shows a loss of 1,212 men out of 1,883 that en-

Cutler's brigade lost 975 men. One of the regiments here was the Fourteenth Brooklyn -Eighty-fourth New York volunteers. When the Confederates began to advance down Oak the run in McPherson's woods, this regiment charged a sweep of over a quarter of a mile, and afterward swung in at one end of the railroad cut, heading off Davis' Mississippi brigade and capturing nearly the whole com mand. The story of all these regiments is not told by the losses, heavy though they were. The glory lies in the work they did bravely contesting the ground inch by inch, and keeping at it after every second man in the ranks had fallen. Finally they retreated, when ordered to do so, with their faces to the enemy, and they fought for the roadway back to the heights.

FIGHTING IN RETREAT.

When the retreat was determined upon, Capt. Hall's Second Maine battery was instructed to hold a knoll on Seminary Ridge fifteen minutes. He had to face infantry and artillery fire to do so, and so impetuous were the enemy that they came on with bare bayonets. But yet Hall did not yield. With grape and canister he raked their lines until the dead bodies of the fallen became ramparts behind which the living found shelter. Finally, there was not time to load; the Confederates came on with clubbed muskets and the Maine men beat them back with stones and gun rammers, even with their fists. Four out of the six guns were saved and dragged off from the very clutches of the enemy back to Cemetery Hill. At this moment scenes equally stirring were being enacted on the right of the line along the Carlisle road north of the town. There a new danger was to be met when Ewell's corps, coming in from toward York and Harrisburg, struck the flank of the line on the western ridges. Barlow's and Schim-melpfennig's divisions of Howard's Eleventh corps had moved out across a wide plain, in full view of the hills held by the enemy, and a glance told the weak points in the position before the men could form for battle. The Confederate brigades of Hoke, Hays and Gordon, crossing Rock creek, were taking Howard's right division, under Gen. Francis C. Barlow, in the flank. Barlow fell at the front and became a prisoner to Gordon. On Barlow's extreme right was planted Battery G, Fourth Regular artillery, under a young lieutenant—Bayard Wilkeson, a boy of 19. Wilkeson had left school in Europe to come and serve his country, and he enlisted as a private, but won a commission at Fredericksburg a few months before this campaign. The knoll where Wilkeson stood was the only height sweeping the plain, and the banks of Rock creek skirting it, and the enemy must pass him in order to get in rear of the First corps, which was just now

making the last desperate stand on Seminary Ridge as described above. Oak Ridge was now covered with Confederate cannon and Oak Hill was occupied by a heavy battery. Gen. Lee had come up from Chambersburg, and from the seminary cupola he could see the situation at a glance. The knoll on Rock creek must be gained and he ordered the batteries of Oak Ridge, no less than thirtysix guns, turned upon Howard's line and par-ticularly upon the battery at the knoll. Wilkeson, to inspire his men, kept in the saddle and soon had a leg severed by a shell. Twisting a tourniquet by means of his belt, he stopped the flow of blood, and with his own hand and a common knife he completed the amputation of the leg. Water was brought to him to drink, but one of the men at the guns ran to the spot and begged for a swallow, and Wilkeson handed him the caneen, saying: "I can wait!" In his terrible situation he thought more of having his guns served than of saving himself. Finally, the knoll had to be yielded and Wilkeson crawled back a mile to the almshouse, and there, alone, he died during the night, as brave a victim as the annals of our wars put upon



became the order of the day. Gen. Howard ordered the cavalry leader, Buford, to advance out on the plain and hold on to the last to cover the retreat. Rising in his stirrups. with the usual army oath, Buford cried: 'What is there to hang on to?" The troops were rushing back to the town, followed by the enemy on two sides. The cavalry rode out into the throng, the line surged past them and they faced the men in gray, who formed squares to receive them, according to the nanual. Such a scene was a novel one, except on paper, but the squares won the day. Bullets, shells and solid shot broke the force of a handful of horsemen before they could reach their enemy, and nothing could save the field so bravely contested. What scenes followed!

BATTLEFIELD EXPERIENCES. Soldiers who had been hit at the front were again made targets for relentless balls. Some lew took refuge in the houses and others hid outside. Gen. Schimmelpfennig himself escaped capture by hiding in a wood pile, and joined his division after three days of battle. Among the sad stories of this terrible hour is that of Sergt. Hummiston, of the One Hundred and Fifty-fourth New York regiment, Coster's brigade, of the Eleventh corps. This brigade was detached from Steinwehr's division that remained on the heights to hold them while the battle raged beyond, and when the front line began to retreat Coster was sent into the town to cover the movement. He had to fight for right of way, and one victim of the melee in the streets was Hummiston. He was found dead, clasping the picture of three children. There was no mark of identity on his person, but the picture was photographed, and thousands of copies were circulated in the army, and the children were traced by them to their home in Cattaraugus county, N. Y. Such is the price of a nation's glory—death claiming the noblest of her sons, and households filled with lamentations. As might be supposed, there were other sides to the picture, for war, with all its ter-

rors, is not wholly tragic.

When order and confidence were fully restored on the heights of Cemetery Ridge, where the discomfited soldiers of Reynolds and Howard found themselves at nightfall. there was another army anxious, not to say desperate, on this same question of rations. It had been an all day march and fight, and not a man had tasted a warm meal. Fires were kindled and the kettles were soon sending out savory odors. On the northwestern slope of Cemetery Hill a party of First corps officers stood chatting near the fire where their mess cook was hustling round to set out their supper. The stew was ready, the pack horse stood patiently while the cook drew out the service and spread it on the ground. A Confederate shell from the ridge near the seminary came searching a target along the line of the Baltimore pike, and taking a short cut landed under the soup kettle, hoisting that and all its contents in the air and blowing the pack horse and his luggage into a litter that it taxed the cook some hours to separate and identify.

The crest of Cemetery Hill commanded a

view of the entire field, and the sights as they presented themselves at nightfall are told by an officer on the field. He says: "The scene from the crest of this hill on that eventful eve as the sun went down in his summer splendor will never be forgotten. The number and disposition of the enemy's troops betokened the renewal of the battle with increasing fury on the morrow. Burning buildings met the eye in every direction; flying, panic stricken families were hastening along the roads leading out of Gettys-



burg, and the poor cattle of the fields seemed to share in the terror of their owners as they roamed in strange pastures, driven by the FORLORN HOPE STRUGGLES.

When the battle was resumed on the second day it was with phalanx against phalanx, the stout ranks of Longstreet rushing upon Sickles' men between Devil's Den and the Peach Orchard on the Union left flank. The attack was made at 4 o'clock. Rows of Confederate cannon opened with deadly effect, and the infantry moved up to deliver that form of assault most dreaded by the best of soldiers, a flanking movement. The force of it was against Sickles' left center, his weakest point, occupied by a thin line of infantry and the Ninth Massachusetts battery, under Capt. John Bigelow. The Ninth belonged to the artillery reserve and was posted here by the chief of the brigade, Maj. Freeman McGilvery, with the order to "hold the ground until I get two batteries on the ridge. Give them grape and canister." A Confederate battery advanced and unlimbered close to Bigelow, and the infantry rushed upon his guns so close as to be blown to fragments. Some climbed upon the limbers and shot down the horses. When McGilvery had placed the rear batteries in position Bigelow retired two of his pieces by the aid of ropes and the force of the recoil at each discharge. More than half of his men and officers were down, and on arriving at the Trostle house, where there was a com manding knoll, he made another stand until he was completely surrounded, and then ordered his men to save themselves. Now began a fight for life and freedom, and the battery spikes and sponge staffs were used in dewith the heavy head of his rammer. Bigelow's fight was a forlorn hope and lasted three hours, and in it he expended over three tons of ammunition. Eighty out of his eighty-eight horses fell, two officers were killed, and Bigelow was severely wounded; and of the men seven were killed and sixteen wounded, while but two surrendered. Among the infantry re-enforcements that

Private Ligal brained a Confederate came to Sickles' aid in the heat of the struggle were the brigades of Brooke, Cross, Zook and Kelly, of Caldwell's division, Hancock's Second corps. As Kelly's men (the Irish brigade) came up to the line of fire the commander ordered halt, and each soldier knelt while a priest pronounced absolution on all who might fall. Mingled with his solemn "Amen!" sounded the word "Forward!" and the remnant of the five battalions. of Corcoran and Meagher, now reduced to six companies all told, moved on under their banners of the green and the blue. Zook went forward not less gloriously. A staff officer was riding across the field to find Caldwell and ask for aid at a threatened point, and he chanced to meet Zook before Caldwell appeared. To save time he asked Zook to go with him. "My orders are to follow the column," said Zook. But a glance to the linestold him that this was no time for ceremony, and he added: "If you will give me the order of Gen. Siekles I will obey it."

brigade to the right and move into action here."

tarted across the Wheat Field, but exhausted and disorganized masses of men, driven back from the front, obstructed his march. Zook

"Men, if you cannot get out of the way, lie down and let me march over you."

So the column went on and Zook fell at the head of it, living just long enough to hear the shouts of victory when the field was won. Zook's successor, Col. R. P. Roberts, of the One Hundred and Fortieth Pennsylvania, was also killed here, and three other regimental commanders were wounded The One Hundred and Fortieth lost 241 nen, over half its strength, and the spirit that moved the men was exhibited by a stripling in the ranks who was warned to shelter himself from the sharpshooters' terrible aim. Drawing himself to his full neight he swung his arms out defiantly, and answered: "I am on the soil of Pennsylvania now, and if they get me down they'll have to

When Sickles' angle had been broken there was a new rush from the Confederate line, extending up the Emmitsburg road to Han-cock's front. As this latter officer came riding down the field he saw a group of Southern battle flags advancing toward Thomas' regular battery, and there was no infantry at hand excepting eight companies of the First



EAST VIEW OF DEVIL'S DEN. Minnesota, 252 officer; and men, under Col.

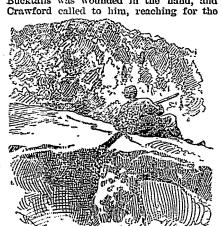
William Colvill.

"Great heaven," said Hancock, "is this all the men we have here!" Gen. A. S. Williams' division of the Twelfth corps was hurrying over from Culp's Hill, and if the charging enemy could be staved for an instant a break in the line could be prevented. Without a word of parley Hancock ordered Colvill to "advance and take those colors!" A participant says that the little line arose as one man and moved down the slope as though marching in review. Cannon opened on them, rifles blazed at them. One after another five color

bearers fell, but the standard did not go down nor did the line waver, only as shells tore it apart. All that survived went on until they were within rifle length of the enemy. The charge was a success, for by its boldness it dismayed the enemy. Over 200 were killed or wounded, among them every field officer, 16 out of 21 line officers, and no a man surrendered. The colors were brought off and 41 men cut of 252 rallied around them DESPERATE WORK AT DEVIL'S DEN. From Sickles' western front the battle

rolled around his southern front to Devil's Den, near Little Round Top. Into this vale of death the division of Gen. S. W. Crawford, of the Pennsylvania reserves (Fifth corps) was led in the "nick o' time" to save the mountain key of the whole field. Crawford's official report says: "Our troops (Sickles') fell back, and the plain to our right was covered with fugitives from all divisions. who rushed through my lines to the rear. Fragments of regiments came back without their arms, and for a moment all seemed ost. The enemy's skirmishers had reached the foot of the rocky ridge (Devil's Den); his columns w.ro following rapidly. My com-mand was formed in two lines, the second massed on the first. * * * Steadily, remorselessly, volley after volley was plumped into the very bosoms of the advancing Confederates, who found themselves shut out from their anticipated prize as by a wall of flame. The charge of the Bucktail (First rifles) sent them away in a race for the shelter of their own lines. Young Taylor, the leader, goes down before the galling fire of some sharpshooters behind the rocks and

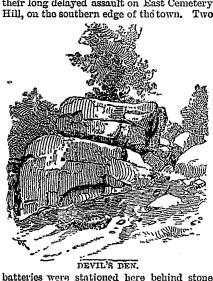
With Taylor the standard bearer of the Bucktails was wounded in the hand, and



ROUND TOP FROM DEVIL'S DEN. colors, "Give them to me!" Riding at the head of his column the general waved the dag of the Bucktails in view of all, and most defiantly toward the hostile riflemen on the hills. The color bearer wrapped a handterchief over his wound and ran beside the leader's horse, looking wistfully at the colors. until Crawford handed them back, to be The woods all around this field under the shadow of the Round Tops were filled with

Confederate marksmen, who selected the brightest targets for their aim. Gens. S. H. Weed and Strong Vincent, Col. Patrick H. O. Rorke and Capt. C. E. Hazlett, all of the Fifth corps, who went from the valley where Crawford fought to the crest of Little Round Top, were there picked off within a few minites by the unerring rifles at Devil's Den. But hundreds of men as brave as those fallen eaders had followed them up the mountain steep and Round Top was saved. BRAVE ARTILLERYMEN.

While the flerce struggle was taking place around Devil's Den, as night came on, the Confederates under Ewell rushed forward to their long delayed assault on East Cemetery



hatteries were stationed here behind stone walls and earth pits, Wiedrick's Battery I, First New York, and Ricketts' Battery F. First Pennsylvania. The brigades of Hoke and Hays of Early's division, filed along the ravines until the base of the slope was reached, and bounding up the hill silenced Wiedrick's guns at the first blow. Before the Confederates reached his guns Ricketts' poured 500 pounds of canister into their faces. His orders were not to limber up under any circumstances, but fight the battery to the last. All the infantry behind him had gone over to the left to aid Sickles, and Ricketts stood alone facing the Louisiana Tigers, Hays' fearless fighters. The Tigers leaped the stone wall, spiked the left piece and bayoneted the men who served it. The remain ing guns poured in the canister until the supply was used up and then fired case shot small shot in a case) as solid slugs. The drivers left their teams and replaced the fallen cannoncers. The guidon bearer shot down a Confederate lieutenant who reached for his colors, and was in turn riddled with bullets, but not until he had rammed the guidon staff into the ground. Upon this marker, now, the other batterymen rallied, and with their gun rammers beat off the impetuous Tigers. These bat-terymon were Pennsylvanians, and the cry

"Death on our own soil rather than lose the So Ricketts held on until the sound of his battle brought to the spot some infantry from the adjoining lines and under their galling fire the Tigers retired. The loss of the Louisianians was nearly 200 killed and wounded, and only 12 men of the brigade actually reached the Union guns.

GEN. SICKLES. The scenes on Cemetery Hill at the close of this second day were vastly more exciting

than on the first. Columns of men were marching and counter marching, under alarming calls from the right, left and center for more men, for fresh cannon, for soldiers with bullets in their pouches. The army trains were moving, and the saddest of all was the procession of ambulances coming from the field on the left. Surgeon Thomas Tate, of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, got leave to ride into Gettysburg, from the bivouac three miles cast on the Hanover road, where Gregg's column was defending the Union rear. Dr. Tate's wife and babe and his father and mother were in Gettysburg, and when he found the streets barred by Confederate infantry he turned aside into the field hospital grounds on the Baltimore pike. The first sight to attract him was Gen. Sickles, on a stretcher, surrounded by surgeons preparing to amputate the leg shattered by a bullet mar the Wheat Field about two hours before. When the chief surgeon brought out 'he chloroform cup Sickies raised himself up and said, with great emphasis: "No, you don't; you can't chloroform me." He stood the operation heroically, and when it was over the surgeon explained some provision he had made to give the general all comfort the camp afforded for the night, adding that early in the morning he should



"What!" shricked the impetuous veteran to-morrow morning-to Philadelphia? Pl start within fifteen minutes!" There was a bustling and a buzzing, the argeons, assistants and ambulance masters all joining in, and finally the surgeon said he should start by midnight.

"No!" said the general, calmer now, but as decided as ever, "perhaps, I was too hasty; I'll give you one hour to start me on the road to Philadelphia." The general then called for a cigar, and before darkness came on the blue streaks of smoke were curling above his litter as he

moved on maimed, but haughty and defiant, home on a stretcher by a company of men to AN ARTILLERY PRELUDE. This was Lee's initiative to Pickett's

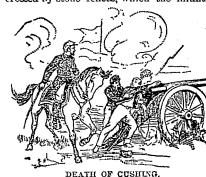
charge, the fire from 188 cannon concentrated on Meade's left center. Under it fell soldiers with cigars between their lips or food in their hands, while some were killed as they lay deeping or dozing. Eighty Union guns took up the challenge in reply. Meade and Han-cock rode along the line on the ridge to encourage the men to stand to their places, and a band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner." Lee and Longstreet exposed themselves to the fire on Seminary Ridge, and under the inspiration of the scene men forgot as it were, that they were mortal, or else espised the thickening danger. Under the cover of that fire came Pickett's

column on their famous charge. The charg-ing line really had three columns, Wilcox' origade and Pickett's and Heth's divisions although Pickett alone reached the objective point, the copse of trees at Ziegler's Grove. This latter column moved one mile, the last third of it under a sweeping canister fire. The ground was so much exposed that the Union officers, when they saw the purpose of the enemy, were astounded. There was des-perate work done, though, and the men who aved the line richly earned their glory. The closing scene of this fight is told in the official report of Capt. Andrew Cowan, First New York Independent battery:

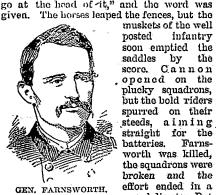
"* * * I received orders to move to the

crest with Gen. Webb's brigade, as the enemy was advancing. I moved up at a rallop and came into position, several other batteries on my right and left. The Confederate skirmishers had just commenced firing, and their second line was advancing from the woods. * * * I commenced firing canister at 200 yards, and the effect was greater than I anticipated. My last charge a double header) literally swept the enemy from my front, being fired at less than twenty yards. * * * My battery was the only one remaining on this part of the hill, the cannoncers being driven from ten pieces on my right and too batteries on my left having retired." THE CAVALRY COMBATS.

Instances of individual heroism in the Union lines during this cannonade and charge would include nearly every regiment and battery engaged. The bravery of the officers was conspicuous. Cushing, mortally wounded, nerved himself for a parting shot; Gibbon and Hancock were wounded while directing an attack on the flank of Pickett's column and Webb, severely hurt, and seeing the desperate situation of his brigade, receiving the full force of the assault, staggered back to a battery and asked for a couple of cannon to come to his aid. During the movements preliminary to the great assault, Gen. Kilpatrick, with the cavalry brigades of Merritt and Farnsworth, crossed over to the west of Plum Run, below the mountainous ridge where Longstreet's columns were resting after their fierce battle of the a roud day, and attempted to seize Emmitsb. ond. Longstreet's successes in pushing Sickles back had opened this road to the Confederates, who used it at this point for bringing up supplies. The ground here was rough, cut up by lanes and ridges, and crossed by stone fences, which the infantry



turned to good account for breastworks. Kilpatrick determined to have the horsemen charge here, and when the order was given to Farnsworth's brigade, the lender protested that it was no field for cavalry exploits. The commander then said that he would lead Farnsworth's brigade himself, but the latter responded: "If my brigade is to go in I shall go at the head of it," and the word was given. The horses leaped the fences, but the muskets of the well posted infantry



the squadrons were broken and the effort ended in a moral disaster. But the effect was such as to alarm the lines on Longstreet's right, and a whole division was thus drawn off from the column sent with Pickett to charge Cemetery Ridge.

Equally brave and more brilliant in its consequences was Gen. D. McA. Gregg's saber fight in open field three miles east of Gettysburg. To harass the rear of Meade's army during the operations of assaulting the ridge with Longstreet's infantry, Lee dispatched Gen. Stuart, with four brigades, to strike from the York 1 ke across the Hanover road to the Baltimore pike, and cut off the retreat that was expected to follow Pickett's assault. The commands were led by Gen. Fitz. Lee and Wade Hampton, and Cols. Chambliss and Ferguson. To meet them Gregg had the brigades of Custer, Irvin Gregg and McIntosh. After some skirmishing a stubborn battle was begun by the desperate advance of Gregg to carry a ridge crowned with Stuart's batteries. All the scattered troopers are soon drawn in. The field in front of the batteries—on Rummel's farm - is perfectly free for horsemen. Fences have been removed, the surface is smooth, and horses may gallop at will. hv the First Virginia, and Custer led the Seventh Michigan against them, crossing the whole cleared field to a fence left standing, and meeting them at saber's length. This was principally a carbine fight, and the Michigan

ooys were soon flanked and thrown back.

But the work was becoming exciting and both sides stood ready to dash in at the most

advantageous point. Capt. William E. Miller, of the Third Pennsylvania cavalry, McIntosh's brigade, describes what now took place. About half a mile from the fence

where the First Virginia stood "there apcavalry, which proved to be portions of Fitz Lee's and Hampton's brigades. They were formed in close column of squadrons and directed their course toward the Spang-ler house (on the Union right flank). has rarely been beheld. They marched aligned fronts and steady reins. The polished saber blades glittered in the piercing rays of the bright summer's sun. Erect in their saddles, determined in purpose, onward the Confederates come. All eyes are turned upon them, and it seems like folly to resist. Undaunted, however, our troops rose to the situation. The batteries of Chester on the right, Kinney in the center and Pennington on the left (Union guns) opened with well directed aim. Shell and arapnel met the advancing Confederates and tore through their ranks. Closing up the gaps, on they marched, and as they drew nearer, canister was substituted by our artillerymen for shell, and horse after horse staggered and fell. Still they come on. Our mounted skirmishers rallied and fell into line; the dismounted men fell back, and a few of them reached their horses. The First Michigan, drawn up in columns of squadrons near Penning-ton's battery, was ordered by Gregg to charge. Custer, who was near, placed him-telf at its head and off they dashed. As the two columns approached each other the paces were quickened, when suddenly a crash betokened the crisis. So sudden and violent was the collision that horses turned end over end and crushed their riders beneath them. The clashing of sabers, the firing of pistols, the demands for surrender and the cries of wounded combatants now filled the air."

FIGHTING MAN FOR MAN. This was the supreme moment, and McIntosh gathered up some fragments, and with them, and his headquarter guard and staff, charged in beside Custer's men. Simultaneously two battalions of the Third Pennsylvania and one of the First New were hurled down the flanks of the Confederates, and all fell upon their nearest opponents single handed, and gradally the assailants were forced ba their old position, the ridge behind Rummel's farm house.

The shock of this battle was such that every participant, and all within sound, were startled by the strange and terrific clamor. The owner of the farm, Rummel, was in his house, and with an army and its horses and cannon invading his yard and garden, was fully prepared for startling experiences, but when the charging columns met he was so astonished that he rushed out to see what new thing under the sun had happened.

An incident of the severe fighting is given in Capt. Miller's narrative. "In the midst of the engagement, and immediately in front of Rummel's house, E. G. Eyster, of Company H, Third Pennsylvania, captured a dismounted Confederate and covered him with his carbine. Eyster's attention becoming drawn off by the firing around him, the Confererate drew his revolver and shot Eyster's horse, and now he held Eyster prisoner. Then Sergt. Gregg, of Company A, came up and with his saber cut the Confederate to the ground. Before Gregg could turn around another Confederate came up and with a fierce right cut sliced off the

top of his scalp." Subsequently both Eyster and Gregg were taken prison In this melee Wade Hampton was wounded at close quarters and twenty-three years afterward, at a reunion held on the that he knew the GEN. CUSTER.

man who struck the blow, so well did he mark his countenance on that bloody ground. After the bat tle Rummel helped to clear up the debris and bury the bodies of men and horses, and, he found on every hand evidences of the most terrible encounters. Horses with their necks broken, lay where they had met in the charge. Men who had fought, as in a duel, where found side by side, and the Union saber and Southern pistol had done their terrible execution with the combatants at arm's length. During these exciting times the citizens of

Gettysburg and vicinity were not indifferent

to the fate of the Union arms. Many of the active residents were already in service, among them Gen. Crawford, Surgeon Tate, of the Third cavalry, and other officers. The reserves had one company whose members fought on the 2d and 3d within sight of houses. When the Confederates first crossed the border the students of the two seminaries in the town formed an emergency company and were ordered away to Harris burg by the governor, and a local company of cavalry was formed, which did good service a**s scouts and** guides. The fighting ended on the 3d, but the Gonfederates lingered in their camps two days. On the 4th, as Gen. Lee was riding over the field in front of the ridge, a wounded Union soldier raised himself from the ground, and waving his hand toward the men in gray, shouted as loud as he could: "Hurrah for the Union!" A member of Lee's staff states that the general dismounted and went up to the soldier, took him by the hand, and regarding him with a kind expression, said: garding film with a kind expression, said:
"My son, I hope you will soon be well of
your wound and return to your friends."
Probably the saddest scenes on that field
were when the body of Reynolds was borne
away in the midst of the fighting and the
hurrying movements of reserves coming on
the sound of the gum. A short distance at the sound of the guns. A short distance below the town Hancock met the little cor-tege and learned of Reynolds death and of the state of affairs at the front at the same instant, for the first dispatches sent back to headquarters had not revealed the truth, but simply said that he was wounded. Next the cortege reached Meade's headquarters at Taneytown, and there the lifeless form confirmed the worst to Meade and his chiefs, Warren, Hunt and others.
Such was Gettysburg for three days, and poets need not look to other lands or other races for themes to inspire their pens with eloquence. GEORGE L. KILMER.

The Journalist and the Publisher. One thing, I fear, must always place journalism at a disadvantage, compared with other professions, such as law, art, medicine, teaching and engineering. By the very nature of the case, the writers for the daily press can have little independent action. Speaking roughly, and peaking of the press as we find it now in New York, and the other large cities of the United States, the publisher is everything; the writer is nothing. The most gifted and the most enlightened journalist must of necessity write to order, and, in very many instances, the man who gives the order is the person whom an enlightened and patriotic spirit would least willingly obey. This appears to be unavoidable. The man who has created, bought or inherited a newspaper must either control or lose it. It is his; he is the master; no power on earth can nullify his right, and yet he may be a person singularly unfit to

wield such an organ.

The newspaper is often a mere appendage to other enterprises, which the owner deems far more important, and to which the journal bears the combined relation of cow and cow bell, feeder and advertiser. But the newspaper belongs to him; and all who write for it are, and must be his obedient servants.—James Parton in The Writer.

Causes of Infectious Diseases. Inquiries issued to twenty-eight medical colleges elicit the common response that "most, if not all, infectious diseases are caused by the growth of microscopic organisms." ut as to making bacteriology a subject of study in the public schools, there was a wide difference of opinion. But most of the medical schools are giving more or less attention to the subject. It is very evident that, as soon as possible, our physiology and hygiene, as taught in our colleges, when it is taught at all, should include the subject of infection and the dangers from this class of microscopic foes to life. FOR ONE DOLLAR The battle for life is to be fought out hereafter, not so much with wild animals and huge monsters, but with enemies so minute as to escape all ordinary means of detection. Science says "quite a number of special bacteriological laboratories are already established in connection with our larger medical schools." It is clear enough that medical education should include this subject, and in the not distant future we shall all be students of medicine."-Globe-Democrat.

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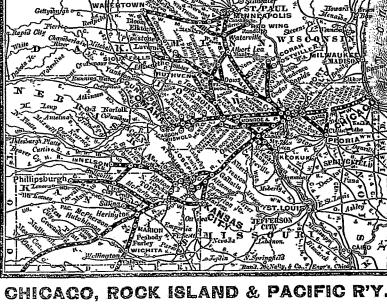
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