## OFFICE-In Record Building, Oak Street

## Business Directory.

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

O.O. F. -- Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellowa Hallon each Tuesday evening.

 $\Gamma$  & 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 20 clock P. M.

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

A. R. -Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular T. meeting on the first and third Wednesday vening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. 51. Meetings held regularly, in Good Templar's Hall, first and third Saturday even-DR. LEWIS W. BAKER, Physician and Surgeon. Night calls promptly attended to.

THEODORE F. H. SPRENG, M. D., may be consult d at his office until 9 A. M. and from t to 3 and after 7 P. M. Office on Main street, first corsouth of Rough Bros'. Wagon Works.

DR. R. HENDERSON, Physician and Surgeon Office over J. K. Wood's store. Residence No. 30 Front Street. J. F. BOWERS, M. D. Physician and Surgeon's Galien, Michigan.

METAPHYSICAL OR MIND CURE RETREAT Home and Unre for the Sick. Mrs. S. H. Taylor, Proprietor and Healer. Buchanan, Mich. M. WILSON, Dentist. Office, first door north of the Bank. Charges reasonable and satisfaction guaranteed.

M. S. MEAD, Manniacturer of Lumber. Custon Sawing promptly attended to on short rotice. Buchauan, Mich.

## BUILDING BRICK,

THE MET WE. Having recently erected an Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln

I am now prepared to farnish the Sizi Best Brick the market affords. Also

FIRST-CLASS TILING ranging in size from two to eight inches.

HENRY BLODGE

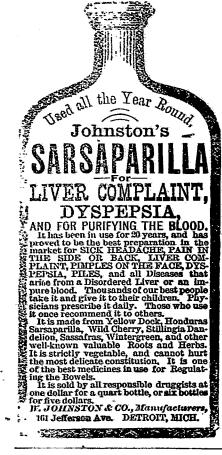
## STROH'S BOHEWIAN BEER.

FAMILY USE. HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS EVERY BOTTLE IS WARRANTED.

TO BE HAD AT ALL CROCERS, DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

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

DETROIT: MICH. ~



Two Houses and Thirteen Acres of Land

Under a good state of cultivation, on River street, in the village of Buchanan, is offered for sale very cheap. Both houses are in good repair, and are comfortable homes.

For terms or other information, ap-

Job Printing Ulevarydescription, attl. RECORD STEAM PRINTING HOUSE. Warranted to give atisfatcion

Descriptive of the Soil, Climate, Productions Manufacturing Industries and Mineral Wealth of Virginia and other Southern States, Write to
W. B. BEVILL, Gen'l Pass, Agent. ROANOKE, VA., Enclosing 2-cent Stamp.

DO YOU USE SEEDS? Send a Postal for Catalogue to . J. M. THORBURN & CO., 5 JOHN STREET, HEADQUARTERS FOR-

WANTED-LADIES for our Fall and Christmas Trade, to take light, pleasant work a their own homes. \$1 to \$3 per day can be quietly made. Work sent by mail any distance. Particular to the contract of the contra

# BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

NUMBER 22.



JACOB F. HAHN

THE RELIABLE

## UNDERTAKER

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

BURIAL ROBES

Of many varieties and styles always in stock, and prices warranted as low as anywhere in the State.

A Fine Hearse

Care Remember that I have had over thirty years experience in this business and thoroughly understand it. When in need of anything in my line come and see what I can do for you. Oak street first door south of Engine House.

## **CARPETS**

March 1, 1888.

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 the goods shall offer during March, April and May, Carpets at the following prices, unless we should conclude to make Cotton Chain Ingrain Carpets, 18, 20

and 25 cents. ud 25 cents. Union Extras at 35 to 50 cents. Philadelphia All-Wool Extra Supers, 55 cents.

Ivan, Deitz & Magee Extra Supers, 0 cents. Lowell Extra Supers, 6212 cents. Smith's Tapestry Brussels, 50, 65 and

Body Brussels, with Border, 85 cents thers at 95 cents, \$1 and \$1.15. Velvet Carpets, \$1 and \$1.25. Moquette Carpets, \$1.50.

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

## Upholstery Goods,

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

Chains, Etc. a little something on the goods and that helps to pay expenses. See?

COME AND SEE US.

GEO WYMAN & CO. South Bend.



TRAINS EAST. LEAVE BUCHANAN.

TRAINS WEST. LEAVE BUCHANAN. 

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

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

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

 Evening Express, No. 7
 8:18 A. M.

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

## Summer School,

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

The Summer Session for '88 will open July 9th and continue six weeks. and continue six weeks.

GOURSE OF INSTRUCTION

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

Send for Circular.

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

34tf

Principal.

Notice to the Ladies! Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son, Drng gists and Booksellers, have the sgency fo the sale of the famous specific, "Orange Blossom,"; a positive care for all Female diseases, Ever lady can treat herself. Call for "A Plain Talk ty Ladies." Trial boxfree.

thing to you, bills to pay, get him any day.

their very best, An' to lay there an' be doctored, 'ud be just a blessed rest.

nearly wild; To go out among the kindest-hearted strangers

through for the day, To look to and do for, better'n they could do for pay. For paid I spose they all are, though it's

free enough to us, in' right enough they should be—it's no easy job to nuss. don't run down the 'ospital, though folks

say I've the right; ly husband, ma'am, went there two years ago this very night. Consumption, ma'am, and bad he was, an

But he writed till the winter was at the very He was so set agin it. But the pusses they An' he didn't lay there long afore he made up

'Just to be took care of. An' the winter came An'—mind, ma'am, I'm not sayin' anybody But to that cold dissectin' room, where the eut folks limb from limb.

an' the students sounded him. An' him not fit to leave his bed-I neve thought that did Poor Tom no good-but there! he had to de as he was bid.

couldn't guess how good It was to have him glad to see me! Poo But if a turn come for the worse, they sal they'd let me know.

m' so they did, one mornin' afore I was out o litter Sunday mornin', an' to be smart they "An' smart I was; in half an hour I run the

while. Consumptives never dvin' when you'd most o see poor Tom's dead face that day I could not think I'd do.

But still I thought o' Bible words I allus meant to say, When the time came—the gates o' pearl an oways cast out; an more too, as had slipped

Poor Tom! I felt so bad for him as I hurried through the ward, rayin' to myself, though out o' breath, that

the forgivin' Lord 'Ud make it easy for him. Then I stopped ma'am -there Was Tom's bed-empty!-mattresses an' al turned up to air!

I might talk to you till doomsday, an no tell you what that was! lim gone—the empty bed—an' only break down wuss because

allus do. But now ye know, ma'am, the bes reason why couldn't have Jim where perhaps I couldn'

It was rather late when Hervey Leslie threw the remains of a cigar from the car window, and staggered through the jumping, jerking Pullman

vere turned down for the night. the various hats and wraps suspended from the hooks seemed about to tumdropped through the curtains of the upper berth opposite and lodged there. Involuntarily extending his arm to catch it if it fell, our young traveller's eyes were riveted upon an object which he now felt inclined to catch whether it fell or not. It was a small, white, shapely hand—surely a woman's hand and the midnight trespasser would have been less than human if he had not risen to a better view. There it was, just peeping between the heavy curtains, white and blue-veined, with tapering fingers and shell-like nails. How he longed to touch it! How

small wrist! A prolonged lunge threw him vio-lently forward, and plump the coveted object went against his lips. It was only momentary, but it thrilled him as with an electric shock. When he recovered his equilibrium the fair sleeper had withdrawn entirely out of sight, and her involuntary assailant addressed himself to the duty of disrobing. Long he pondered upon "the touch of a vanished hand," and at last fell into uneasy dreams wherein the world had come to an end, and he found himself at the gates of heaven with five soft white fingers turning the key on the other side.

"Last call for breakfast!" shouted he colored porter next morning, and a confusion of voices mingled with the noisy folding of the vacated berths. Parting his curtains, Hervey Leslie peered out, possibly to catch a mornng view of the pretty hand.

smothered comment, as he hastily turned away. What he had seen was the perfection of a French boot, buttoned high, and protruding modestly below the curtains. Then a soft voice said,

The steps were adjusted, and, as she gently fluttered down, the listener thought.— "What a shame I didn't have a chance to exchange berths with her! To think of her being perched up

An hour later Leslie returned from another eigar to find the Pullman in order, and the refreshed occupants enjoying the books and papers scattered about. It was not possible to mistake the owner of the hand and foot, whom a glance revealed in her corner, looking quietly upon the hurrying villages and farms. A coquettish hat rested

was sweet and bright even in repose The coveted hand, in spotless kid shielded the earnest eyes from the glare of the morning sun, and all in all, the picture was one to tempt any

Just as Hervey Leslie was puzzling his brain for a pretext, however flimsy, to introduce himself, a lady came from the dressing-room and sat down beside the beautiful unknown—a lady still young and handsome, and so closely resembling the girl as to leave no doubt that they were mother and

"What has Charlie done with himself?" was the pleasant question, met with a smile so bewitching that the watcher was hopelessly gone. "So, there's a party of them," he

But when that youth appeared he proved to be only a brother, and not a

from whence he could use his eyes and ears as he dared, young Leslie drew forth a letter which he persued with interest. In fact, he already knew it by heart. It ran thus:-MY DEAR SON:-Congratulate me The all-important day is fixed for the

24th inst. Come at once. Mrs. Dana is anxious to cultivate you, and my own impatience is an old story. "Your affectionate father, H. J. LESLIE," "Confound Mrs. Dana!" was the son's

comment, for upon the subject of his father's second marriage he was persistently undutiful. For a while he lost himself in pictures of the new home, and mentally resolved to absent himself as much as possible. He knew how his opposition was grieving his father, who thought him most unreasonable; but

he persisted in refusing to see the lady until after the ceremony. Suddenly, with a terrific bounce, the train was derailed and plunged down an embankment, not steep but rough. The heavy Pullman sluggishly toppled entirely over, then planted itself firmly in a bed of fresh earth, and was still. Not so the passengers, There were wild cries of fear and pain, a loud crashing of glass lamps, and some wrenching of seats. Leslie fell into a pile of greatcoats, and flung out his right arm just as the two ladies were dashed against him, and a sudden sharp twinge made him oblivious of

When he recovered consciousness he found himself being pulled out of his corner, and realized by the agony of the motion that something was broken somewhere. With one mighty protest against such vigorous handling, he relapsed into a dead faint. When he next opened his eyes he was lying between cool sheets in a pleasant room, and bending over him was the elder lady of the Pullman. The first bewildered look was rapidly merged into a frown of pain as a sense of discom-

fort made itself felt, "He is coming round, doctor," said the lady. Then to him she said.—

"You must be very quiet. Your shoulder has been set. It is all right now. Heaven be praised that we did not kill you!" she added aside, and her sweet, motherly face showed the sympathy he was in need of. Then a voice at the door said timid-

ly, yet eagerly,— "Mamma, come! Charlie wants you!" The two ladies vanished, leaving the

doctor in charge. Hervey soon gathered that they were at a farm house near Columbus that Charlie had a broken leg, that his mother and sister, along with others who had escaped injury, were stopping over to render service to the wounded. "Who are they?" he asked, currosity getting the better of his pain.

"I think the name is Raynor," said the doctor; "Mrs. Raynor, Miss Eloise, and the youth whose leg we set this morning. But say, young man, where are your people? Don't you want some telegrams sent? You are not likely to get away from here very

Young Leslie groaned as he gave his father's address at Cincinnati, then

exclaimed,—
"See here, doctor, can't you stop this confounded pain? What the deuce is the matter, anyhow? Do get me out of this." The doctor gave him a soothing portion and bade him be quiet. He

promised to send a nurse, then went cut to look after the more slightly iniured patients. Three weeks later found Hervey Leslie in dressing-gown and slippers, sitting beside Miss Eloise Raynor un der a large shade tree, the young lady reading aloud some of Tennyson's tender rhymes. At an open window in full view lay Charlie, still a prisoner, with his mother in close attend-

Mr. Leslie had paid several visits, and assured his son that the only way in which he could repay him for postponing the wedding till he should be well enough to witness it was by becoming entirely reconciled to his new nother. At which the son smiled, for something had of late come over the spirit of his dream which predisposed him singularly in favor of weddings. A sort of low fever hung about him, which made it prudent for him to remain in the country; and some how he rather fixed the time of his departure when Charlie's leg should justify the whole party's leaving.

The young girl and her mother blamed themselves for his wound, and had paid him every kindly attention. He had gathered the story of the petted daughter, and in his enfeebled state their acquaintance made rapid progress. Even now it required no acute observer to surmise the ravages of the little god. No one interfered and for once the course of true love seemed about to glide smoothly on. He had confessed his aversion to the prospective mother, and endeavored to elicit sympathy by picturing to young Eloise what it would be to have another fill her dear father's place. At such times her face was impenetrable, and he intuitively grew to avoid

the topic. Ere Charlie was able to get about young Leslie had fallen in love with the whole family, and when he had sought and obtained the dimpled hand he had so coveted in the Pullman car, he laughingly told the mother he was not sure but that, after all, she was the one he loved. A smile passed over the regular features as she said meaningly,—
"Only love me as a son, my boy, and

I think we can be happy in each other. time dutiable in the United States in But remember, a mother-in-law is a dangerous animal!" Mr. Leslie was so happy in his son's ing the different elements of cost of -good fortune, for so he evidently considered it, that he declared there must be a double wedding. "You shall have your way," he ad-

ded indulgently, "and not see Mrs. Dana till we meet at the church, Afterward, I'll risk the consequences!" Some two months after the accident this programme was carried out. But the Raynors had remained at the farmhouse till the appointed day, the young lightly upon a mass of golden brown hair, and a becoming travelling sunt tractingly fond of each other that the fitted closely the rounded figure, and the face that looked out of the window leaden wings.

| Automorphism of the wind people growing all the while so distriction to congress. In a low observation of the present Bureau of labor Statistics, which is a branch of the rounded figure, and when I bought some eggs and oysters and asked the dealers how deep they ought to be planted of the Interior Department, into a ditterior to congress. In a low observation of the great statistics, which is a branch of the face that looked out of the window leaden wings.

Quietly one morning, in the presence of a few friends, and quite in the oldfashioned way, the two pairs of lovers walked up the church aisle to the minister in waiting. The ladies were rich travelling suits, and carriages waited to convey the immediate members of the family to the wedding breakfast. The younger bridegroom saw nothing but the sweet face at his side, though he started perceptibly when the service revealed that his father's bride and his own bore the

same musical name of Eloise. When the first carriage closed with a snap there was a relaxing of ceremony and an interchange of congratulations, earnest, though somewhat amusing. For when Hervey raised his eyes to the despised mother's face. he saw there the soft features of Mrs Raynor, while his father smiled in contented expectancy. His own face was a study!

"Raynor?" he stammered. "Why, I thought—I understood—"
"You said 'Raynor," was the smiling reply. "We never did."
"And whom have I married?" was

his next question, with a grotesque grimace at the demure young person beside him. "Eloise Dana, an' it please your lordship. Do you mean to get a divorce?

"It's all right, my boy," cheerily said his father, while all three heartily enjoyed the denouement. "It was only little harmless plot, you know, to bring you to your senses! Beside, you were in too delicate a state to bear the truth."

This with decided relish. "Bring me to my senses!" echoed the son. "You have about run me crazy! Why, I have married my wife's brother to his sister, and the fathers and mothers are all mixed up with the fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law. But, my dear mamma," he added with an et-tu-Brute look at the amused lady, "I did not think you would play me false!"

"The temptation was too great," she gently replied, "after I saw your name on your valise. But the mistake was your own. Confess, now, that as Mrs. Dana, you would never have fallen in love with me!" "Ah, well," he gave in, "let's kiss and make friends. As for you, young

lady," he exclaimed with mock fierceness, "I shall exact the most implicit obedience. "No-no-I did not premise to obey –brides never do, nowadays." And

the little gloved hand went up to his lips in protesc. Catching it fast, he threatened to proclaim the first time her hand had ever touched his lips, all unconscious though she was, and amid blushes and happiness all around, they arrived at the house, where the whole story had to be rehearsed to delighted friends. beginning with the very first midnight

January-The Roman Janus presided over the beginning of everything, hence the first month of the year was call after him. February-The Roman festival Feb-

month in honor of Lupercus, the god of fertility. of war, Mars. April-Latin, Aprilis, probably de-

to open in this month. May—Latin Maius, probably derived from Maia, a femine divinity worshipped at Rome the first day of the month. June-Juno, a Roman divinity wor-

born in this month. as he regarded it a lucky month, being that in which he had gained several

victories. September (septem, or seven)—Sep tember was the seventh month of the old Roman vear.

ber was the ninth month of the old Roman year. December (decem, or ten)—December was the tenth month of the early Roman year. About the 21st of this month the sun enters the tropic of cap-

Heights of Clouds. The cloud illumination caused by the electric lights of Detroit and Ypsilanti is occasionally so well defined in outline, as seen from this observatory, that it occurred to the director to inaugurate a series of altitude measure-

The central portion of Detroit is about 35 miles from the observatory, while Ypsilanti is only 5.8 miles dis tant. The azimuths of the two cities differ about two degrees so that the conditions for determining the heights of the upper and lower clouds can always be made favorable when the atmosphere is sufficiently transparent. When the clouds are very high, the Detroit illumination is so well defined that the probable error of a single measurement of an altitude is only a Sow minutes of arc. When the clouds are low, the nearer illumination is well defined and the farther one either invisible or coincident with the apparent horizon. The greatest and least heights recorded up to the present time are respectively 17,580 and 770 feet .- Amer. Meteo. Jour.

### The Department of Labor.

as the Commissoner of Labor and his salary will be \$5,000 a year. He is to hold office for many years. The duties of the commissioner are to acquire and diffuse among the people of the United States information connected with labor in the most general and compre-hensive sense of the word, and especially in relation to capital, the hours of labor, earnings of working men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity. It is especially charged to ascertain, whenever indus-trial changes shall make it essential, the cost of producing articles at the leading countries where such articles are produced, under a classification showsuch articles of production; to estab lish a system of reports by which, a intervals of not less than two years, he can tell the general condition so far as production is concerned, of the leading industries of the country. He is also to investigate all controversies and disputes between employers and employes which may tend to interfere the east, you know. Omaha girl—Yes. with the welfare of the people, and report thereon to Congress. The law oyster plant, and when I bought some

higher in the United States than in England; protectionists say that they are higher because of protection; some free traders say that protection has nothing to do with the rate of wages; other free traders say that though wages be higher here than in England yet the prices of what wages buy are also higher, so that the wage-earner is not better off here than there, despite the difference in his pay. This assertion has not been so flatly and frequently controverted as necessary. The plain truth is that much that is bought with the price of labor is abso lutely cheaper here than in England and that the average necessary expense of the American workman is not greater than that of the English workman, although the income of the former is often double or triple that of

Let us get down to figures. In a re-cent number of the Nineteenth Century Mr. Roberts made this estimate of the yearly cost of the personal outfit of a young man of very small means

The New York Press figured out the cost of a young man who should buy the same class of articles at the cheapest clothing stores of New York and threw in two pair of drawers and a necktie, which are not parts of the London man's outfit. It will be seen that the same prices rule in Chicago for the cheapest class of goods, many of them being of really elegant style and serviceable quality:

One suit week-day clothes
One suit Sunday clothes
Four pair socks
One pair shoes Repairing shoes...... I'wo undershirts (cotton).. Two pair drawers..... Two wool undershirts.... Four collars..... Two pair cuffs...... Necktie.... Cotton, etc., for repairs... Total.

drawers and 25 cents for nectie not counted in the Londoner's estimate, is \$3.35 less for the necessary outfit of a man in Chicago than in London. But it is not to be assumed that the majority of American young men in receipt of wages wear overcoats of as cheap a price as \$8.00, or suits at as low price as \$8.00 or \$10.00, though the writer is witness to the fact of the travaling agent of a famous theatrical company having purchased an over-coat for \$8.00 at a store on the West Side of this city, which was guessed by Horace McVicker and others to have

cost \$30; it was certainly a good looking garment while new. The estimates are for the cheapest grades of clothing in London and New York or Chicago, and every clothier will testify that goods are sold every day in this city at the prices quoted. How absurd to talk of 80 per cent, or any other per cent, being "added to cost by tariff for the benefit of trusts, combines and monopolists in wool and its products" while American prices are lower than English. But, as just said, few American wage-earners buy these cheap goods; the English wage-earners buy

the linen manufacture, concerning the "rotten tariff" of which we hear so

much, wages are in these proportions: 

Like differences obtain in the iron trade and, indeed, in nearly all manufactures. And it will be easy to show that not only is the necessary cost of clothing cheaper in New York or Chicago than in London, but the necessary cost of living, including fire, light, washing material, education of children, and even a little beer, is less in the American than in the European cities. "Let us change all this," say the free traders; "let us adopt the methods of Adam Smith, Richard Cobden, John C. Calhoun, and Grover Cleveland." The American wage-earner should consider before he con-

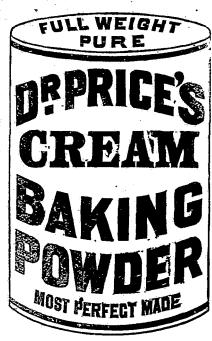
### Will This Be a Hot Summer.

sents.-Chicago Inter Ocean.

hot summer throughout the country. The Indiana Pharmacist predicates it upon the following theory, which has been advanced by others: The weather seems to run in cycles of about seven years, that is, when we have a hot summer, it is always followed by a cold one, and it takes about seven years to reach another equally hot. It will be remembered by many that the summer of 1867 was very hot, and so dry that during August the grass crumbled under the feet when trod upon. The summer of 1868 was noted for its coolness, the thermometer very seldom getting above 85°, and we did not reach the top wave of thermality again until 1874, when it was extremely hot. The following summer was cold to a remarkable degree. From then on the summers grew gradually warmer until 1881, which was excessively hot and very dry, no rain falling for over nine weeks, and there were more sunstrokes that summer than there has been all the summers since.

The summer of 1882 was quita cold, few flakes of snow fell on the morn-

Western people is really amusing. Aunt Sarah has a fine vegetable gar-den, you know, and she gave me a patch for myself and I thought I'd raise some of the delicacies we have in



Davis, A. & P. Henkie, Ne Plus Ultra, Enterprise,

One Spoon. Patapsco. Can't be Beat, Eureka, International, Veteran. Cook's Favorite, Puritan, Albany Favorite, Sun Flower, Golden Sheaf, Burnett's Perfect, State, Silver King, Peerless. Crown. Welcome. Carleton.

Kenton.

Silver Star.

Old Colony, Crystal, Centennial, Scioto. Zipp's Grape Crys-Gem, tal. Geo. Washington, Windsor,

Fleur de Lis, Sovereign. Feather Weight, Daisy. There are doubtless many other brands of alum baking powder beside these so far examined and named by the authorities. Most of the baking powders sold in bulk by weight, and all sold by gift or present, are said to

be of this description. Prof. Wiley, Chemist in Chief of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., says: "The use of alum in baking powders in large quantity, in place of acid salts should be prohib-

His Wager. It is a pretty good idea to be sure of your men before betting. An old gentleman who was remarkable for his prosing powers had a disagreeable habt of talking continually of his "gray pony;" say what you would, it was pretty sure to be introduced. A gentleman who prided himself on his conversational powers one day made a wager that he would converse with the old fellow without allowing him an opportunity of "mounting his gra pony," or even introducing him. Soon afterward the couple who had made the wager met him at a dinner, and the gentleman opened the conversa-

tion with the remark: "That's a very fine piece of salmon vou've got there." "Yes, sir," said the octogenarian; "its pretty good; but whenever I wish to enjoy salmon in perfection I mount

my little gray pony, and—" "Hang your little gray pony!" said

the other; "he's cost me a dozen of wine and a supper of oysters for six." A Kentucky doctor in a lecture upon Woman, recently said: "If fashion had made the same demands of men that t has of women, men would not be alive to-day. They would have ceased to exist. Woman — tormented with neuralgia and weak back though she be—is living still. When woman suffers misfortune she does not throw herself away in drink, as many a man does. She shows her fortitude and her intellectual superiority by bearing up under the burden. Woman has the power to endure pain without com-plaining: but a man in the same state would be unbearable. There would be no living in the house with him. Behold the laboring man who cannot endure more than eight hours' work! What woman does not do ten, twelve, aye, sixteen hours' work daily. I admit that a man may hit a stronger blow or lift a heavier weight than a woman can, but the surest test of strength is the ability to undergo fa-

## and this woman can do better than

tigue and suffering for a long period,

Gave Diphtheria to Rabbits. Two children of Mrs. J. Rogers, of Toronto, were, during the past winter, stricken with malignant diphtheria. One succumbed to the disease, and the other, after the most skillful and careful treatment, recovered. Mr. Rogers had at the time on his premises a large number of English rabbits. When the disease broke out in his household they one by one got sick and died. When some of the last rabbits died Mr. Rogors made an examination, and on opening their mouths found their throats sore, the tongues thickly furred, and the roofs covered with exactly the same membrane as that in the mouths of the children who had suffered from diphtheria. He mentioned the fact to Dr. Tyrrill, who was attending the children at the time. and the physician, on looking into the case and examining the rabbits, affirmed that they had died of diphtheria.—

Toronto Globe. Mr. Edison's Baby and His Phonograph.

According to the New York Herald, Thomas A. Edison, the inventor, has been interesting himself with his new baby and a phonograph at his home. When the baby crowed with glee. the crow was registered on the phonograph; when it got mad and yelled, its piercing screams were irrevokably recorded on the same machine. That phonograph is now a receptacle of every known noise peculiar to baby-hood. It is Mr. Edison's intention to take a record of the strength of the baby's lungs every three months. "I will preserve the record," said he, "until the child becomes a young lady. Then the phonograph can be operated for her benefit, and she can see for herself just what kind of a baby she was, and won't have to take her mother's and the nurse's words for it.

Papa (severely)—Did you ask mamma if you could have that apple?
Three year-old — Yes, sir. Papa—Be careful, now. I'll ask mamma, and if she says you didn't ask her I'll whip you for telling a story. Did you ask mamma? Three-year-old-Truly, papa, I asked her. (After a 'pause)—She said I couldn't have it. Editors are the kindest-hearted men

Dakota paper died a few days ago, leaving fourteen years' subscription unpaid. The editor appeared at the grave when the lid was being screwed on for the last time and put into the coffin a palm-leaf fan, a thermometer. and a receipe for making artificial ice.

# FOR SALE.

HORACE BLACK, or GEO. H. BLACK.

FREE ILLUSTRATED

NEW YORK White Plume Celery and Thorburn's Gilt Edge Cauliflower Seed.

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

Always ready to attend funerate, and turnished on short notice. Being Village Sexton my time is at the disposal of those wishing to purchase lots in Oak Ridge Cemetery, and am at all times ready to assist in locating or showing lots to customers.

Roxbury Tapestry Brussels, 75 cents One of the best makes Five Frame

Curtain Poles, Brass Ornaments and 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



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.

TEACHERSANDOTHERS.

July 9th. August 17th. MY WASHERWOMAN'S STORY:

'Yes'm, I know as how it seems a foolist An' slightin' gifts o' Providence a-doin' as I do, With money slow a-comin' in, an' doctor's To keep Jim from the 'ospital where you'd

"It's where you'd go? I dessay. It's where If I was took with anythin' an laid up for a The nusses is nice mannered, an they co

But often what you'd do yourself you would not let your child, An' to have Jim in the 'ospital 'ud drive me Besides you couldn't coax him, even when his

'He likes the bit geranium he's got growin' on the shelf. An' he likes the old rag carpet as he helped to make himself, An' then I like to have him, when I've got

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 onlyin cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y.

TONICS, quickly and completely CLEANSES and ENRICHES THE BLOOD. Quickens the action of the Liver and Kidneys. Clears the complexion, makes the skin smooth. It does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—ALL OTHER IRON MEDICINES DO. Physicians and Druggists overywhere recommend it,
DR. N. S. Ruggists, of Marion, Mass., says: "I
recommend Brown's fron Bitters as a valuable tonio
for enriching the blood, and removing all dyspeptio
symptoms. It does not hurt the teeth."
DR. R. M. DELZELL, Reynolds, Ind., says: "1
have prescribed Brown's Iron Bitters in cases of
anæmia and blood diseases, also when a tonic was
needed, and it has proved thoroughly satisfactory."
MR. WM. BRINS, 265t, Mary St., New Orleans, La.,
says: "Brown's Iron Bitters relieved me in a case
of blood poisoning, and I heartily commend it to
those needing a blood purifier.
MR. W. MONARIAN, Tuscumbia, Ala., says: "I
have been troubled from childhood with Impure
Blood and eruption on my face—two bottles of
Brown's Iron Bitters effected a perfect cure, I
cannot speak too highly of this valuable medicine." Physicians and Druggists everywhere rec

Absolutely Pure.

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MIL

STEKETEE'S

BEST TONIC KNOWN. Make Your Own Bitters. why pay a Dollar for a bottle or Stomach Bitters, containing more poor whisky than medicine, when the un tersigned will send you by mail one 4-ox package of Imported German Roots. Herbs and Berries, which will make One Gallon of the best TONIC any one ever used. The use of this Tonic has circul Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Billionsness, 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 "Stelketee's Dry Bitters." If your druggist does not keep them on sale, then send to the undersigned. I will send one package to any address within the U.S. on receipt of 39c, or two nackages to 50c. U.S. stamps taken in payment. Each double package sent by mail contains a sumple of Terrete's Netwaldla Drops. Trial bottle of the Drops 12c.

P. S.—I am the only inventor of a sure

the of the Drops 12c.

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

Ask your druggist for "Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer," 25c by mail. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE,

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Mention this paper when you order-

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use CONSUMPTION S I believe Piso's Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Eden-ton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

The rest Cough Medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Children By all droggists. 25c. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS, Est Cough Syrup, Tastes good. Use C in time, Sold by drugglests.

CONSUMPTION

RECEIVER'S NOTICE. OTATE OF MICHIGAN. County of Berrien.—
The Circuit Court for the County of Berrien The Circuit Court for the County of Berrien In Chancery.

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 II. 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 not be said Secsion. 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.

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

NG B. TRAUE MARW

looker-on.

daughter.

mused. "And who the deuce is Charlie?" very big brother, at that. to be nussed. Settling himself back in a corner

should 'a gone before,

hey took poor Tom, an' stretched

Three times a week I saw him-as often as couldl'om was a drinkin' man ma'am, an' you

Savin' it wasn't but a turn, to help me all the

my mem'ry quite. To let him go without 'em I couldn't think

IN A PULLMAN CAR. BY EUGENIA DUNLAP.

to his berth. The curtains were all drawn, giving o the car a funereal aspect, and lights Jerk, jerk, jolt and jump went the rain around the mountain curves till together. Suddenly something

tempting the rounded curve of the

"By Jove! better still!" was his pleadingly,—
"Porter, I should like to get down."

## The Names of the Months.

March-Named from the Roman god rived from asperite, to open, because spring generally begins and the buds

rus was held the 15th day of this

shipped as the queen of heaven. July (Julius) — Julius Caesar was August—Named by Emperor Augustus Caesar, B. C. 30, after himself,

October (octo)-Eighth month of the old Roman year. November (novem or nine)-Novem-

ricorn and forms the winter solstice.

ments for the purpose of determining the heights of all forms of clouds visible at Ann Arbor after twilight.

The bill creating a National Department of Labor has become a law. The head of the department will be known

Wages and What Wages Buy. It is beyond doubt that wages are

the latter.

n London, it being suppo	sed	ίť	ha	t he
ouys the cheapest goods:				
	ន	d		
One overcoat£1	15	0	or	38.75
One umbrella 0	7	g	or	1.87
Iwo common hats 0	5	0		1.25
One silk hat 0	7			1.87
One suit week-day clothes 2	0			10.00
One suit Sunday clothes 2		0	or	12.50
Four pair socks 0	8		or	
Ine pair shoes 0	10	6	or	2 62
Repairing shoes 0	6	0	or	
Pwo cotton undershirts 0	5	8	or	1.25
I'wo woolen undershirts 0	6		or	1.50
our collars 0	1	8	or	.41
Cwo pair cuffs 0	1	4	or	.33
Cotton, etc., for repairs 0	1	0	or	.25

S44 35 Which, as it includes \$2.50 for

such goods exclusively. Why is this? Because the American has money to spend for dearer goods, and the Englishman hasn't. In

Spreaders per week...

The impression seems to prevail, pretty generally, that we are to have a

ing of July 4, followed by hail in the afternoon, and during the rest of the month and through the month of August the temperature was so low that overcoats were necessary for comfort, particularly at night. The summers since 1882 have grown warmer and warmer, and last summer was a moderately hot one, but unless all signs fail, the coming summer will be the climax of the cycle, and a hot, dry season may be expected. So far this spring the signs have been against the theory thus advanced, but possibly the coolness of the spring may be succeeded by a regular old scorching summer whose tem-perature will rival sheel for hotness. Miss Vassar - The ignorance of

in the world. A subscriber to a certain

Ambition dies if kept fasting too

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, Line, or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
NEW YORK. CHICAGO. Alum Baking Powders. A List of Those Prominently Sold. The following are the names of the baking powders published by the pubic authorities as being made from

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

A stock company has been organized in Denver to complete the Nicuaragua canal. Capital, \$100,000,000.

The Democrats have adopted the red snufferchief as their banner, while the Republicans will continue to march under the stars and stripes.

It is to be a solid North against a solid South this year, and ever after until the South cannot have a Congressman for every \$,000 voters, while the North must have \$0,000 to 70,000 for each representative, and until elections shall be as honestly conducted in one section of the country as the other. These are two characteristics that have existed too long already.

In 1884 the total vote for Congressman in the Second Georgia District was 7,828, and 1886, 2,411. In the Ninth District the total vote in 1886 was 4,699, and in the Tenth District 1,944. The Fifth District cast 2,999. In Michigan, in 1886, it took 34,044 to be entitled to a Congressman in the First District, 34,452 in the Second, 39,308 in the Third, 36,000 in the Fourth, 39,773 in the Fifth, 39,609 in the Sixth, 28,333 in the Seventh, 37,-846 in the Eighth, 33,817 in the Ninth, 29,293 in the Tenth, 27,020 in the Eleventh. It took 379,495 votes to entitle Michigan to eleven Congressmen, while Georgia has ten Congressmen with only 27,520 votes, less than any single District in Michigan, excepting the Eleventa, and only 500 more than that. Mississippi cast 34,100 votes for Congressmen and has six members, and on 86,657 votes Alabama has eight members. These figures are for the election for the present Democratic Congress, and show just how much better a Southerner is than a Michigan man. Dakota has one member on 104,-811 votes, 6012 times as many as are required in the Third Georgia District. This is a state of affairs that will depend upon the Republican party for

### THE CONVENTION.

The interest of the entire country, especially of the Democrats, has been centered upon the Republican National Convention which was held in Chicago last week, and lasting until Monday evening. The candidates selected from the numerous applicants are, Ex-Senator Benjamin Harrison, of Indiana, for President and Hon. Levi P. Morton, of New York, for Vice President, A. strong ticket and located where it will do the most good. Following is the platform of principles adopted:

The Republicans of the United National convention, pause on the threshold of their proceedings to honor the memory of their first great leader, the immortal champion of liberty and the rights of the people-Abraham Lincoln; and to cover also with wreaths of imperishable remembrance and gratitude the heroic names of later leaders, who have been more recently called away from our councils-Grant. Garfield, Arthur, Logan, Conkling. May their memories be faithfully cherished.

We also recall with our greetings and with prayer for his recovery the name of one of our living heroes whose memory will be treasured in the history both of Republicans and of the Republic-the name of that noble soldier and favorite child of victory, Philip H.

In the spirit of those great leaders, and of our own devotion to human liberty, and with that hostility to all forms of despotism and oppression which is the fundamental idea of the Republican party, we send fraternal congratulations to our fellow Americans, of Brazil upon their great act of emancipation, which completed the abolition of slavery throughout the two American continents. We earnestly hope that we may soon congratulate. our fellow-citizens of Irish birth upon the peaceful recovery of home rule for

We affirm our unswerving devotion to the National Constitution and to the indissoluble Union of the States; to the autonomy reserved to the States under the Constitution; to the personal rights and liberties of citizens in all the States and Territories in the Union, and especially to the supreme and sovereign right of every lawful citizen, rich or poor, native or foreign born, white or black, to cast one free ballot in public elections, and to have that ballot duly counted. We hold the free and honest popular ballot, and the just and equal representation of all the people, to be the foundation of our Republican government, and demand effective legislation to secure the integrity and purity of elections, which are the fountains of all public authority. We charge that the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress owe their existence to the suppression of the ballot by a criminal nullification of the Constitution and laws of the United States. We are uncompromisingly in favor

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF PROTECTION. We protest against its destruction proposed by the President and his party. They serve the interests of Europe; we will support the interests of America. We accept the issue and confidently appeal to the people for their judgment. The protective system must be maintained. Its abandoment has always been followed by general disaster to all interests, except those of the usurer and the sheriff. We denounce the Mills bill as destructive to the general business, the labor and the farming interests of the country, and we heartily indorse the consistent and patriotic actions of the Republican Representatives in Congress in opposing its passage.

We condemn the proposition of the Democratic party to place wool on the free list, and we insist that the duties thereon shall be adjusted and maintained so as to furnish full and adequate protection to that industry.

The Republican party would effect all needed reduction of the national revenue by repealing the taxes on tobacco, which are an annoyance and burden to agriculture, and the tax upon spirits used in the arts and for mechanical purposes; and by such revision of the tariff laws as will tend to check imports of such articles as are produced by our people, the production of which gives employment to our labor, and release from import duties those articles of foreign production (except luxuries) the like of which can not be produced at home. If there shall still remain a larger revenue than is requisite for the wants of the Government, we favor the entire repeal of internal taxes, rather than the surrender of any part of our protective system at the joint behest of the whisky trusts and the agents of foreign manufacturers.

We declare our hostility to the introduction into this country of FOREIGN CONTRACT LABOR. and of Chinese labor, alien to our civilization and our Constitution, and we

Our Next President and Vice President





GEN. BENJAMIN HARRISON. of Indi- immigration of contracted labor, being ana, our next President, was born at careful, however, to reserve the freest North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833. His possible voluntary immigration of those great-grandfather was Benjamin Har- who desired to become American citrison, who was three times Governor izens. He also spoke on the alien of Virginia, a member of the Colonial ownership of land, taking a decided Congress, and one of the signers of the stand against the evil of foreigners ac-Declaration of Independence His quiring large bodies of public and prigrandfather was General William H. vate lands to the exclusion of the ac-Harrison, who was a renowned soldier tual settlers. His term in the U.S.

and statesman, and was elected Presi- | Senate expired March 3, 1887. dent of the United States in 1840. Gen. Harrison received a classical education, graduating at Miami Univer-

demand the rigid enforcement of the

such labor from our shores. We declare our opposition to all combinations of capital organized in trusts condition of trade among our citizens; and we recommend to Congress, and the State Legislatures, in their respective jurisdictions, such legislation as will prevent the execution of all political from the ecclesiastical power. schemes to oppress the people by unand thus stamp out the attendant due charges on their supplies, or by unjust rates for the transportation of prove the legislation by Congress to money, and condemns the policy of prevent alike unjust burdens and un-

fair discriminations between the We reaffirm the policy of appropriating the public lands of the United States to be homesteads for American citizens and settlers, not aliens, which the Republican party established in 1862, against the persistent opposition of the Democrats in Congress and which has brought our great Western domain into such magnificent development. The restoration of unearned land grants to the public domain for the use of actual settlers, which was begun under the administration of President Arthur, should be continued. Ve deny that the Democratic party has ever restored one acre to the people, but declare that by the joint action of Republicans and Democrats about fifty millions of acres of unearned lands originally granted for the construction of railroads have been restored to the public domain, in pursuance of the conditions inserted by the Republican party in the original grants. We charge the Democratic administration with failure to execute the laws homesteads, and with using appropriations made for that purpose to harrass innocent settlers with spies and prosecutions under false pretense of exposing frauds and vindicating the law.

The government by Congress of the Territories is based upon necessity only, to the end that they may become States in the Union; therefore, whenever the conditions of population, material resources, public intelligence and morality are such as to secure a stable local government therein, the people of such Territories should be permitted, as a right inherent in them, to form for themselves constitutions and State governments and be admitted into the Union. Pending the pre-paration for Statehood, all officers thereof should be selected from the bona fide residents and citizens of the Territory wherein they are to serve. South Dakota should of right be immediately admitted as a State in the Union, under the constitution framed and adopted by the people, and we heartily indorse the action of the Republican Senate in twice passing bills for her admission. The refusal of the Democratic House of Representatives, for partisan purposes, to favorable consider these bills, is a willful violation of the sacred American principle of of the sacred American principle of local self-government, and merits the condemnation of all just men. The pending bills in the Senate for acts to enable the people of Washington, North Dakota, and Montana Territories seen with idle complainment the seen with idle complainment to the Monroe doctrine, it has seen with idle complainment to the seen with idle complainment. to form constitutions and establish State governments should be passed enjoyment of self-government as

States, such of them as are now quali-

fied, as soon as possible, and the others

as soon as they may become so.

The political power of

LEVI P. MORTON, of New York, our sity, Oxford, Ohio, in 1852; studied next Vice President, was born at law at Cincinnati, Ohio; removed in Shoreham, Vt., May 6, 1824. His fa-March, 1854, to Indianapolis, where he ther was a Congregational minister. has since resided and has been engag- He received a common school educaed in the practice of law; was elected tion, and began his career as a clerk in in October, 1860, by the people, Re- a Concord, N. H., dry goods store, porter of the decision of the Supreme and rapidly rose in position. In 1850 Court of the State: was commissioned he was made a member of the firm of in July, 1862, as Second Lieutenant of Beebe, Morgan & Co., merchants, of Indiana Volunteers; raised Company | Boston. In 1863 he founded the bank-A of the Seventieth Indiana Volunteer ing house of Morton, Bliss & Co., in Infantry, was commissioned Captain, New York, with that of Morton, Rose and on the organization of the regi- & Co., in London as correspondents. ment was commissioned Colonel; in These two banking houses were large-August went with the regiment to ly instrumental in making resumption Kentucky, and served until mustered of specie payments in the United out in June, 1865; was breveted Brig- States possible and in enabling the adier-General in February, 1865; in Government to fund the United States October, 1864, while in the field, was debt. It has been estimated that the re-elected Reporter of the Supreme various banking firms by their action Court, which office he had lost by ac- at this time, saved the Government cepting his commission in the Army; \$70,000,000. The firm of Morton, Bliss after having been mustered out, he en- & Co., has since been one of the most tered upon the duties of Reporter and | conspicuous in Wall street. Mr. Morserved for four years. In 1876 he was ton began his political life in 1876, the nominated by the State Committee for | Republicans of the Eleventh Congres-Governor, the regular nominee having sional District having, much to his declined, and made a gallant fight in | surprise, nominated him as their cantheir Democrat state. Though he was didate. Though defeated he greatly defeated, he received 2,000 votes more | reduced the usual Democratic majorithan the remainder of the ticket. In ty; and in the same district in 1878 he the convention of 1880 his name was was elected to Congress, receiving a mentioned for President, but he de- majority that exceeded the whole vote clined to allow his friends to press his of his opponent. He was appointed claims. In the Campaign of that year he | Minister to France by President Gardid good work, and assisted in securing field, returning home at the coming tive: a Republican Legislature, by which he into power of the Democratic adminwas chosen to take the place of Jos. E. istration, and since then has held no McDonald in the U.S. Senate, where he office. In 1885 he was a candidate for was regarded as one of the ablest men, U. S. Senator before the Republican best lawyers, and strongest debaters in caucus of the Legislature, but was dethat body. He took active part in the feated by Mr. Evarts. He is a man of debates upon all great public questions. great wealth, but unlike many mil-As a member of the Committee on lionaires he has always spent his mon-Foreign Relations he assisted in the ey so freely in charities that he is very consideration and amendment, and popular. A notable instance of his united in the unanimous report of the charity was the fitting out of the ship Chinese restriction bill introduced by Constellation with food for the relief

Senator Fair, of Nevada. On the of the starving in Ireland in 1880. contract-labor bill Senator Harrison His contribution to this fund alone

made a speech opposing the wholesale amounted to a small fortune.

THE MORMON CHURCH existing laws against it, and favor such in the Territories, as exercised in the immediate legislation as will exclude past, is a menace to free institutions too dangerous to be long suffered Therefore, we pledge the Republican party to appropriate legislation assertor otherwise, to control arbitrarily the ing the sovereignty of the Nation in all Territories where the same is ques tioned, and in furtherance of that end to place upon the statute books legis lation stringent enough to divorce the

wickedness of polygamy. The Republican party is in favor of their products to market. We ap. the use of both gold and silver as the Democratic administration in its

efforts to demonetize silver. We demand the reduction of lette ostage to 1 cent per ounce. In a Republic like ours, where the citizen is the sovereign and the official the servant, where no power is exercised except by the will of the people it is important that the sovereign—th people—should possess intelligence. The free school is the promoter of that intelligence which is to preserve us a free Nation; therefore, the State or Nation, or both combined, should sup port free institutions of learning, suffi cient to afford to every child growing

up in the land the opportunity of good common school education. We earnestly recommend prompt action be taken by Congress in the enactment of such legislation as will best secure the rehabilitation of

AMERICAN MERCHANT MARINE, and we protest against the passage by Congress of a free ship bill, as calculated to work injustice to labor by lessening the wages of those engaged in preparing materials, as well as those securing to settlers titles to their directly employed in our ship yards We demand appropriations for the early rebuilding of our navy; for the construction of coast fortifications and modern ordnance, and other improved modern means of defense for the protection of our defenseless harbors and cities: for the payment of just pen sions to our soldiers: for necessary works of national importance in the improvement of harbors and the channels of internal, coastwise, and foreign commerce; for the encouragement of the shipping interests of the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific States, as well as fo the payment of the maturing public debt. This policy will give employment to our labor, activity to our various industries, increase the security of our country, promote trade, open new and direct markets for our produce, and cheapen the cost of transportation. We affirm this to be far better for our country than the Democratic policy of loaning the government money without interest to "pet banks." The conduct of foreign affairs by the present administration has been distinguished by its inefficeincy and its cowardice. Having withdrawn from the Senate all pending treaties effected by Republican administration for the removal of foreign burdens and restrictions upon our commerce and for its

in Central America, and of foreign trade everywhere among our neighwithout unnecessary delay. The Republican party pledges itself to do all in its power to facilitate the admission of the Territories of New Mexico bors. It has refused to charter, sancsion of the Territories of New Mexico Wyoming, Idaho and Arizona to the to the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, and of our National influence in Central and South America, and necessary for the development of trade with our Pacific territory, with South America, and with the Islands

patriotic treatment of the fisheries question, and its pusillanimous surrender of the essential privileges to which our fishing vessels are entitled in Canadian ports under the treaty of 1818. the reciprocal maritime legislation of 1830, and the comity of nations, and which Canadian fishing vessels receive in the ports of the United States. We condemn the policy of the present administration and the Democratic majority in Congress toward our fisheries as unfriendly, and conspiciously unpatriotic, and as tending to destroy a valuable National industry, and an indispensable resource of defense against a foreign enemy. The name of American applies alike

and further coasts of the Pacific Ocean.

We arraign the present Democratic

to all citizens of the Republic, and imposes upon all alike the same obligations of obedience to the laws. At the same time that citizenship is and must be the panoply and safeguard of him who wears it, and protect him, whether high or low, rich or poor, in his civil rights. It should and must afford him protection at home, and follow and protect him abroad in whatever land he may be on a lawful errand.

The men who ABANDONED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY n 1884, and continue to adhere to the Democratic party, have deserted not only the cause of honest government of sound finances, or freedom and purity of the ballot, but especially have deserted the cause of reform in the civil service. We will not fail to teep our pledges because they have broken theirs, or because their candidate has broken his. We, therefore, repeat our declaration of 1884, to-wit: "The reform of the civil service, auspiciously begun under the Republican administration, should be completed by the further extension of the reform system already established by law, to all the grades of the service to which it is applicable. The spirit and purpose of the reform should be observed n all Executive appointments, and all aws at variance with the object of existing reform legislation should be repealed, to the end that the danger to free institutions which lurk in the power of official patronage may be wisely and effectively avoided." The gratitude of the Nation to the defenders of the Union can not be measured by laws. The legislation of

Congress should conform to the pledges made by a loyal people, and be so enlarged and extended as to provide against the possibility that any man who honorably wore the Federal uniform shall become an inmate of an almshouse, or dependent upon private charity. In the presence of an overflowing Treasury it would be a public scandal to do less for those whose valorous service preserved the government. We denounce the hostile spirit shown by President Cleveland in his numerous vetoes of measures for pension relief and the action of the Democratic House of Representatives in refusing even a consideration of general

pension legislation. In support of the principles herewith enunciated we invite the co-operation of patriotic men cf all parties, and especially of all workingmen whose prosperity is seriously threatened by the free-trade policy of the present administration.

Near the close of the convention Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, offered the following resolution which was adopted by a rising vote of the convention, only one delegate voting in the nega-

ernment is the virtue and sobriety of the people and the purity of the home The Republican party cordially sympathizes with all wise and well-directed efforts for the promotion of temperance and morality."

State Hems.

Constintine liquor bonds \$6,000. 140 marriage licenses have been granted in Cass county.

barrel in Saginaw. Saginaw has raised \$2,500 for 4th of July celebration.

Salt has been reduced ten cents a

Levi Hayden, of Tecumseh, is en route home from Boston on his bicycle. Lanigsburg had a \$100,000 fire last Thursday,

"Old Phillips" has another competitor in Downgiae.

There are 186 boys and girls in Coldwater school who want good

The university of Michigan offers a choice of 242 courses of study-53 more than are offered by Harvard. A 10-year-old girl named Ruby was burned to death in Paris township, Huron county, Saturday. She was using kerosene oil to light a fire in a

Southwestern soldier's and sailors reunion at Allegan, August 21, 22, 23

There are 4,000 children in East Saginaw who do not attend Sunday

A woman residing near Coldwater is living with her sixth husband. Her present husband is 35 and she is 60. Gen. Wm. L. Stoughton, of Sturgis, died Wednesday, June 6, and was

buried with military honors Friday, He was an officer of the eleventh Michigan. Several counterfeiters are under arrest at Port Huron. In the saloon of one of them a man named Judge \$1,

400 in bogus bills were discovered. Several of our merchants have be come such expert rifle shots as to make \$25 or \$30 per day, shooting the heads off from English sparrows at a bounty of one cent per head.—Dowagiac Tsmes

W. H. Stark, of Hartland, is reported to have caught a bald eagle that meas ures nine feet from tip to tip of wings, three and a half feet high, and weighs 12 pounds.

The apple orchard of A J. Loomis Cheshire, Allegan county, was girdled the other night by some unknown

William Voice, of Newport, has invented a machine for gathering potato bugs that makes life extremely disappointing and precarious for p. b's. It is drawn by a horse, takes two rows at a time, gathering the bugs, which are knocked off with fans into a trough.

Grand Rapids is now a port of entry by a recent act of Congress. As Grand Rapids is forty miles from where it is even possible for any foreign shipping to land, there is some strong guessing to determine just what use a custom house officer will be to Grand Rapids besideš to draw his salary.

S. A. Coon brought into this office this morning a stool of rye from a field of sixty-five acres belonging to H. H. Pierce, of the town of Berlin, which shows a wonderful growth. The stalk measures seven feet and two inches in length, and the grain on the entire field will average nearly seven feet, and Mr. Pierce thinks it will yield forty bushels per acre. - Ionia Mail,

Deputy Fish and Game Warden A. W. Corey, of Lapeer, surprised a party of sports on Monday night while spearing fish in Bronson lake, and brought them before the cadi, who fined them

Last winter little Sidney Peterson. seven years old, received internal injuries from catching on sleighs, and has been a suffering cripple until last Monday afternoon, when the nearly broken thread of life severed, and his same asylum. For years she was sub suffering ended. - Dowagiac Times.

A half million of tiny, wall-eyed pike were recently planted in Diamond and Stone lakes, Cass county. Able physicians failed to help her. At and 150,000 little specimens of the same variety of fish were consigned to Donnel's lake, near Vandalia. Good Donnel's lake, near Vandalia. Good is a recent discovery by one of the scheme to improve the chances for a greatest living physicians, and is workfuture nibble.

Trial bottle fre at W. H.

Last fall when the Dowagiac gas well was down 1500 feet and the stock holders became tired and quit, P. D. Beckwith bought their machinery and is going to put that hole down to Trenton rock and if he don't find gas it will be because Downgiac gas is all on the surface. P. D. Beckwith is an odd genius but just the right kind of gestion of the lungs, liver, stomach or man to have in a town.

Hon. C. S. Hampton, the Petosky editor, says he would at least like to stand professionally as well as a forger, a theif or a murderer. The latter are held innocent until proven guilty, but when the editor is hauled up for libel he is held guilty until he proves his

A Horrible Inheritance. The transmission of the fearful effects of contagious blood poison is the most horrible inheritance which any man can leave to his innocent posterity; but it can be certainly m tigated and in the majority of cases, prevented by the use of the autidote which Nature furnishes, and which is found in the remedy known all over the world as Swift's Specific—commonly called "S. S. S."
Mr. J. H. Brown, of Hornellsville, N.

Mr. J. H. Brown, of Hornellsville, N.
Y., writes: "Three years I suffered
with this horrible d s.ase. Swift's
Specific cured me completely."
Prof. Edwin Paar, 24 E. 22nd st., N.
Y., writes: "Swift's Spec fic cured me
of a fearfu case of Blool Po.son."
Dr. B. F. Wingfield, of the Soldier's
Home, Richmond, Vs., writes: "Swift's
Specific cured me of a severe case of
Blood Poison."
D. W. K. Briggs, Brooklyn, N. Y.,
writes: "I was a perfect wreck from
Blood Poison. Swift's Specific restored
health and hope, and I am well to-day."
C. W. Langhill, Savannah, Ga.: I
suffered long with Blood Poison. Itried
Swift's Specific and am perfectly well.
A. W. Buell, of Power's Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., writes: "It is the best
blood remedy on earth. I cured myself
with it. I recommended it to a friend
and it made him well."
Mr. F. L. Stanton, of the Smithville,
Ga. News, writes that a friend was

Ga. News, writes that a friend was afflicted with a case of Blood Poison, and two bottles of S. S. S. effected a complete cure. Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga

PHACTS AND PHYSIC. He that is busy is tempted by one

devil, he that is idle by a legion. Knowledge is a treasure; but Practice is the key to it.

Certainly The Best. Papillon (Clarke's extract of flax) Catarrh Cure, from an experiment, has

grown to be the acknowledged superior A. J. CAROTHERS. any remedy for similar purposes Purely vegetable and scientifically prepared, it is absolutely harmless, and effects cures where all other known remedies and the most learned medical talent fail. That it is a favorite with all classes is evidenced by the fact that during the past two years, 86,000 gallons have been sold. Positively cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, etc. etc. Large bottles only \$1.00 at W. F. Runner's Drug Store.

He that spends without regard shall want without pity.

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

They that value not praise will not

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

prompt and thorough in its action. A wise man changes his mind, a

Americans are breaking down under nigh pressure application to business and duties at the desk; they are losing nerve force. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic restores lost nerve force by supplying food for the nerve tissues, and by its gentle aperative action removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. W. F. Runner will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. four If the devil catch a man idle, he will set bim at work.

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

Better three hours too soon that one minute too late.

Just Married How lovely they are; this is always a sure sign. After the first year sometimes it don't hold good. When Chas. comes frome to you grouty and cross, snapping and snarling, unable to relish the nice dinner you have cooked, and feels as if there was a ton of pig iron in his stomach, he is troubled with dyspepsia, and Sulphur Bitters is the only medicine that will cure him.

Be not afraid of hard study; it is the price of learning.

Don't pay large doctor's bills. The best medical book published, 100 pages, elegant colored plates, will be sent you on receipt of three 2-cent stamps to pay postage. Address A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass.

The largest railroad station is St Paneras, 700 ft. long, 243 wide, 100 high, covering 10 ocres.

A Narrow Escape Mrs. Lickerell, of Middlebury, Ind., had a very narrow escape from the inject to headache, palpitation, spinal pain, sleeplasness and nervous prostration. For three years she had convulsions, often as many as fifty a night. last after taking that wonderful remedy, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, for six weeks she was entirely cured. It Keeler's Drug Store.

Books; like friends, should be few

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

In teaching we learn and in giving

You can get a quart bottle of Johnsons' Sarsaparilla for one dollar, at W. F. Runner's. Sloth makes all things difficult, but

industry all things easy.

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,

Memory should be a store house, not

a lumber room. 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.

ed. Only 25 cents. Sold by W. F. Runner. 44y1 He who has to deal with a block-

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refund-

## ICE DELIVERED

TO ANY PART OF TOWN,

Four Times a Week. TERMS AT WAGON.

DEEDS of DARING By BLUE & CRAY. sonal adventures on both sides during the Great Civil War. Intensely interesting accounts of exploits of scouts and spies, forlorn hopes, heroic bravery, imprisonments and hair-breadth escapes, romantic incidouts, hand-to hand struggles, humorous and tragic events, perilous journeys, bold dashes, brilliant successes and magnanimous actions on cach side the line. 60 chapters. PROFUSELY ILLUSTRATED to the life. No other book at all like it. AGENTS WANTED. Outsells everything.

Time for payments allowed Agents short of fands.

PLANET BOOK CO., Box 6818,
46 PHILADELPHIA, PA., or ST. LOUIS, Mo.

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



New Book of Travel, Discovery and Wild sports of the jungle and plain; journeys in unknown lands; fights with savage men and ferocious animals; sublime scenery; the deeds of hero discoverer; through the Torrid and Frigid Zones; adventurous voyages, shipwrecks and marvelous, escapes among the islands of the sea, etc., etc. Over 300 engravings, AGENTS WANTED, Livliert selling book ever produced. In both English and German, SCAMMEL & CO., Box 8973, St. Louis, Mo., or Philadelphia, Pa. 30 days' time given Agents without capital. 46

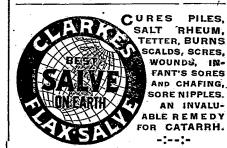
SHERIFF'S SALE.

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, if did, on the 6th day of June, A. D. 1888, 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 no-half (½) of the north-east one-fourth (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 (½) of section thirty-two (32), town six (6) south, range nineteen (19) west. All of which I shall expose for sale at public auction or vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, on the 27th day of July next, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dated this 11th day of June, A. D. 1888.

W. A. PALMER, Deputy Sheriff.



RICHLY this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for every in a 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.



Superior to all others, because ABSOLUTELY UNBREAKABLE, yot elastic and pliable. Perspiration and laundrying will not injure them, nor are they effected by body heat. Can be cut with shears into the exact required lengths. Fin-ished in three grades, and sold by the yard. For sale at

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

CLOSING OUT SALE OF

# Dry Goods

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

Is still going on

IN HOTEL BLOCK.

Silks, Satins, Plushes, Velvets,

Moire Silks, Fine Wool Dress Goods.

BLACK GOODS,

Wool Combination Suits. Plain and Striped to Match, at 12½c 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-

## WHITE 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.

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 ,000,000 lbs. W00L

IN EXCHANGE FOR CASH. L. L. REDDEN.

LOOK FOR

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE

When you are in want of

AROUND THE CORNER.

Pure Drugs and Pat. Medicines,

Blank Books and Stationery.





BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1888.

Entered at the Post-office at Buchapan, 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-10c. Eggs-11c. Lard-9c.

Potatoes-80c. Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl. Honey-16.

Live poultry-4@6c. Wheat-S2c@S5c. 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 RECORD that time.

### 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.

Mrs. Philo Smith lies very low

was in town last evening.

IT was a pretty damp time yesterday for the circus.

NILES has a circus that stays by them all the week.

MR. AND MRS. JOHN VITE are the proud parents of a boy, born Sunday.

MRS. FRED WAGNER, of Pullman,

Ill., is visiting her people in this vicini-

Harrison look like A. B. Riford, a former Benton Harbor citizen.

THE published portraits of Senator

CHAS. LOCKINAW, of Oronoko, lost a valuable cow by becoming entangled in a rope and breaking her neck.

MISS ANNA ESTES is home from her work, as teacher in Grand Rapids schools, for the summer vacation,

DR. AND MRS J. H. ROYCE were in this place Monday and gave the RECORD a pleasant call. They have the RECORD's wedding present.

WILL BLOWERS, of Grand Rapids, was here for a visit with his relatives

in this place, this week. MRS. E. E. SIMMONS, of Vermontville, Mich., is visiting her old home. in this place.

REV. E. M. STEPHENSON, of Morgan Park, Ill., has received a call from the

Baptist church of Berrien Springs. WILL SPARKS has a neat little cottage nearly completed on his lot, on Portage street. Built for renting pur-

· MR. AND MRS. SQUIRE RUSSELL, from Lyons, Rice county, Kansas, are

here visiting his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Russell. MR. HENRY ROZELL will sell his

personal effects at public auction, onehalf mile south of Dayton, Saturday, years.

MR. N. H. MERRILL and daughter Grace, from Sedan, Kansas, are here for their first visit in ten years. Norris appears to enjoy it.

MARSHAL SHOOK has his natural beauty considerably marred by a number of Job's comforters. All planted pect at any time to chronicle the fact on his face.

conducted by Rev. G. A. Hettler.

MRS. W. I. DIOK left yesterday for her new home in Marion, Indiana, where Billy is located in the restaurant business.

GEO, MCNEIL visited Marion, Indiana, last week. He was impressed with the business and nastiness of the place. He will not move there.

FRONT street is greatly improved in appearance by the raising of the east end of it, and filling the gutters, which gives the street a much wider appear-

SALOON men are not having the easiest time in the world to get their bonds approved in Niles this year. Berrien county will have several less saloons this year than last.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office, at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending June 27: Mrs. Bell Taylor, Simeon Lauver. J. G. MANSFIELD, P. M.

SHERIFF STERNS was here yesterday looking after the reserve corps of Robbins circus. One of them went into the cooler early in the morning and was out of the wet all day.

MISS MAY HALLER, for the past few years a very efficient teacher in the first primary department of our schools, has gone to spend her summer vacation with her parents in Murray, Iowa

THE Frank Robbins circus gave an entertainment yesterday afternoon, but had no audience, and did not show in the evening. The steady rain all day kept the crowd from town.

THE Benton Harbor Argus has made its appearance once more, as the Gazette, after having passed through the mortgage mill. Tom Hurley is chief quill driver.

THE sheriff and his deputies followed the thieves who stole Mrs. Donnelly's horse to within a few miles of Chicago, where they lost all trace of them, and have returned, giving up the chase.

a very pleasant entertainment, in Rough's opera house, Friday evening, that was a success in all but finances. the weather being so intolerably hot that the attendance was light.

THE ladies of the M. E. church attempted to have an ice cream festival on Ross' corner, Saturday evening, but were stopped by the rain. The festival was held in Rough's building, below the bank.

THE Michigan Central will sell tickets from Buchanan to all stations and return, at the rate of one fare for round trip, good going on July 3, and 4, and returning on July 5.

A. F. PEACOCK, Ticket Agent. THE Supreme Court has decided that

the law prohibiting insurance companies from combining to keep up the rate of insurance is constitutional. This opens the insurance business to competition. The court also sustains the law taxing mortgages.

IT is expected that the first 1,000 shares of the Building and Loan Association stock will be sold before next month shall have passed, but a little over 100 shares remaining unsold. If you have any inclination to subscribe, the time for doing so is now.

ALBERT LOMBARD, of Benton Harbor, fifty years old, suicided by shooting in the head with a rifle, at his home, Saturday evening. He leaves a MR. F. H. VINCENT, of Three Oaks. wife and one child. Temporary insanity is supposed to have been the

ONE of our wool buyers, a Democrat, takes exception to our remark of last week regarding wool and the tariff. He claims the tariff has nothing to do with the price of wool. If that be true why should he and his party be so anxious to remove it? If it does not affect the price it certainly can do no harm to let it remain as it

Myself and family desire, through the columns of your paper, to express our gratitude to the many who have so untiringly and kindly aided us in caring for my husband during his sickness and death. Neighbors could not have been kinder. May God reward ELIZABETH PENNELL.

THERE are a number of young maids about sweet sixteen, in this place, who are carrying considerable sail for a small craft, and they may as well make a reef before they find it toof late and they turn up a total wreck. Parents of these young ladies will do them a kindness by keeping themselves à little better posted about the whereabouts of their daughters during the late hours.

B. HELMICK & Son have just been putting in a three-story cooking range, with three two-story wings, furnace heating arrangements, hot water in all departments, and all the necessary paraphernalia for doing just as much cooking just as nicely as any hotel in the country, and are giving the Helmick house numerous other improvements that go toward placing the

house at the top. WHILE one of the Davis boys was driving George Bird 's dray horse, Old Jack, with a load of trunks, yesterday afternoon, he drove over the newly filled gutter, at the front of G. W. Noble's building, made soft by the rain, and Old Jack went down. It was the first case of miring a horse on Front street that has been know in many

THE people who live on the west end of Front street have been greatly bored for some time by a thief who picks up small valuables that are left around loose, his great weakness being for wood piles, small fruits, cider, and nearly everything. One of the neighbors has a shot-gun, and we may exthan some man living on the west part of town had been to the doctor's THE quarterly meeting of the Evan- and had two or three pounds bird shot gelical church will be held in Rough's | removed from his carcass. The people opera house Saturday and Sunday, are getting fired of it, and begin to

THE Enterprise this week devotes nearly a whole column to editorial, the gist of which is that a great many Republicans are going to be dissatisfied this year, and vote the Prohibition ticket, and thus elect the Democratic candidates to office. Will this be true?

MR. W. G. HATHAWAY has sold his threshing engine to E. E. Calvin, of this place, and is now completely out of the threshing business, and out to stay. He likes plenty of hard work, but threshing suits him too well. Mr. Calvin is hatching up some scheme for inaugurating a new manufacturing establishment of some sort in this place, but as his inclination was averse to being interviewed, we refrain from giving particulars until we succeed in

In reply to our item about the Weesaw farmers going to Niles with their wool and wheat, the Niles Democrat remarks: As Niles buyers were paying higher prices for both wheat and wool it is

not impossible that the farmers were actuated by a desire to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market. This might be all right if Niles buyers were paying more than those in Buchanan, but it happens that they

THE Prohibitionists met in Berrien Springs, Saturday, and appointed seventeen delegates to the state and district convention to be held in Detroit and Kalamazoo respectively. Short work was made of the convention, when the delegates repaired to Town hall and listened to a speech by A. O. Crozier,

of Grand Rapids. There will most

likely not be a full attendance of del-

egates as some of those appointed

object to being counted with that crowd this year. MR. G. G. CALDWELL, employed as clerk in J. F. Runner's drug store the past year, and Miss Nellie Baldwin, for a number of years one of the very efficient teachers in the village schools, were married yesterday afternoon, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Howe, Rev. W. E. Caldwell, father of the groom, officiating. The new family MISS EDITH Fox and her class gave | left for Niles, where they embark for an extended visiting tour before settling in their new home, which is to be in Centreville. They have the con-

### Marriage Licenses.

tire community.

gratulations and well-wishes of the en-

Theodore W. Minster, Three Oaks. Estella Thaldorf, Same.

Herman Newman, Lincoln township. Bertha Dryer, Same.

Charles F. Mullhagen, St. Joseph. Christina S. Sanger, Same. 268 George Penrod, Niles.

Emma Winchal, Pokagon 269 George. G. Caldwell, Buchanan. Nellie Baldwin, Same.

THE Rock Rapids, Iowa, Review, of June 6, containg the following resolution, passed by the city school board | the city for a short time, of that place:

WHEREAS, Prof. J. H. Smith has

taught as principal of our schools for the past three years and is now about to go to other fields of labor, Therefore be it Resolved, by the board of directors that we tender to Prof. Smith our thanks for the successful and efficient work he has done in our schools, and we recommend him as a worthy and competent teacher and educator. That a copy of these resolutions be presented to Prof.

Prof. Smith is a Berrien county boy. his home having been in New Troy.

THERE is some commotion in Bakertown over one George Sterns. A few weeks since he took a turn at chasing some of the school children, and nearly frightening some of them out of their wits. Sterns is subject to fits, said to have been contracted in the army and either is or pretends the non compus act. A move is now being made to place him in some asylum or the Soldier's home, where he will not chase little children. There are some symptoms connected with the case that tend to the belief that it is a case of cussedness and should be treated as such. He knew bis place soon enough when he discovered the presence of a man who was large enough to handle him, and stopped his chase at once and without a word.

THE school board met in the RECORD office Monday evening and elected Miss Effie Perry as teacher in the same place she filled last year at same wages. and Miss Florence Hartsell, in place of Miss Nellie Baldwin, in the third Primary department, Miss Baldwin having other engagements, as will be seen elsewhere in this paper. The board also authorized Director Rogers to prepare a room in the old school building for the accommodation of the third Primary, which will bring all of the other departments below the third door of the Union School building. They also ordered the gymnasium that was established two or three years ago to be removed from the school building, as a nuisance to the building. This completes the corps of teachers, places the three Primary departments in the old school building and removes one of the detractions from the study.

THE gang of sharpers that has been noted in other parts of the state for their robberies, came to this place yesterday, but did not find a congenial climate for their operations. Sheriff Sterns and Deputy Palmer were here. About the first thing in the morning. the Sheriff picked up one of the soapsharpers, put him in the coop, and when he went back after the rest of the gang they had flown. This one was kept dry until the middle of the afternoon, when he was released, when he went the way of his fellows. Just in this connection we cannot fail to remark the way the sympathies of the street crowd tend in such cases. These fellows came here with the intention of bleeding the crowd, were trying to arrange for a team to take them quickly to Niles, in case they got into close

with the crowd the crook gets the sympathy and the officers the curses. **4.** W.C. STRYKER, of Detroit, Mich., has accepted a clerkship at C. H. Robert's pharmacy. Mr. Stryker is a graduate of Ann Arbor college of pharmacy and a gentleman whom we are glad to welcome to our city.—Monits shirtsleeves. It was nearer 401 in everybody else's.

quarters. We have had notice of their

robberies in other parts of the state,

had the weather been decent, and the

Business.—There will be a meeting of the Business Men's Association, in S. O. V. Hall, to-morrow (Friday) evening, for special business. The Waterworks Committee will be prepared to report. There should be a full attendance. One or more builders of such improvements will be in attendance.

RUNAWAY.-Sunday afternoon as J. W. Weaver, with his wife and two children were coming towards town, at the causeway just west of the cemetery, with his team of ponies, the tongue broke about the middle, the end dropping down and turning under the carriage breaking it again, and throwing all of the inmates out, when the team came down town on the run. They were turned up Day's avenue, east on the alley at Spencer & Barnes' finishing room, and stopped straddle of a shade tree on Portage street. In being thrown out, Mr. Weaver escaped without injury, but Mrs. Weaver had her arm and shoulder so badly bruised that she could not use either. Both children were thrown into the ditch by the road side, the baby going into a foot or more of water and mud in such a manner that it would have drowned had Mr. Weaver not taken it out at once. Otherwise no serious damage was done.

DIED.—Buchanan lost one of her most worthy citizens in the death of Mr. Bradley M. Pennell, which occurred Friday morning.

Bradley M. Pennell, son of Aaron and Sallie Pennell, was born in Cayuga county, New York, March 27, 1817. July 16, 1840 he was married to Amanda S. Royce, with whom he lived about eight years. To them was born one son, Evi Door, who died in Sept., 1850, aged six years. He was married to Caroline M. Smith, May 8, 1850, who died Aug. 30, 1874. Of their three children, Rath, Alice and Day, Alice alone survives him. Nov. 4, 1875, he was married to Elizabeth Calvin, who now mourns his loss.

In 1846 he united with the church of the United Brethern in Christ, at Lake, Berrien county, Mich. He lived a consistent Christian life, and was devoted to the church he loved so well. In 1844 he moved to Berrien county, Mich., in which county he lived until his death, at fifteen minutes to four. on the morning of June 22, 1888, aged 71 years and 85 days.

The funeral services were held from his late residence, Sunday forenoon, under direction of Rev. J. F. Bartmess, and were largely attended by the citizens of Buchanan and vicinity.

GALIEN ITEMS. Mrs. Proper returned home last Wednesday from the northern part of the peninsula, where she has been visiting relatives for several weeks.

Mrs. J. Warren Wright returned to her home, in Battle Creek, on Thursday, accompanied by Miss Blakeslee, her sister, who intends remaining in Bentley & Co's circus was in town

the 21st. A good business is being done in the wool trade, though prices are less than last year, and we believe will continue to decline in price, especially so if the free trade policy prevails.

On Tuesday evening, Miss Wilson returned from Chicago with a new stock of millinery in the latest styles, and will be pleased to show them to her friends. Don't forget to call. Our merchants report that business

is steadily increasing, and sales are much better now than last year at the same time. Mr. Albert Mann and wife came

home last week, after an absence of about four weeks. During the picnic, on Saturday, for some of the Sabbath school pupils, while engaged in their amusements, one of their number. Dora Shook, fell and sustained a severe bruise in the region of the forehead, causing for a time the suspension of her reasoning faculties. She has fully recovered. Our friend, Mr. John Reese, who has been engaged as head sawyer for Stude-

baker Bros. in their mill, at Paoli, Ind., is again to be seen on our streets. Mr. Jay Jones closed his school in Weesaw, on Friday last, having completed his term of engagement, and we are pleased to hear of success attending his efforts, this being his first peda-

We were well entertained by Mr. E. A. Blakeslee on his return from the Chicago Conventiom in listening to his narration on the authenticity of the proceedings, and many other incidents noteworthy. He is well impressed with the feeling of unanimity that is now predominant among the Republican party, and thinks the enthusiasm manifested predicts a decid-

ed victory. Mr. E. L. Hamilton, of Niles, addressed the citizens of Galien and vicinity on the political issues of the day, in the town hall, Tuesday evening, setting forth some facts hard for Democrats to digest.

TELEGRAMS from other parts of the state indicate that liquor dealers will keep open on July 4th in order to test the law regarding holidays. This kind of monkeying will result in the estab-lishment of 362 holidays in a year. Niles Democrat.

Berrien Springs Era. Miss Lillie Howe is at Valparaiso, Ind., attending school . . . . W. W. Grave has taken up his headquarters at St Joseph for a time....Judge O'Hara is on the program for the 4th of July

oration at St. Joseph.

Three Oaks Sun. A few days since Victor Wahl, while working in the field about two miles west of Three Oaks, plowed up a piece of gold coin, minted in South America. Postmaster Bommersheim sent it to his brother Will, in Philadelphia and received in return for the gold value of the coin \$15.10.

Coloma Courier.

Nearly thirteen hundred crates are contribution to this week's fragrant blood-red stream of strawber ries flowing into Chicago's mighty that would have been repeated here | maw, and we have only just begun picking the crop, as yet.... The aver-Sheriff not done his duty promptly, but in Berrien county is \$17; in Cass county it is \$16.91; in Van Buren county, \$16.36. Without board, Berrien pays \$24.82; Cass pays \$22.65; and Van Buren pays \$23.80. A fraction over 26 cents per day is not on its face a fabulous rate for rations.... Somebody said the thermometer indicated 104

HENRY RICKETT, about twenty-two years of age, the youngest son of Fred Rickett, a farmer adjoining this village, was accidentally killed Thursday, when attempting to jump a passing train not far from Lake Station. He was at work for the Michigan Central company. When he fell the wheels passed over him, mangling his body and killing him almost instantly. The R. R. Co. sent the body to Three Oaks by the express train Friday; it was taken to the home of the grief stricken parents; the funeral was held in the afternoon of the same day. Henry was born here and we learn this was the first time he had gone from home to work. He was an honest, industrious young man. There is much sympathy in the community for the family who were so suddenly called to the funeral of a loved member.-Three

St. Joseph Republican.

ripening strawberries rapidly. The

largest shipment thus far and probably

The excessively hot, dry weather is

for the season was Monday night, about 8,000 cases. Wednesday night about 6,000 were shipped. The crop this year will be only about half what it was last year, owing in a great measure to a largely decreased acreage. Prices, however, have been good, which will, in a great measure, compensate for the decrease in quantity...The St. Joseph Republican club has ordered a new flag which will be flung to the breeze for "protection" and the successful nominees as soon as their names are announced $\ldots$  A distressing accident occurred this morning about twenty minutes past eight, at the bas-ket factory of A. W. Wells & Co., by which Chas. Ott, a young man about 22 years old lost his life. The fatal accident was caused by the bursting of the large cast iron disc of a machine for shaping the buttons of Climax baskets. The machine was running 1,400 revolutions per minute when it burst, and a fragment, weighing perhaps 30 pounds struck Mr. Ott, tearing away one side of his face, shoulder and breast, killing him instantly. Fortunately no one else happened to be in line of the flying missiles, and none of the other employes were hurt, though there were several very narrow escapes. One large piece of the casting went nearly the whole length of the mill, another went through the floor, while still another went through the floor above, cutting a 2x8 joist in two almost as straight as though sawed off. The machine had but recently been placed in the mill and had been operated by several of the hands about the factory, Mr. Wells himself having run it the greater part of Wednesday afternoon. Our readers will remember that Mr. Ott lost his wife several months ago under peculiarly sad circumstances, they having been married less than a week at the time of her

The following conversation, which actually occurred a few days since between a traveling man and a prominent granger of this place, illustrates the folly of Cleveland's free wool policy. The traveling man, who was a free trader, wanted to sell the article he was handling to the granger and the granger wanted to purchase it, but plead hard times and inability to spare the necessary amount of funds. The free trader remarked that something should be done to give the people cheaper goods: "Why," said he, "this overcoat that I have on cost me twenty-five dollars; the duty should be removed from wool, so that clothing could be bought for a more reasonable figure: you farmers have been getting rich on wool." "Yes," said the granger "that is a fine coat, much better than I can afford to wear; by the way, how much wool do you think it took to make it?" "Oh, about five pounds I should think," responded the gentleman. "You are about right," said Mr. Woodman—we didn't intend to mention his name, but it is written and we will let it stand-"you have evidently been reading up somewhat; and the tariff at ten cents would amount to just half a dollar; the twenty-four dollars and a half represents labor and profit, the wool grower doing a large share of the labor and receiving but very small portion of the profit and yet, for the purpose of getting a cheap er coat, you would knock off that paltry fifty cents' worth of protection to the wool grower!". The free trader didn't have any reply ready; he is probably wondering if he didn't strike a snag.—Paw Paw Northerner.

## State Items.

Typhoid fever in the state prison. Detroit is trying to gather in the whole state for a celebration. Detroit proposes to destroy \$15,000

worth of fire works in honor of the American eagle, July 4.

The weather bureau reports the weather the hottest last week in Michigan than before in thirteen years. George Munroe sheared his dog the other day and showed two or three St. Johns wool buyers samples of the hair. They all pronounced it a fine sample of Cots wool and bid 24 and 25 cents for it.—Clinton Republican.

Somebody has been blowing up the fish in Teal lake, near Ishpeming, with dynamite, until the banks are lined with their dead bodies. Where is the game warden this time?

A remarkable couple from a neighboring town made a call on Adrian friends yesterday. They have been married over sixty years, celebrating their sixtieth anniversary of their wedding on April 27 last. Both are in full possession of all their faculties, and have never been separated for more than two days.—Adrian Times.

### Locals.

HATS! HATS! MRS. BINNS will sell Hats for the next ten days below cost.

I have the agency for the Imperial Straw Stacker and Victor Clover Huller. Address me at Buchanan, or call on me at my place, in Niles township, L. H. WEAVER.

B. CHAMBERLAIN has a fine young new milch Holstein Cow for sale. Call and see my stock of Boots and J. K. WOODS. Shoes before buying.

Call and see the fancy Water Sets at J. BLAKE'S, 7 While there is a general complaint

of dull times, the low prices made by

W. L. HOGUE &. Co. brings them a

good trade. Ladies, you will save money by calling at Mrs. Binns' Millinery Par-lors during the next ten days. I have the boss Ladies Kid Shoe for

J. K. WOODS.

Don't fail to get Prices and see the nice variety of Goods at W. L. HOGUE'S before you buy. The people no longer find it neces sary to go to other towns to buy Boots and Shoes. They find all they want in

quality, style and prices at the store of

W.L. HOGUE & CO. The great slaughter has commenced Stamping done at on millinery goods, at 10 MRS. DEBUNKER'S

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

> 43 MAIN STREET, -NILES, MICH.

Oil Stoves for \$1.00 at · 2

buy Lawns.

HIGH & DUNCAN'S is the place to

A lot of New Goods just received at

My Corset trade is very large. We

Baskets, Cutlery, Jewelry and Gents'

Furnishing goods at MORRIS'.7

Come and see what you can buy for

3 Papers of Tacks for 5 cents at

A set of dishes, 56 peices, worth \$9 or \$5 at BLAKE'S.

3 dozen Clothes Pins for 5 cents at.

For rent or sale cheap, two second-

Hats colored and made over in any tyle. MRS. BINNS.

A big lot of New Goods just recieved t MORRIS' FAIR.

Do not fail to see our elegant line of

If you want to Save Money buy your

W. O. HAMILTON will sell good

If you want a Hanging Lamp below

Just received new Goods. The

ovliest patterns in Silver Ware. Come

Try the Featherbone Corset, only

The best 25 cent tea in town at

Plenty of Seesuckers now, at 6

Anything you want in Luster Band

or White Queen's Ware always on

HATS! HATS! HATS!

Hats, dress Hats, all kinds of Hats,

just at any price, trimming free.

NO STALE NEWS.

8:30 A. M. Almost as soon as you

We get Chicago morning papers at

Always at the front with First Class

Look at the Prize Baking Powder in

J. MILEY. Undertaker and Funeral

director, located foot of Day's avenue

and Front street. Residence corner

Chicago and Clark streets. Hearse

Gauze Underwear for Ladies and

Go to J. MILEY and have your

oictures framed. He has a fine lot of

For Best Prices and a Square Deal in

DRESS-MAKING.

Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do

dress-making in the latest styles and

give good work. Call at her home on

Too warm to tell what we have.

and cheap come and see us, we have

Try the Milk Shake at MORRIS' FAIR.

We have all that we can do in our

Millinery department. The styles and

prices is what makes it boom, at 7

Moulding and many New Styles.

Groceries and Dishes call on

Day's Avenue, near the depot.

Come in and see us.

Salt by the Barrel.

get a Chromo, at

Groceries at bottom prices.

Stamping done reasonably, at

would read them in Chicago.

Braze's window

Gents very Cheap at

furnished.

School Hats, misses Hats, every day

Lemo, Lemo, Lemo, at

LADIES.

shoes before buying.

cost, call at

found at

hand at

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

MORRIS' FAIR.

MORRIS' FAIR!

WEAVER & CO.

MORRIS' FAIR.

J. BLAKE'S.

J. HARVEY ROE.

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

lone reasonably, at LOUISE DEBUNKER.

P. O. NEWS DEPOT.

E. MORGAN & CO.

eap at 6 CHARLIE HIGH'S.

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BISHOP & KEND

CHARLIE HIGH'S!

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

HIGH & DUNCAN.

HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

J. BLAKE'S!

BISHOP & KENT.

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

week, to be sold cheaper than ever.

week. Ladies, call and see me.

Gilt Paper 12½ cents at

door east of the Bank.

Seed Buckwheat.

trade.

J. G. HOLMES.

always have what you want.

best located Lots in town.

for \$5 at

MORRIS' FAIR.

MORRIS' FAIR.

GRAHAM.

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME AND SEE US.

W. H. KEELER,

ways have what you want.

CHARLIE HIGH.

Lanterns, Oil Cans, Whips, Fancy

a nickel or a dime on our 5 and 10 cent Books, Stationery and Wall Paper. MORRIS' FAIR./d FOR SALE, some of the nicest and Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes,

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED.

Fine Soaps, Sponges, Etc.

39 Front Street.

Buchanan, Mich.

## FARMERS,

YUY YOUR

## Milk and as cheap as anybody For Stylish Millinery go to Mrs. J. BINDING TWINE P. Binns, over High & Duncan's storeA

= AND =

Hay Fork Rigs

## E. MORGAN & CO. 2 POH:

≡OF≡

## SOME NEW PERFUMES,

Peerless Dyes and other Dyes, Paris Green, Slug Shot London Purple,

> White Hellebore, PERSIAN INSECT POWDER.

Dodd's Drug and Book Store.

All in good supply at

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

## CHARLIE HIGH. Ladies, when you want a nice parasol BOOKS, STATIONERY

FANCY GOODS, Cheapest Hosiery Stock in city at 11 School Supples, Artists Materials, Pure Drugs and Standard Medicines,

RUNNER'S CORNER DRUG STORE.



WOOD & HOFFMAN BUCHANAN, MICH.

### GETTYSBURG.

The Closely Contested Fight of July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

GEN. LEE'S LAST INVASION.

Imminent Danger of the Wealthy Cities

Rapid March Northward of the Army of the Potomac-Seizure of Gettysburg Heights and the Death of Gen. Reypolds-Defense of Round Top, Cemetery Hill, Culp's Hill and Cemetery Ridge. How Pickett's Charge Was Repulsed and Stuart's Cavalry Baffled.

THE FIRST DAY.

It is generally admitted by participants on both sides that Gettysburg was a field of accidents and mistakes. The reader of history, who shall follow in detail the varying fortunes of that battle, will find a story, wherein accident follows accident, and mistake is succeeded by mistake, each chapter being filled with remarkable happenings. To begin with it was an accident, or something like it, that caused the Confederate leader of the bold invasion north of the Potomac in the summer of 1863 to be kept in ignorance of the move



GEN. REVNOLDS' STATUE, PHILADELPHIA. ments of the Union army, that was in the field to watch and oppose him. Until it was too late, Lee rushed headlong northward on Pennsylvania soil, wholly unaware that his antagonist was moving vigorously in the same direction to intercept his columns. Blinded by want of knowledge in this respect, he marched his widely scattered corps into northern territory a dangerous distance. Here, on hostile soil, believing himself safe from pursuit, he divided his troops into three bodies, and allowed them to become removed from each other by more than a day's march. When Lee was abandoning central Virginia to move north, the Union forces lay on the Rappahannock line, facing southward, and threatening to push on to Richmond and as the Confederates sped their way to-ward Philadelphia and Harrisburg, they hoped that Hooker would remain there, Lee's skillful lieutenants keeping up the appearance of having a southern force in that vi-cinity in order to delude the Union com-

mander as to the real situation. But accident enabled Hooker to foil Lee in his calculations. By means of lucky captures of dispatches and incidental cavalry skirmishes Hooker gained accurate knowledge that the main part of the Confederate army had not only vanished from his front, but had left Virginia, and was actually approaching the very gates of great northern cities. On receipt of this unexpected but timely intelligence the whole Army of the Potomac turned northward in pursuit, just as the invader was prepared to seize his first prize, Harrisburg; and, had it not been for the

knowledge thus accidentally obtained, Lee

would have been enabled to strike a heavy

blow before anything could have reached him

in the way of an opposing force.

It was through accident also that the Confederate leader found himself in this emergency, without any swift moving cavalry to bring reports of Hooker's threatening operations in his rear to his headquarters, and when the situation became suddenly revealed to him through a chance scout, there was no flying column at his command to fall upon the advance of the different Union corps, as they marched toward him by several distinct routes. For a leader like Lee this was an

unusual circumstance.

A few squadrons of troopers, with their horse batteries drawn up on each road, might have harassed the Union infantry and obstructed their progress considerably. But the Army of the Potomac (transferred to the leadership of Meade, as it entered Pennsylvania June 28) moved on freely and confidently into territory practically under the control of Lee's hostile bands. Meade did not encounter so much as a cavalry picket, and this accident of having no Confederate cavalry in the way explains how it happened that when Lee, who had had so many days the lead of his opponent, had gotten his scattered corps into conjunction to meet the foe he saw springing so lightly across his track—the foe he had so carefully arranged to mislead and retard, this for

was actually in his presence, in line, ready Of the actual battle field events at Gettysburg there are a series of strange things to relate. During these three days, of the warmest portion of the year, the unusual heat was very much mitigated by light breezes, the sun being frequently veiled by the clouds; yet not a drop of rain fell till the afternoon of the 4th. Seventy-six degs. marked the extreme heat the first day, 81 degs. the 2d, 87 degs. the 3d. The average for the three entire days was 77 degs. Had the rain, which fell from the 4th to the 6th, come on the 2d, the roads would have been impassable, the forced marches of the Union soldiers could not have been made, and the slopes of the ridges on the field would have been so slippery as to make the scaling of them difficult, if not impossible. Had it not rained on the night of the 17th of June, 1815, the future of Europe would have been changed. A few hours of water, more or less, prostrated Napoleon at Waterloo; a storm on the 1st or 2d of July, 1863, might have Again the commanding general of the Union advance, Reynolds, who had selected the field and made the plans to fight the opening battle, fell mortally wounded in the first hour of conflict, and of the four generals-Howard, Hancock, Sickles and Slocum—who next made their appearance on the scene, it so happened that the last one to arrive was superior in authority to the ones precedthat the proper Union commander, Meade, reached the front more than twelve hours too late. Gen. Reynolds was killed on the morn-

ing, and by virtue of his rank assumed com-mand. So there was no permanent director of affairs until after a desperate battle had been lost, an army crushed and good ground abandoned. A greater misfortune still, of more vital consequence than all, was the fact ing of July 1, and Gen. Meade did not reach the lines of Reynolds' defeated troops until after midnight. On the other hand, it proved a circumstance favorable to the Union cause that a chain of natural fortifications existed at Gettysburg, consisting of a high ridge, terminating at either end in rock bound crests, well sheltered by woods. This ridge guarded two roads leading from the south, the Baltimore pike and the Washington road, while it commanded another Washington road, all three roads being routes of march for the Union army northward. This strong position was secured, the different corps commanders marching in in obedience to orders, but by a very narrow margin To offset this Union advantage the Confederates found a curtain of woods around every important position occupied by themselves separated from Meade's line by about one half to three-quarters of a mile, which completely concealed all their movements from view, affording them an opportunity of massing their columns for attack unobserved by the Union forces on the crests and hills. When Reynolds, with the First corps of Meade's army, led the way to Gettysburg, he did not halt to secure actual possession of these natural fortifications on Cemetery Ridge, that lay close by his line of march but pushed on to seize the passes through the thin strips of surrounding forest, in order to prevent Lee from getting a lodgment in them and on the high knolls which they sheltered. His intention was to risk his own corps, the First, together with Howard Eleventh, close at hand, in a desperate elect to hold the Confederates beyond cannon range of the high ridge whereon the main body of the Union army would soon be ex-posed while forming the infantry and placing artillery in line for battle. The first day's conflict at Gettysburg was really a struggle for the possession of one of these pass that across Willoughby run and the ridge

east of it on the Chambersburg road, two miles west by northwest of Cemetery Hill,

the crowning point of Cemetery Ridge.

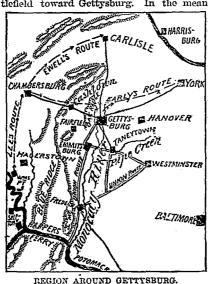
The Union advance, consisting of Bulford's

cavalry, had seized this pass on the night of June 30 and had planted cannon there to de-fend it against the Confederates, whom the scouts announced to be approaching in force from Chambersburg under A. P. Hill. Lee, with the corps of Longstreet and Hill, was west of the Blue Ridge at Chambersburg, twenty-eight miles from Gettysburg, when the startling news reached him that the Army of the Potomac was in Pennsylvania. At this time Ewell's corps (Confederates) was at Carlisle and York, thirty miles east and north of Gettysburg, and Lee's orders to concentrate the three corps—Longstreet's, Hill's and Ewell's-brought the two, Lougstreet and Hill, east of the mountain and recalled Ewell from his threatening position in front of Harrisburg. Hill led the advance of the column coming from the mountain over the Chambersburg road, and fell in with Buford, when he attempted to cross Willoughby run on the morning of the 1st. Two roads cross this run about sixty rods apart, and between the Chambersburg pike and the Fairfield road to Hagerstown the forest is heavy, making it a good place for a surprise. Reynolds came to the front early, relieving Buford and sending him northward to meet and hold Ewell at bay on the Carlisle road, while Doubleday's di-

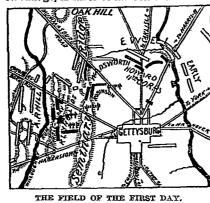


LEE'S MARCH FROM THE RAPPAHANNOCK TO

vision, First corps, was directed to hold the Fairfield road, and to protect the flank of the force fighting between that and the Champersburg road; also to prevent the enemy from getting between the First corps and the supporting column of the Eleventh corps, coming up from the south on the Emmets-burg road, through the town. Screened by the trees, the Confederates crossed Willoughby run midway between the Cham-bersburg and Fairfield roads. The leading brigade, Archer's, was captured; at a high price, however, for here Reynolds was killed by a sharpshooter, while directing a counter charge on Archer. For several hours this spot was the scene of conflict between the Confederate divisions of Heth and Pender, and those of Doubleday and Wadsworth, of the First corps. The command of the First corps devolved upon Gen. Abner Doubleday on the death of Reynolds. Doubleday decided to continue the fight and hold the ground, until he was driven back, or until ne should be recalled by superior orders. The remaining division of the First corps Robinson's, he put to constructing breast works on high ground in the rear of the bat-tlefield toward Gettysburg. In the mean-



The Confederate route is indicated by the broken time Howard reached the town with his Eleventh corps, while north of Gettysburg and on the right rear of the First corps line on Willoughby run, Ewell's advance was skirmishing with Buford's cavalry. In order to prevent this First corps line from being completely turned by Ewell, Howard advanced and deployed on both sides of the Carlisle road, but he did not get so far as to Carlisle road, but he did not get so far as to form a straight line; in fact his line presented a convex surface to the enemy, while the latter overlapped the flanks of the Eleventh corps. Ewell then placed Early's division across the right of Howard's line and at right angles to it. His own extreme right rested on the Mummasburg road, about 100 yards north of the right of the First corps, where the road crosses Oak Ridge, the very ridge that the First corps was defending againt Hill. Planting a battery on Oak Hill, the highest point of the ridge, he had the opportunity of sweeping the First corps line with its fire, and this quickly decided Gettysburg's first day's battle, the battle of Oak Ridge, in favor of the Confederates.



THE FIELD OF THE FIRST DAY, [The attack on Reynolds' First corps on Oak Ridge.]

Ridge.]

Between the right of the Eleventh corps, on Oak Ridge, and the left of the Eleventh corps, on Carlisle road, was a gap of a quarter of a mile, and here had been stationed a battery commanding the positions both of the First and Eleventh corps. At the same time Early advanced on the right of the Eleventh corps and doubled it up; then, as each Union division or brigade broke, it retreated to the town. The battle rolled on along Ewell's line toward Doubleday, and he drew Robinson's reserve division from the rear of the position on Willoughby run and sent it north of the Chambersburg pike, to cover the gap in the on Willoughby run and sent it north of the Chambersburg pike, to cover the gap in the angle between the First and Eleventh corps. Here, too, a desperate fight ensued, for the battery on Oak Hill commanded all that portion of the field which the First corps was attempting to hold, while the Confederate infantry, under cover of its fire, advanced boldly across Willoughby run, seized knoll-after knoll of the ridges along the Chambersburg pike, and, when the Eleventh corps failed to keep up the battle on the north, Wadsworth's troops had to face in both directions in order to beat back the onrushing columns of Ewell from the north and Hill from the west. Many of Ewell's troops followed the retreating Eleventh corps into the town, to the very base of Cemetery Ridge, lowed the retreating Eleventh corps into the town, to the very base of Cemetery Ridge, where they were seeking shelter, thus getting into the rear of Doubleday's command. Then Doubleday fell back to Seminary Ridge, the last ridge of the series, and one by one his regiments withdrew to Cemetery Ridge, fighting in many instances for their right of way through the streets.

igh the streets. The first day's battle was ended; the approaches to the north and west all lay open to the Confederates, and the last outlying knoll, with every piece of woods, the town, with its brick and stone buildings and the terraced walls of its streets, all places of advantage in battle, were in Lee's possession.

The battle of the second day was due more to accident than was that of the first, just described. Reynolds had been instructed to chat the head of the Union army, and gage the Confederates known to be concentrating in the vicinity of Gettysburg; but Meade was not marching with the intention of going so far north as Gettysburg. There is a line of defensible ridges running east and west on Pipe creek, thirteen miles south of this town. These ridges protect all those roads to Baltimore and Washington that meet at Gettysburg, and the seven Union corps had been held in readiness to form a line and fight on Pipe creek, in case the Confederates should attempt to march south with view of attacking either Baltimore or the capital. But the sudden death of Reynolds, at the hands of a Confederate arpshooter, led Meade to send Gen. Hancock to Gettysburg to assume command, and the news of Reynolds' death and his battle at Willoughby run reaching Sickles, the latter was induced, though fifteen miles distant, to move his Third corps northward to Gettysburg by nightfall of the first. In the same way Gen. Slocum, whose Twelfth corps was

at Hanover, five miles east by south of

Gettysburg, was drawn to the battlefield, so when the First and Eleventh corps fell back to the heights of Cemetery Ridge, they were soon in communication with Slocum's Twelfth, Hancock's Second and Sickles' Third corps, all of whom were either already on the ground, or arriving by different roads. Thus five Union corps were at hand, prepared for any battle that might be offered by the enemy. Hancock had reached Gettysburg at 4 p. m. on the first day, just as the conflicts of the First

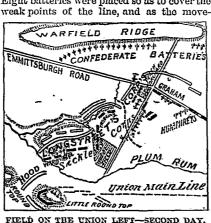
and Eleventh corps had ended, and when these troops were falling back on to Ceme-tery Hill, the northern extremity of the ridge. The presence of Hancock infused courage and confidence, and, although inferior in rank to Howard, who was in command, Hancock, by Meade's special order, took control. Posting the troops of the two corps by brigades and regiments on the crest of the ridge in full view of the enemy, he, by this show of strength, prevented the Confed-erates from making their customary. Sun-down attack," and as the troops of the Third and Twelfth corps arrived they were added to the line. The more the ground was re-connoitred by Hancock and his colleagues the better it appeared as a good position for defense if not for attack, and word was at once sent to Meade, at his headquarters at Taneytown, to hurry forward the troops in order to make the expected fight at Gettysburg. In the meantime some difficulty had arisen at the ridge, as Howard had demurred to being superseded by Hancock, and on Sickles' arrival Howard proposed to settle the matter by yielding to Sickles, the latter being the superior loth of Hancock and himself. But Sickles declined to interfere with Meade's orders, only retaining discretion as to the placing of his own corps, which he did by putting them in line along the slones on the west of Cemetery Ridge, between that and the Emmitsburg road. Slocum out-ranked them all, and on his arrival from Hanover Hancock turned the command over to him, and, riding back to Meade at Taneytown, advocated the position at Gettysburg so strongly that Meade came on in person, reaching the ridge after midnight, and then giving his sanction to what had been done. The Fifth corps, under Sykes, was ordered to hurry forward, and a hasty summons was sent to Gen. Sedgwick, who, with his Sixth corps, was still at Manchester, thirty-five niles distant. Of the greater events of the battle, this rapid concentration of troops on the Gettysburg ridge was really accidental, and wholly apart from the original plan. It was brought about as a result of the battle of the 1st, just as the baying of one hound calls

up the pack.

The ridge, where the Union army found itself at the dawn of July 2, was a place well adapted for the display of war in all its grandeur. The form of the ridge resembles the letter J inverted f, Wolf Hill, Culp's Hill and Cemetery Hill forming the curve Cemetery-Ridge, the long stem, and Round Top and the Little Round Top, the lower extremity. Of these Cemetery Hill, with its bare, brow! summit, rises 150 feet above the plain, while the long line from this hill to the Round Tops, three miles distant, show a succession of ground swells, following a general direction, north and south, but no connected

The Twelfth corps and part of the First, under Stocuri, occupied Culp's and Wolf Hills with ground between. Howard with the Eleventh corps and part of the First held Cemetery Hill, while Hancock's Second corps, with Doubleday's division, joined on Howard's left, Hancock having charge of the whole line, including Sickles' Third corps. Sickles had received orders to extend the main line to Little Round Top, but dissatis-fied with the position assigned him, and see-ing that there were depressions in this ridge, where the ground was lower than it was along the Emmitsburg road, he preferred to station his corps on the road. With this object in view, he sent forward some batteries, troops and skirmishers, at the same time asking Meade to give his sanction to the formation of this new line, and requesting that the chief of artillery might be empowered to plant some cannon there for its defense. Before Meade had time to visit the ground, or to de-termine whether to order Sickles back, or to send more troops to enable him to sustain an attack, should one be made there, the decision vas made for him. The boom of a canno is heard and each hurries to his place. Five hundred vards due west from Little Round Top is the Devil's Den, a bold rocky hill, steep on its eastern face, lying on an angle made by Plum run, which here makes a bend toward the southwest, joining with a smaller stream from Seminary Ridge. The valley is strewn with enormous bowlders. while the slopes of the Round Tops are covcred with the same. A cross road connecting the Taneytown and Emmitsburg roads runs along the northern base of Devil's Den, the first 400 yards of which, beginning at Plum run, is bounded on the north by a wood, and on the south by the now famous Wheat Field. At the junction of this cross road and the Emmitsburg road, is the Peach Orchard, a hillock formed by the intersection of two ridges, the highest point on the Emmitsburg road, although com-manded about a quarter of a mile further west by the Warfield Ridge, where Longstreet placed some batteries which caused fearful havoc in the Union lines. The two great armies were now only a mile

apart. Ewell's corps on the Confederate left, held the town and the hills east of it; Hill's the center, with Longstreet on the right, and in accordance with Lee's orders. Ewell and Longstreet were to make a simultaneous attack, Ewell on the Union right, at Culp's and Cemetery Hills; Longtreet on the left, at the Peach Orchard. At the same time constant demonstrations were to be made against the Union center in order to keep the troops there, Hancock's corps, from being drawn off to the support of either Howard and Slocom on the right, or of Sickles and Sykes on the left. A fierce cannonade from Seminary Hill led the Union officers to suppose that the first onslaught would come from that quarter, but this proved not to be the case, for at 4 o'clock this cannonade suddenly ceased and the booming of Hood's batteries on the left showed that Lee's first objective point would be Devil's Den, where Ward's brigade of Birney's division lay on Sickles' left. Ward had taken position in the wood above Plum run, his right extending as far as the summit of the Wheat Field, thus occupying the open ground which covered the approach to Little Round Top. De Trobriand formed the connecting link, with Graham's division at the angle, the latter protected on his right by Humphreys on the Emmitsburg road. Eight batteries were placed so as to cover the



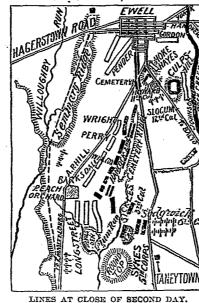
ments of Longstreet's men could no longer be concealed these opened fire upon the neighboring woods of Warfield, receiving a speedy answer. Wilcox, of Anderson's division (Confederate), and Graham (Union), both send out skirmisters, and the musketry fire grows hotter and fiercer, and, as Hood has advanced upon Ward, Birney's whole force soon becomes actively engaged. Ward fought bravely against Anderson's and Benning's brigades, but his line was long and weak, and being concealed by the nature of the ground, the enemy could concentrate at any point. With an eye to secure Round Top, Hood now thrust his right, Laws' division and part of Robertson's, be-tween Ward and that peak, and had Lee but known the real condition of things at this point of the ridge he might perhaps have oncentrated his whole force upon the Union of men, the Ninety-ninth Pennsylvania, bung in front of the hill. Gen. Warren, chief engineer on Meade's staff, had used the hill as a signal station, and arriving at this most opportune moment (for he found the men in the very act of rolling up their flags and preparing for a hasty departure), he soon divined Hood's object. At his request Sykes, who had just passed to the front with Barnes' di-vision to the help of Sickles, ordered Col. Vincent, with his brigade and Hazlitt's battery, to occupy the foot of Little Round Top. But the Confederate sharpshooters are already climbing up among the rocks on its western base. Ordering the signal flags to be kept flying in spite of the enemy's fire. Warren' now secures Weed's brigade of the Third corps, and in a few moments O'Rorke, with the One Hundred and Fortieth New York, is scaling the hill on the north just as Vincent reaches its southern extremity. With a yell the Confederates rush upon Vincent, while Hazlitt's battery, which has been virtually carried to the top, directs its fire upon the enemy. With clubbed muskets and crossed bayonets, a close and bloody hand to hand struggle en-

sues; the open spaces between the rocks

are filled with the bodies of the dying and the dead: O'Rorke is killed; Gen. Weed who followed O'Rorke, lies dying upon the ground, and the brave Hazlitt, while bending over to receive his last words, meets with a like fate. But the Round Tops remain in the possession of the Union forces. The main attack is now directed toward the orchard, where the salient, the key note to Sickles position, has already been broken in by the raking fire of the enemy's artillery. Kershaw leaps upon Graham from the south, Barksdale from the front, batteries are taken and retaken; Graham is wounded and captured; Sickles, with a shattered leg, is carried off the field. Wright, Perry and Wilcox dislodge Humphreys in the center, Barnes, of the Fifth corps, and Caldwell, of the Second, who have been sent with divisions to Birney's assistance on the Wheat Field, are driven back. Cross and Zook, of Caldwell's division, are killed and the Union troops, most of them in disorder, fall back on the wooded

of them in disorder, fall back on the wooded hillocks which line the left bank of Plum run. But Gens. Ayres and Crawford, Fifth corps, with Maj. McGilvery's reserve artillery and a part of Gen. Slocum's corps, drawn from Culp's Hill, are soon in position; and, outnumbering the Confederate troops massed at this point, are enabled to render futile any further attempt to seize the Union: vantage ground. With the darkness the conflict ceases, leaving thousands of both sides on the field, wounded, dying and dead.

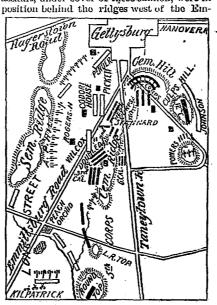
At the other end of the line a furious attack had been made for the possession of Cemetery and Culp's Hills. Just at sunset the defenders of Cemetery Hill saw the Confederate brigades of Hays and Hoke with the famous Louisiana Tigers, who had never yet failed in a charge, pressing forward over the stone walls into the very heart of the Union troops. The wildest confusion prevailed, till friend and foe could scarcely be distinguished from each other in the melee. distinguished from each other in the melee, the men at the Union guns defending them with spikes, rammers and even stones: Hancock's unerring vigilance had foreseen this attack, and he had sent Carroll's brigade to the rescue. With wild shouts of defiance they hurled back the Tigers, who finally retreated with the loss of 1200 men. At Culv's treated with the loss of 1,200 men. At Culp's



Hill, where Greene has been left alone with a brigade to defend the Union lines (the other brigades of the Twelfth corps having been detached by Slocum to re-enforce Sickles on the left), Johnson with Stonewall Jackson's veterans is batfling flercely for a foothold. He is driven back again and again, until, finding it impossible either to break down or disloder Greene, he mistage next the bill, and dislodge Greene, he pushes past the hill, and is almost within reach of the Baltimore pike and Meade's reserve artillery when night sets in and he is obliged to halt. And so the day closed—the Confederates baffled, but exultant on the left, partly victorious on the right—Meade far from confident as to the final result. Both commanders held councils of war, during the wight and found that of war during the night, and found that while neither side had gained much, both had sustained heavy losses.

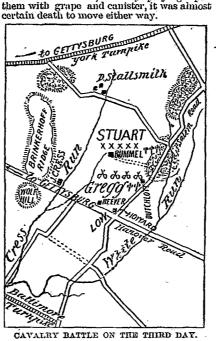
THE THIRD DAY,

The morning of the 3d of July found the two armies in the position in which they had been left by the conflicts of the day preceding. Lee's troops were in possession of the Devil's Den and its adjoining woods, and the ridges along the Emmitsburg road, Ewell still holding part of the breastworks on Culp's Hill, with an outlet to the Baltimore oike: and Cemetery Ridge, Cemetery Hill and the Round Tops remaining intact in the hands of the Unionists. With the hope that victory might yet be in store for the army of northern Virginia, Johnson's force at Culp's Hill had been considerably strengthened, but before his preparations to advance there had been completed, Slocum had organized an attack upon Johnson and opened a terrific fire, which elicited as furious an one in return. After seven hours of contest the Confederates were driven out of the intrenchments they had thrown up on Culp's Hill, and pushed back to the left bank of Rock Creek, leaving three stands of colors and 500 prisoners in Slocum's hands. Ruger's and Geary's divisions of the Twelfth corps, with Shaler's brigade of the Sixth corps, had borne the brunt of this attack, aided by the nrtillery on Powers' and McAllister's Hills, a little to the south of Culp's. In the meantime Kilpatrick, with Merritt's and Farnsworth's brigades of cavalry, has crossed Plum Run south of the Round Tops, and just as Johnson is retreating toward Rock Creek northrast of the ridge—11 a. m.—Kilpatrick is seen emerging into the open fields southwest, threatening the Confederate supply trains stored along the Emmetsburg road. Merritt deployed on the left, where he became engaged with Anderson's Georgia brigade; while Farnsworth, with his First Vermont regiment, charges upon the Fourth Alabama. and after leaping the stone fences that hedge his pathway, is killed in a gallant attempt to ride down the enemy's guns. His regiment was broken up and forced to retire in detachments. Kilpatrick soon afterward fell back, and though he had failed in his original purpose, and had lost some very valuable men, his movement had this important result—he weakened Longstreet's force, and prevented Lee from detaching any troops from this part of the field to aid in assaults elsewhere. The Confederate commander finally resolved to make Ziegler's Grove, near the western base of Cemetery Hill, the objective point of a final attack. With this in view, the ridge from which Humphreys and Graham had been dislodged the day before, extending from the Peach Orchard to the point commanding the Emmetsburg road, east of the Codori house, is armed with seventy-five pieces of artillery, while Hill has placed sixty-three more in position along the pro-longation of Seminary Ridge. The troops which were to participate in the desperate assault, under cover of these cannon, were in



LINES ON THE THIRD DAY. [Showing Pickett's charge and Kilpatrick's cav alry attack on the Confederate right flank ] mitsburg road. Pickett's division, Longstreet's corps, had arrived during the night from Chambersburg, and as his men had not been in either of the two days' battles, and were full of enthusiasm, the honor of leading in the attack devolved upon them. They now lay between the Warfield Ridge and the Codori house, with Wilcox's brigade of Hill's corps a little to the front of them on their right, and Heth's division, commanded by Pettigrow, also of A. P. Hill's corps, on the left; Lane and Scales' brigades of Pender's division formed a second line a little to the left of Pettigrew, the whole under Longstreet's direction. Since the counter at tack by Slocum at Culp's Hill had ceased at noon, every man on the field was awaiting with almost breathless anxiety the next signal gun, but for the space of two hours an ominous silence rested over the scene. Then two cannon shots from Eshleman's Washington (La.) artillery, located near the Rogers house, break the silence, and before the smoke has cleared away 138 guns had belched forth their thunder upon the Union lines. Fifteen minutes pass before an answer is made, after which nothing can be heard but the roar of the cannon and the whizzing of the projectiles through the air. Then another lull. Gen. Hunt, Meade's chief of artillery, has ordered the Union batteries to cease firing. Pickett, misled by this into the belief that the Union troops are getting short of that the Union troops are getting short of that the Union troops are getting short of ammunition, gave his brigades the signal for attack. With a fierce yell, that rolled across the 1,400 yards that he between the two-ridges, Garnett's, Armistead's and Kemper's brigades rose out of the short scrubby timber that had partially concealed them, and, leav-

ing Wilcox in the rear, rushed down the slope ing Wilcox in the rear, rushed down the slope and across the plain to the Codori house. Under the fire of Cowan's battery, First New York Independent, and Cushing's Battery A, Fourth U. S. artillery (one gun, the others had been silenced by cannonade), they formed new lines of battle in a hollow directly in front of Webb's brigade of the Second corps on Cemetery Ridge. Two regiments of Stannard's Vermont brigade of the First corps, stationed on the left of Webb, opened with an oblique fire upon the advancing column. Pickett's men, separated from Wilcox, who has borne further to the Union left, are exposed to the fire of Stannard. In the face of this Armistead urges his men forward, never posed to the fire of Stannard. In the face of this Armistead urges his men forward, never halting to return Stannard's fire. Soon the Virginians were met by a destructive fire from the divisions of Gibbon and Hays, which was promptly returned, and the fight at once became fierce and general. The struggle is waged at close quarters; the Confederates throw themselves like a solid body upon the Union lines, and such is the impetus given to the column that they plant a Confederate flag within the breastworks. A furious hand to hand conflict ensues; all regimental organization is lost on both sides, each man fighting by himself and for himself. Armistead with 150 men pierces the line in front of Webb and rushes forward to attack the batteries. The Union guns now remain silent for fear of killing their own men as well as Pickett's. Cushing and Armistead are killed. Gen, Garnott is shot from his horse within twenty-five paces of the stone horse within twenty-five paces of the stone wall, and Gen. Kemper is carried off the fold of eighteen field officers and four generals, Pickett and one lieutenant colonel alone re-At the other end of the line a furious mained unbarmed. The division is annihilated. Out of 4,800 that have followed Pickett scarcely 1,300 return, while twelve stands of its colors remain in the hands of the vicof its colors remain in the hands of the victors. On the right, Pickett's oblique movement at the Codori house had caused a wide gap between his line and Wilcox, and when the latter tried to reach Pickett at the angle te was met by such a fierce fire that he was compelled to retreat. Scattered among the bushes and rocks, unsupported either by infantry or artillery, with infantry on both flanks and in front, artillery playing upon them with grane and canister, it was almost



CAVALRY BATTLE ON THE THIRD DAY.

Pettigrew, too, had done his best to aid Pickett's division on the left, and there was but a space of a few bundred yards between the right of Archer's brigade and the left of Pickett, as they started. But they had further to go, and met with greater obstructions. Four of his brigades, however, reached the stone wall in front, but were driven back by a terrible fire from Hays' division, and they, too, were obliged to retreat, leaving 2,000 prisoners and fifteen stands of colors behind them.

Thus ended this brilliant but fated charge, and with it all the dazzling hopes that had led the army of the south into Pennsylvania.

Among the wounded in the Union ranks were Hancock, Warren, Gibbon, Hunt, Stannard, Webb and many others, the brigades of Webb, Hall and Harrow, of Gibbon's division, suffering terribly from the converging artillery fire of the Confederate batteries.

While these events were transpiring south

While these events were transpiring south While these events were transpiring south of Gettysburg, a brisk cavalry combat between Gen. Stuart, of the Confederate, and Gregg, of Pleasonton's corps, Union, was taking place east of Gettysburg, in the triangle formed by the York and Hanover roads, and the connecting line, the Low Dutch road, Gettysburg being at the apex. Lee had directed Stuart to get around to the Union right in order to strike Meade's columns in flank on the Baltimore road in case Pickett's charge should prove successful, and the charge should prove successful, and the Union army attempted to retreat toward Westminster. Leaving the York road east of Rock creek, Stuart reached Brinckerhoff Ridge, north of the Hanover road, and from its crest discovered Gregg posted further east along the slopes at the Reever house. To separate Gregg from the right of Meade's army, Stuart forms his men behind the sheltering crest and woods of Cress run, hoping, also, to reach the Baltimore pike usobserved. But Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee, who are at Rummel's farm, farther east, accidentally unmask this movement by allowing themselves to be seen, and though the Confederates have, at the outset, the advantage of position, along the slopes of the ridge and within the inclosures of the farm buildings, Gregg boldly attacks fifem. After a number of hot encounters, in which both commands were engaged at close quarters, fortune favoring first this side, then that, the combatants finally retired from the field, both claiming the victory. But the utter defeat of Stuart's plans to reach Longstreet was of itself a victory, and Stuart, instead of classing a flying enemy, was soon recalled by Lee to cover the retreat of a decimated army and long columns of wounded men. Like the fighting here was a hand to hand struggle, and many a saber gash testified to the bravery, both of assailant and defendant. The brigades of Chambliss, Fitz Hugh Lee, Jenkins and Hampton were under Stuart's leadership, while Pleasonton's cavalry, under Gregg, consisted of the brigades of McIntosh, J. Irwin Gregg and Guster. Lee evacuated the town of Gettysburg and the hills north of it on the 4th, and on the 5th retreated through the gaps of the Blue Ridge.

Forces engaged and losses at Gettysburg: Union, \$5,000 men, 300 cannen.

Confederate, 70,000 men, 250 cannon.

Union—Killed, 2,824; wounded, 13,709; missing and prisoners, 6,645. Total, 23,188.

Confederate—Killed, 2,655; wounded, 12,599; missing and prisoners, 6,645. Total, 23,188. But Hampton and Fitzhugh Lee, who are at Rummel's farm, farther east, accidentally

GEORGE L KILMER

The Baseless Fabric of Dreams. When a lady begins to dream dreams and see visions, look out for her, for there is no knowing what she will do. I know a young lady who is troubled with a husband and a year-old baby, with curly, golden hair. The other night she had a dream. She dreamt that she was dressing before the looking glass in the back parlor. Looking into the front parlor through the folding doors she beheld her husband in much too earnest conversation with two young ladies. One of the young ladies seemed greatly interested in what he was saying and their chairs gradually drew closer and closer together till it came to pass that the watcher on the other side of the folding doors observed her husband's arm stea round the waist of the young lady. This was more than the indignant wife could stand, and she crept quietly behind the preoccupied couple and aimed a slap at the girl which would probably have lifted her head from her shoulders. So powerful was it that it knocked the whole scene completely out. The dreamer awoke, and so did her husband, and likewise the baby. The gas was turned up and revealed a very surprised looking group. The baby was the most surprised of all. The slap intended for the dreamer's rival had alighted full on

Brooklyn Eagle. Russian Taste in Colors. While our steamer was lying at the landing at Kazan I noted a chocolate brown house with yellow window shutters and a green roof; a lavender house with a shining tin roof; a crimson house with an emerald roof; a sky blue house with a red roof; an orange house with an olive roof; a house painted a bright metallic green all over; a house diversified with dark blue, light blue, red green and chocolate brown; and, finally, a most extraordinary building which displayed the whole chromatic scale within the compass of three stories and an attic. What permanent effect, if any, is produced upon the optic nerves of the inhabitants by the habitual contemplation of their brilliantly colored and sharply contrasted dwellings I am unable to say; but I no longer wonder that "prekrasni," the Russian word for "beautiful," means literally "very red."-George Kennan in The Century.

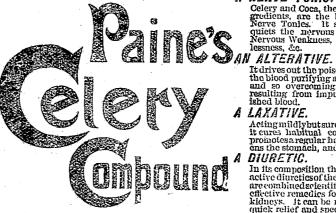
the curly, golden head of her son.-

A Swiss watch manufacturer has just invented a watch for the blind, on the dial of which the hours are indicated by twelve projecting pegs, one of which sinks every hour.

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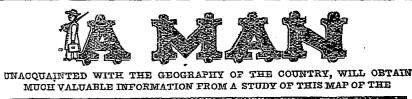
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