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

f. O.O. F.-Bachanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on such Tuesday evening.

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

P. OF H.—Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M. O. G. T.—Buchanan Lodge No 856 holds its regular meeting on each Monday evening.

A. O.U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday even-ing of ach month. A.R.-Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular T. meeting on the first and third Wednesday vening of each month. Visiting comrades al-

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm . Perrott Post V No. 81. Meetings held regularly, in Good Templar's Hall, first and third Saturday even-ngs of each month.

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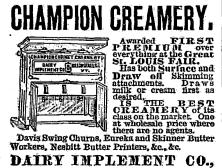
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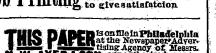


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BUCHANAN RECORD.

BUCHANAN. BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1888.



JACOB F. HAHN THE RELIABLE

VOLUME XXII.

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Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity strength and wholesomeness. More economica than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., 106 Wall St., N.Y. 19-15

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bild Wiff of Inum bill Lendtheteath, and headache, or produce constipation—all other from medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Billousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs. Headache and Neuralgin—for all these ailments. Iron is prescribed daily. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines it acts.

DNUYNI O INUM BILLENS, not cure in a minuto. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The oyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters in the ONLY iron medicine that is not injurious, Physicians and Druggists recommend it.

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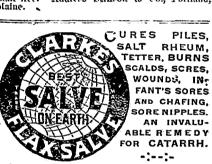
DEEDS of DARING By BLUE & CRAY The great collection of the most thrilling personal adventures on both sides during the freat Civil War. Intensely interesting accounts of exploits of scouts and spies, forlorn hopes, heroic bravery, imprisonments and hair-breadth escapes, romantic incidents, hand-to hand struggles, humorous and tragic events, perilous journeys, bold dashes, brilliant successes and magnanimous actions on each side the line. 80 chapters. PRO-FUSELY ILLUSTRATED to the life. No other book at all like it. AGENTS WANTED. Ontsells everything.

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RELIABLE DRUGGISTS SELL IT ON A POSITIVE GUARANTEE.

First publication July 12, 1888.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, in the Village Berrien Springs, on the second day of July, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. First publication July 12, 1888.

ight. Present, David E. Hinnan, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Edwin Morgan, In the matter of the estate of Edwin Morgan, deceased
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Alma C. Morgan, widow of deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to the petitioner, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the sixth day of August next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of soid deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is Further Ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks pervious to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN,
[L. S.] Judge of Probate.

Last Publication, August 2, 1888.



 Kalamazoo 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.
 3:20 A. M.

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

Benton Harbor, Mich.

11th Session Begins Sept. 8d, 1888. Ith Session Begins Sept. 8d, 1888.

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Why pay a Dollar for a bottle or Stomach Bitters, containing in the poor whisky than medicine, when the uniferdened will send you by mail one-t-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 circult 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 "Stelkelee'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 3ke, or two packages for 50c. U.S. stamps taken in payment. Each double package sent by mail contains a sample of Steketee's Necreal and Drops. Trial bottle of the Drops 12c.

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

EFASK your druggist for "Steketee's Pin Worm Destroyer," See by mail. Address GEO. G. STEKETEE. Crand Rapids, Mich. Mention this paper when you order.



RECEIVER'S NOTICE. OTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.— The Circuit Court for the County of Berrien in Chancery. In the matter of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad In the matter of the St. Joseph Valley Railroad Company, an insolvent corporation.

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

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



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

KERRECTED. thar on Injun Ray

Tew high fer busy farmer folks with chores ter But I paid no sorter attention ter all the talk She come in her reg'lar boardin' raound ter

An' it tuk me aback ter hear her kerrectin' hin in his talk. Jake aint no hand at grammer, though h haint his beat fer work; But I sez ter myself, "Look cout my gal, yer a

Jake bore it wonderful patient, an' said mournful way Ic p'sumed he was behindhand with the doin's at Injun Bay. remember once he was askin' fer some 'o my An' she said he should allus say "them air,"

evenin' long, l'ell he dassen't open his month fer fear o' talkin wrong. One day I was pickin' currants daown by the old quince tree

An' Mary Ann kerrectin'-"Air ye willin "yeou sh'd say,"-Our Jake put his foot daown in a plum decide "No wimmen folks is a goin' ter rearrangin' Hereafter I say craps, them is, calk'late,

ter what I say. from Injun Bay; asked ye free an final, "Be yer goin' to marry mo?"

SLUG ELEVEN.

Never been in a printing office, I suppose. What woman's portrait is that over that case, you ask? Why, that's Nan. She was Slug 11. Ob, no; Slug 11 wasn't her nickname. 'Twas her number. See, here is a slug eleven. Printers use their slug numbers to mark their matter; else how could they make up their string? A string? Oh, we paste all our dupes together, and that makes a string that shows what we have done. Here's my string for the day—regular rope ain't it? Want to know about Nan, eh? Well. she was the only female type-setter we had, and she was a hummer. She could talk longer and on occasions, louder, and truth compels me to say broader, than-well, than some girls. Pretty? Not exactly; just so so. Slender, lively, hair the color of canned

salmon, teeth pretty well justified, and liable to turn green if she got mad. Boys used to say that if Nan was going to paradise she'd be late getting there; but I never saw anything bad about her except, once in a while, her tongue. Mister, don't get it into your head because a girl sets type or works in a factory among a lot of men she can't be good.

thin-lipped fellow, with eyes like two holes burned in a blanket.

Well, Nan and Mr. Kokuk went to two or three dances and a circus or two—we used to get plenty of comps to such things then-and first we knew they were engaged. The very next day we went on a strike again, all except Nan and The Rat. He said his wife was dying and he had to earn what he could. It wasn't much, because he was a regular blacksmith. Nan's eye turned green as she said she wouldn't turn out because she didn't want to, "so there!" About a week after the strike began Mr. Kokuk and I were in a saloon opposite the block where The Rat folks roomed, and we saw Nan come in at the family entrance and buy a flask of whisky. We were in there celebrating the end of the strike. All went back the next day, and late in the evening when on-Mr. Kokuk, Nan and myself were left in the office, I heard him go over and tell Nan he must break off the engagement because she had gone back on the strikers, but more particularly for the reason that he would never marry a woman that bought whisky by the flask at a saloon. Mr. Kokuk was a kind of goody-goody fellow you see. Nan wheeled about on her stool, her eyes snapped till the lashes fairly cracked, and she said: "You're a little plaster-of-paris god, ain't you. Be careful you don't tip over, or you'll break in two. You ought to go as a missionary to the cannibals. wouldn't be good eating, but they ain't very particular." Mr. Kokuk put on his coat and went away, but after he had gone I went to lift a handful of type out of a form that stood near Nan's case and I saw that her eyes were sweating. Tears as big as raindrops fell down over her case. She kept on throwing in type. She tossed a's in the e box, and commas over among the periods, and caps down among the lower-case letters in a reckless manner. Every stickful of type she sat up next day was so lousy the foreman threatened to discharge her. What do I mean by lousy? Why, full of mistakes, to be sure. I knew the reason, and corrected some of her gal-leys to help her out. At the next meeting of our union some one said that it had been proposed to raise a fund to bury The Rat's two children

that had just died that day from scarlet fever. Both in the same day, mind you. He had buried his wife the week before. "He ought to be able to bury his own dead, he's been at work right along," said some one, and nearly all growled assent.

"Who started the movement to raise the fund?" asked I. "Nan," answered the fellow who had proposed the matter. "She's about the only friend the family had. Sat up nights to take care of Rat's wife, who was a mighty sweet little woman. Bought whisky for her when that was all that would keep the poor little wo-

You ought to have seen the expression of Mr. Kokuk's face when he heard this explanation as to why Nan went to the saloon to get a bottle of whisky. "And when Rat's wife died," continued the speaker "and his two the speaker, "and his two worked all day and sat up all night with them. I tell you, boys, printing with them. I tell you, boys, printing offices have their devils, but now and then angels drop down into them, One little fellow, however, followed

that as many of the boys as could hire | Old Colony Memorial.

subs should attend the funeral. Did we carry the motion? Well, rather.

Nan was the only woman mourner, and she looked handsome in a cheap dress of black she had got for the occasion. Next day she was back at her case, and at evening, while she was distributing type, Mr. Kokuk crept up to her case, looking like a whipped

spaniel, and said: "Nan, do you know what I think of you?" "No, and what's more I don't care," shapped Nan.
"Well, I think you are a saint upon

earth." "Do you know what I think of you?" said Nan, knocking half a handful of mater into pi; "I don't think any-

thing." Then how Mr. Kokuk did plead for forgiveness! Nan said not a word for a long time, but finally she turned about with a half sneer on her face and said: "I'll jeff you to see who pays for the tickets to the theatre tonight." Mr. Kokuk got stuck for the tickets, and I tell you he was tickled. They went; but they only saw part of the play. As they were walking along to the theatre they passed a parsonage. Isn't that the man that preached the funeral sermon for The Rat's children?" asked Mr. Kokuk.

"Yes," answered Nan. "Let's go in and see him," said Mr. Kokuk. In they went, and Nan, who is usually surprised at nothing, was much astonished when Mr. Kokuk asked the minister to marry them, but she consented, and they were married, and when the minister had reached the end of the performance and Mr. Kokuk took Nan in his arms and kissed her. what did she do but drop her head on his shoulder and cry! She said it was because she was so worn out with watching The Rat's folks but I guess those tears were tinctured with the

compound essence of joy. Say, do you see that kind of countryfied looking fellow with the slouch hat, standing over there by one of the forms talking to the foreman? That's Mr. Kokuk. He's now editor and proprietor of the Kokuk Banner. Gets all the country printing, and is making a barrel of money. He's here on a visit and telling the boys about Nan. Gave me her picture as she now looks. Gentle, refined-looking lady, ain't she? She's boss of the Sunday school in Kokuk, has two scholars from her own family to send to it, and when any of the printers go on the tramp she bus-tles into the Banner office and tosses mettle with the best of them. If there's a sick family in Kokuk or the contiguous territory that needs help, you bet Nan will be there.

Say, mister, I'm not well posted on religion, but when the saints take their places in line in heaven, I'll bet Nan will not be far from the head .-New York Evening Sun.

How She Found Him Out. "I say, old fellow," said Blakely, street. "I saw you and Edith pass each other yesterday without a sign of recognition. I thought you were engaged?"

a deep sigh; "but that's off." "How's that?" "Well, it's all owing to those infernal fashions some of the women wear now-hat, coat, vest, collar and shirtfront for all the world like those worn by the male sex. They'll make a rade

"I thought so, too," said Harry, with

on our pantaloons next." "I don't quite understand-explain." "Well, you see, I quietly entered Bob Greenbag's law office about dusk one evening last week, and saw Bob sitting behind a desk with his back behind me. I stealthily approached, giving him a vigorous and familiar slap on the shoulder and cried: 'I have come for you, old man! You must go with me down to Hatchley's. Lot of gay girls will be there—that pretty little blonde you were mashed on in the ballet at the Blank theatre —and I'm going for the plump variety singer—the one I had out to lunch the other night, when we all got a little uproarous, you know. Come, what l'ye say? Is it a go?' and I tilted his hat down over his eyes, and that set-

"How settled it? Did Bob give you away to his cousin Edith?" "Naw. It wasn't Bob at all. It was the charming Edith herself, dressed in a-tailor-made, masculinish suit: and the Arctic look she gave me as she swept out of the office without a word told me that my matrimonial hopes in that quarter were everlastingly blasted. Well, so long."—Drake's Magazine.

In Madrid. The Spaniard makes no distinction between Englishmen and North Amercan, but labels them indiscriminately as "Ingleses." "American" here means South American, and if you tell the natives you are an American they are apt to express surprise that you do not speak Spanish as finently as they do. What is particularly aggravating is to find a number of American inventions utilized in Spain and invariably placed to the credit of the "Ingleses." I was annoyed to find that street cars are supposed to be an English invention: but my indignation rose to fever heat when I entered a place marked "English Drinks" and found-a genuine American soda water fountain, ar article positively unknown in England. The word "Ingleses" meets the eye

at every corner in modern Madrid. There are for sale English hats, English cravats, English biscuits, English candles and matches, etc. One also comes across German goods occasionally-a lithographic establishment or a Wagner opera in the window of a music store by the side of "Carmen;" but the English predominates, even over the French, which has always hitherto made its influence felt in Madrid. In fact, the Spanish capital has never been a thoroughly Spanish city. Though known to history almost a thousand years, it remained a mere village until Charles V. made it his occasional residence, and Phillip II., in 1560, his capital; and even then it did not grow with special rapidity, for of its 500,000 inhabitants, 300,000 have been added in the last thirty years,—consequently a large part of the city has an essentially modern aspect, resembling other European cities. -Cor. N. Y. Post.

Going Into Particulars. 4 The Superintendent of Schools in a Plymouth county town, we will call

All the children except one wrote in effect that Mr. A. came into the school

Increase in Russian Home Industries. which are constantly being made in the Russian duties are having a serious influence in preventing imports into Russia, and German trade has suffered severely in consequence. The consul reporting on the trade of last year, also points out that business with Great Britain has also decreased. there being a noticeable falling off in fancy cloths, Manchester cotton velvet, jute, felt carpets, cocoanut mattings, Nottingham curtains, leather and cotton beltings, Birmingham goods, Sheffield cutlery and tools, agricultural machinery and implements, leather for bookbinders, earthenware, and glass. There is also a decrease in cotton yarns and twist, knittings, Irish linen, chemicals, and aniline dyes. The only articles which seem to have held their own are power looms and spinning machinery. The consul further states that in consequence of the diminished importation of foreign manufactured

and straw hats, small iron wares, tin hoods, buttons, ready-made clothes, knitted goods, musical instruments, toys and dolls, basket goods and carpets. Warsaw is, in consequence, rappldly becoming an industrial center. Scientific American.

men themselves.

Execution by Electricity. At last New York has decided that the gallows is to be banished in favor of a more humane and scientific method of executing criminals. It will be some months yet before the practical results of the use of electricity as a means of execution can be essayed, but of the enormous and deadly influence of a strong current there are constant proofs in the fatal results that have so often occurred in accidental contact with the electric light wires in the streets of our great cities. There are several other changes in the methods of treatment of the condemned which will be put in practice under the new law Under the new code the prisoner is to be sentenced to death without the assignment of any special date. The week only will be named in which the crime is to be expiated, but the day and hour is to be decided by the agent or warden of the prison in which the execution is to take place. The announcement of the day and hour will be made only to the persons permitted to be presant at the execution. No one can visit the condemned without an order from

Our Own Alaska-

has proved that it was an act of far-seeing statesmanship. The Alaska Commercial Company pays to the government \$300,000 a year for a monopoly of the seal fisheries of the Territory which is about 4 per cent, on the origi estimated at \$3,000,000, the fur trade at \$2,500,000, gold and bullion dust \$1,350-000, and lumber and ivory 100,000, making the commerce of the Territory for the past year as shown by the Gov ernor's annual report, \$6,950,000. climate is not so severe as is generally Atlantic. The Russian government support of the Greco-Russian Church and schools, while our own government, with such a surpluss in its treasury that it cannot devise ways to get rid of it only appropriates \$25,000 annualy for the support of public schools in the Territories—Mail and Express.

Unjustly Punished. The chances are, young people, that in these days of "home rule" by the children, you have suffered from having had too little parental discipline rather than from too great severity. Nevertheless, there are cases of mis placed severity, and even wise, kind parents may sometimes make an error. case of a parent who whipped his little daughter, attempting to in this break her whimsical terror of the dark

head of the stairs, saying: "Oh, papa, please come up and whip me! I'm so 'fraid of the dark!" This convinced the father that the

NUMBER 27.

illustrates: Old Aunt Sally Pratt, all her life a resident of a certain New England village, was one day sitting by her favorite window in an upper chamber of her house. The afternoon was warm, and Aunt Sally suddenly dropped asleep. The window was open, and, ten minutes later, the old lady fell forward and, to the horror of several persons who saw her, she fell out of the window to the ground below. When picked up she gathered herself together in an amazingly short time, glanced up at the window and said calmly:
"Well, well; I've often set at that winder an' wondered how it'd feel to

The fact that she had turned herself out of the window gave her no concern, although she narrowly escaped being killed.

A Negro Legend.

At the creating of Adam, runs a negro legend, Satan set about imitating the work, and making a man. But as everything that Satan touches becomes black, his man was naturally of that color. Seeing this, Satan undertook to wash him white in the river Jordan. but the water flowed back as soon as he approached it, and there was nothing left but a very little water in the bottom of the stream, which just covered the soles of a man's feet. Furious at discovering that his attempt was in vain. Satan struck the poor creature a terrible blow upon the nose which flattened it out forever. The unhappy man asked for mercy, where upon Satan, realizing his condition was not his own fault, and feeling a certain amount of pity for him, passed his hand in a sort of caress over the man's head, but the terrible heat of the hand served the purpose of a curling-iron, and "frizzed" the hair so that it remained woolly ever since.

Cunning Workmen. Several years ago a number of German workmen came to Connecticut by preconcerted arrangement, and obtained employment in the clock factories in New Haven, Ansonia, Water-bury, Thomaston and Winsted. They worked steadily for a long time, applied themselves diligently to mastering the science of clockmaking, and became proficient in the art of handling the fine tools necessary to the work. They also purchased the tools and several of the complicated machines, and returning to Germany, they began the manufacture of clocks for themselves. They set up a factory in the Black Forest region, and their business now amounts, according to letters recently received in New York city, to nearly 50,000 clocks a month. This German factory has proved a close competitor with the Connecticut concerns.

Candy in Persia.

I don't think you would like it very much. It is made of sifted rice flour. mixed with much sugar and some water untill a paste is formed. Then it is pressed and cut into all kinds of shapes, and bestrewed with pistaches. There is not much taste to it. A finer but more expensive kind of Persan candy is made of wheat flour, much sugar and butter, the ingredients mixed and prepared in such a manner as to be divided into innumerable little particles, each as thin as a hair and which can be bent like one. To pick up a handful of this stuff is like picking up down, it is so light and feels so soft.

Chinese Cash.

A large number are engaged in moulding, casting and finishing the "cash" used as coin all over China-Mexican dollars and Sycee silver being used in large transactions. The cash are made from an alloy of copper and zinc, nearly the same as the wellknown Muntz metal; and it takes about 1,000 of them to answer as change for a dollar, so minute and low do prices run in this country, of which I will only give one instance. The fare for crossing the ferry on the Philio was only two cash or one-fifth of a cent.

Our Best Native Woods.

According to Professor Surgent, the trongest wood in the United States is that of the nutmeg hickory of the Arkansas region, and the weakest the West Indian birch. The least elastic is the tamarack, the white or shellbark hickory standing far below it. The least elastic, and the lowest in specific gravity is the wood of the fiscus aurea. The highest specific gravity, upon which in general depends value as fuel, is attained by the bluewood of Texas.—New York Sun.

A Remarkable Meteor.

A dispatch from Appleton, Wis., says: "At 2:30 in the afternoon of July 2 a tremendous meteor was observed to pass across the southern sky from east to west. It rivaled the sun in brightness and left a long train of sparks in its wake. The meteor moved slowly and was evidently at a very great height. It was visible for half a minute, and finally faded away without noise."

Appearances Are Deceitful. My son, dont jump at conclusions when you see a man going to the bank with his head in the air and the ends of two twenty-dollar bills ostentatiously sticking out between the leaves of his bank book. He may not be going to deposit \$5,000 in twenties. He may

that is so close to a protest that the re-cording angel is listening to hear the notary swear. Fueilleton.

be going to take up a ninety-day note

The glory of Solomon—a prosperous cloding peesness. There is no change in the style of fishing this year, except that the jug has more body and not quite so much

The Louisiana Legislature contemplates passing a bill forbidding corporations holding real estate over ten vears. The lumber used in John Brown's

neck.

gallows is still preserved at Harper's Ferry, Va., and the owner wants \$1,-500 for it. If we build heavy ordnance we shall need no small surplus to experiment with it. It costs \$1,000 to fire a 16-

inch gun. An Irishman writes home to his friends over the briny that in this blessed land everybody is so honest a

PURE

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

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.

NEW YORK. CHUAGO.

Only he who lives a life of his own can help the lives of others.

A justice in Red Hook, N. Y., sentenced a girl to five years' confinement for the alleged theft of a canary bird worth about \$1.

for \$10,000 damages. Philadelphia hotel men calculate

they give away \$5,000 worth of stationery a year to letter-writing friends who do not pay the hotels a cent. New York laundresses complain

J. R. Bolch, a plantation overseer in Fairfield county, South Carolina, has died from hydrophobia caused by a cat

and the result is that he gets a quarter of a cent a pound more for the butter than others do. A man in Indiana has just buried his eighth wife. He says his ventures

and four worse." Russia would seem to be a bad country for prohibitionists and patent medicine men. The Muscovites who do not carry a koff to their graves, seem

If nicknames are to be tolerated in life why not in geography? If it is proper to call your friends Pete and Bob, why not call the famous Georgia pinery Tomville, and the capital of

to find their end in visky.

son? The last time you were here you consented to be sworn, and now Mr. Johnson-Well, yo' honah. de reason am dat I 'spects I ain't quite so

One, however, gives \$30,000 to Cornell University to endow a professorship of mechanic arts. The will does not betray the value of the estate, which has been estimated at \$10,000,000.

"It's a cold day when I get left," re-

"You mean, dear," corrected the when you find yourself at a disadvan-

wooden posts treated as follows, at a cost of two cents apiece, will last so long that the party adopting it will not live to see his posts decay. Take boiled linseed oil, and stir in pulverized

the first drawing which the Prince imperial made, surrounded with precious First Chicago Anarchist-"Py Gum! You hear dot? More inquisitions.

"You hear about those Waif Mission cruelties? "Nein."

now ?"

Somewhere down East a married pair were in the habit of airing their differences audibly. In these spats the wife, having the longer tonge, was usually the winner. The result was made known in one case to an enquiring neighbor (who asked where be

of the young lady at the seaside, as she surveyed her in amazement, "your bathing costume shocks me! Remember, you have not yet laid aside your

"That's all right, aunty," said Amanda, reassuringly, "you know I am quite dark skinned.'

realing along the street under the influence of liquor? Uncle Rastus-I would think, yo' Honah, dat yo' was habbin' a mounty fine time, an' wifout

would you think if you were to see me

brings us anguish as well as bliss." "So do I." "Did you ever experience that rest-

lessness, that anxiety, that positive pain, that— "Gertainly, love." "And what, think you, caused it all?"

"Chiggers."—Lincoln Journal. "Did Charles propose last night?" "Yes, the darling fellow?"

"Tell me all about it-do! He was

just as graceful, I suppose and dram-"Indeed he was nothing of the kind. It was almost farcical, he made such a ninny of himself. I could have laughed outright, only I was afraid he'd get

A watch dial now being made at the Waltham works has, it is said, instead

FULL WEIGHT

When Mary Ann Dollinger got the skule down was glad, for I like tor see a gal makin' her I heard some talk in the villake about her fiv-

visit with us a spell. My Jake an' her hed been cronies ever sence they could walk,

foolin with a Turk!"

Wal, Mary Ann kep at him stiddy, mornin an'

Vhen I heerd Jake's voice a sayin* "Be ye willin' ter marry me?"

an' I be. Ef folks don't like my, talk they needn't hark But I aint a-goin' ter take ng sass from folks

An' Mary Ann sez tremblin' yet anxious like, I be!"
-F. E. Pratt in Drake's Magazine.

To resume my yarn. One day there came along a handsome young fellow that we dubbed Mr. Kokuk, because he came from the town of Kokuk. Nan took a fancy to him. He and The Rat were about the only ones in the office that Nan did notice. We called him the The Rat because he went back on us once when we struck. We took him back out of pity, but no one loved him. Lank, cadaverous, pock-marked,

him Mr. A., one day visited a school taught by Miss B., and in the course of the morning said: "Now, children, I wish you to take notice what I do, and then write an account of it." Then he stepped to the blackboard nd wrote a sentence unon i

The British Consul-General, at Warsaw, Russia, states that the increases

goods, many small manufacturers in Warsaw have lately taken to producing articles which were formerly obtained from abroad, such as pins and needles, leather goods, umbrellas, cravats, silk ribbons, stays, etc., also silk, cotton, woolen, and kid gloves, felt

Why Mechanics are out of Employ-

ment. There are said to be many thousands of mechanics and other workmen in Chicago out of employment. This is not altogether due to local causes, says our contemporary, the American Artisan, for it is true that men are constantly flocking here from every quarter expecting to find employment, only to find the labor market already glutted. The daily papers tell us there is a surplus of labor in other cities also, and consequently large numbers of idle. Part of this is due to the rapid influx of people from other countries, who largely gravitate to the large cities. But in Chicago it is the fact that her own workingmen might be nearly all employed but for their own agitation and unwise demands. The strikes and the threatened strikes among the mechanics of the building trades at the beginning of the season had the effect of deterring many capitalists from making contracts for contemplated new building enterprises and other improvements, by an apprehension of delays and annoyances from labor disturbances. It is safe to say that the investment of millions of dollars, which at the beginning of the season were ready to be put into new business and residence structures in various parts of the city, was frightened into other channels on this account. All kinds of business dependent for a portion of their prosperity upon the

amont of building which is being done feel the effect of this, as do the work-

his counsel, physician, priest, and members of his family.

the court, except officers of the prison.

The purchase of Alaska from Russia for the sum of \$7,200,000 was at one time called "Seward's folly," but the lapse of a little more than two decades nal purchase money. The value of the salmon and cod fisheries per annum is supposed, owing, it is thought, that a warm current from the Indian ocean similar to the Gulf stream in the apporpriates \$50,000 annually to the

Well does the writer remember the

child's terror was more than a whim, and he deeply regretted his hasty punishment which he never repeated. The new mill of the Holyoke Envelope Company is nearly completed. The boilers have a capacity of 200 horse power. There are 64 envelope

when left alone at night. The poor little maid sobbed herself to sleep that. But the next evening, five minutes after she had been left alone with the, to her, fearful dark, her terror overcame her dread of punishment, and a pitiful little voice was heard at the

Satisfied. It takes a good deal to disturb the equanimity of a thoroughly well ordered mind, as the following incident

go a-tumbling out of it an' now I know. Well, well! Queer how things do turn out sometimes." Ed. Stokes pulled a New Yorker's

nose the other day, and although it was only a short pull he has been sued

that competition at Sing Sing prison, where newly made shirts are ironed, has reduced their number from 3,000

J. F. C. Herold, of Baltimore, was a thoughtful man. Just before commit-ting suicide he left \$10 to provide beer for the mourners. No beerless bier for him.

bite. The animal inflicted the wound while in great rage. In Denmark a dairyman who keeps. 250 cows requires the milkers to wash their hands after milking two cows.

have been equally divided between good and bad, realizing his acceptance of the marriage sentence, "four better

Maine, Gussie? The court—How is this. Mr. John-

suah about de facks ob dis case as ob Hiram Sibley's will makes few be-juests outside of the family circle.

marked Amy, discussing a recent exploit with her friend. high school girl, "that the thermome-ter registers a minimum temperature A man who has tried it says that

charcoal to the consistency of paint, and put a coat over the timber. Empress Eugenie will present the Princes Letitia Bonaparte, as a wedding gift, with the fan which the dead Prince Imperial gave to his mother on her birthday in 1876. On this fan is

stones costing over \$100,000. More tyrannies. Ve must revolt." Second Anarchist - "Vot happen

"Id's awful. Last veek dose beoples aught 500 newsboys and vashed 'em.'

could find Mr. McBlank) in these words: "I don't know; I guess he's upstairs hatin' bisself." "Mandy," exclaimed the elderly aunt

Magistrate—Thirty days, Uncle Rastus. It's disgraceful that an old man like you should get drunk! What

no danger ob gettin' sent up fer it. Naomi-"George, I believe that love

angry and escape before I landed him." –San Francisco Examiner.

One o'clock is represented by a young woman with a babe in her arms. At 2 o'clock the child is larger, at three it is in short clothes, and so goes on until then angels drop down into them, and —"

Before he could say any more Mr. Kokuk sprang up and moved that each member be assessed \$2 to defray the funeral expense of Rat's children, and the morial.

One little fellow, however, ionowed about \$,000,000 envelopes a day, where the greatest amount of work turned out in one day was 1,860,000 envelopes. At 9 he went to the platform, sat down, played with his watch chain, twirled funeral expense of Rat's children, and the woman disappears. At 9 he wears' a college gown and mortar bearing from the wears' a college gown and mortar picked up 282 days after in the harbor of Rivadeo, Spain, after a voyage of later the woman disappears. At 9 he wears' a college gown and mortar bearing from the wears' a college gown and the woman at 10 he is parting from the woman at 10 he is parting from the woman at 10 he is a middle aged man, and at 12 he water tank holding 6,000 gallons.



NORMAL ----AND----

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1888. Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

OF INDIANA. FOR VICE PRASIDENT, LEVI P. MORTON OF NEW YORK.

Republican County Ticket.

For Sheriff. BENTON R. STERNS, of Galien. For Judge of Probate. DAVIDE. HINMAN. For County Clerk,

HERBERT L. POTTER, of Weesaw For Treasurer. EDMUND B. STORMS, of Niles.

For Register of Deeds, WASHINGTON P. HARMAN. For Prosecuting Attorney, GEORGE W. BRIDGMAN. For Surveyor, WASHBURN W. GRAVES. . JOHN A. WATSON.

For Circuit Court Commissioners, ZIRMI L. COOPER. For Coroners. NEEDHAM MILLER.

ALEXANDER WINBURNS

For Fish Inspector,

THEODORE P. LUTZ.

Six states will elect state officers this year before the Presidential election, as follows: Tennessee, Aug. 2; Alabama, Aug. 6; Arkansas, Sept. 3; Vermont, Sept. 4; Maine, Sept. 10, and Georgia,

Lawyer Anderson, of South Bend, is writing Democratic free trade articles for the Times of that city, and the Tribune has undertaken the job of refuting them, which it does very easily and ably. Each article is "knocked . out" in "one round."

Dispatches from Yokohama, Japan, report a volcanic eruption at Bandaisin. 150 miles from Yokohama, by which 1,060 persons were killed, among these being 100 invalids at the thermel springs. A new crater has been formed, and the eruption is still active.

That the Mills bill is somewhat local and sectional, as was stated by the Enterprise last week, is shown by the following list:

The St. Johns Republican makes congressional district is 2,850,000 tariff on it amounts to \$285,000. These views will affect this district. The effect of the Mills bill has been felt almost to that amount this year."

The Enterprise fails to see where any political capital is to be made out of its statement, that the Mills bill is local and sectional and that it could not have been otherwise and passed the House. No very great amount of political capital, but it is refreshing to see a staunch Democratic paper that is fighting the battles of a party on a platform which rests, for its foundation, on the Mills bill, which is local and sectional in its nature, favoring South at every possible point as against those of the North, and that could not have been otherwise and passed the House, make such a statement. Almost the solid Democratic vote of the Democratic House was for this local and sectional bill, and they would not have voted for it had it been otherwise. The same statement being made by the RECORD would have been, to Democratic readers, campaign buncombe, but from the Enterprise is law and gospel to them. We are greatly obliged for the confession.

The Detroit Journal of Saturday evening publishes an interview with Senator Tom. W. Palmer, in which the latter says he will not, under any circumstances, be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. He says he has a number of reasons for this decision, but that they are of a private nature. In regard to the future of the Republican party, the Sena-

"I want you to say most emphatically that I never was more fully in accord with, or prouder of, the Republican party in my life than I am to-day. being made upon American labor and enterprise, it has met the hopes of its friends and the fears of its foes. The issues are as clearly drawn now as in 1861, and the patriots of all former shades of opinion in the north will rally now, as they did then, to protect their homes. As Gov. Stewart, of Vermont, well said the other evening: 'I should as soon think of leaving my house in flames to go to a temperance meeting as to think of leaving the Republican party this year in bootless pursuit of the abolition of the liquor

"The Republican party can be trusted to reach and deal with all these moral, social and economic questions just as soon as popular education will warrant. The reforms are coming, but not through Democratic success. I shall contribute more of money, time and effort toward the success of the Republican party this fall than I have ever done before, and perhaps more than I should feel warranted in contributing were I in a position to feap personal advantage thereby. I am not one of those who can consider Michigan to be a doubtful state where her every vital interest is threatened as it is to-day by the President and house of representatives. It is to be a campaign of education, and I cannot think so meanly of the intelligence of the

American people as to doubt the result. "I believe Gen. Harrison -will be ected the house turned over to Republican control, and the very ghost of free trade laid for many years.

A few days ago there passed through the New York custom house an invoice of 75,000 campaign buttons, made in England, to be used as Democratic badges. Each bears on its face the name of 'CLEVELAND.' It is eminently proper that the campaign badges of the free trade Democracy should be made in England.—Exchange.

Republican County Convention. One of the most enthusiastic and largely attended County Conventions ever held in Berrien county was held at the Court House in Berrien Springs yesterday. The Convention was called to order by Hon. L. A. Duncan, chairman of the county committee, on whose motion Mr. N. A. Hamilton, of St. Joseph, was chosen temporary chairman. On taking the chair, Mr. Hamilton addressed the Convention briefly on the issues of the day. E. H. Vincent, of Three Oaks, was elected temporary Sec-

A committee of five on permanent organization and order of business was chosen as follows: J. P. Hollis, Lincoln; E. T. Dixon, Berrien: Freeman Franklin; Buchanan; G. M. Valentine, Ben ton; H. L. Hess, Three Oaks.

A committee of three on credentials was appointed as follows: F. F. King, Sodus; J. C. Wagner, Chikaming; W. A. Hess, Pipestone.

A committee of three on resolutions was appointed as follows: F. R. Gilson, Benton; LeRoy Dodd, Buchanan, and Geo. S. Clapp, of Niles City.

After the appointment of these committees the Convention adjourned to 1:30 P. M. On re-assembling, the committee on permanent organization recommended the temporary organization as permanent, which report was adopted.

The committee on credentials reported every township and ward represent. ed, and that nearly every delegation

The Convention then selected the following delegates to the Senatorial Convention: E. W. Young, Bainbridge; Alonzo Vincent, Benton; E. T. Dixon, Berrien; Lewis W. Ruggles, Hagar; James L. Archer, Lincoln; S. H. Smith, Oronoko; James Cullerton, Royalton; Horace Tabor, Sodus, Theodore Clark, Pipestone; L. C. Fyfe, St. Joseph; Dr. W. Garrett, Watervliet; E. P. Ely, Niles; Z. L. Cooper, L. A. Duncan, Niles City; James H. Spaulding, Chikaming; F. E. Simpson, Galien; W. E. Royce, Lake; J. J. Deuell, New Buffalo; W. H. Valentine, Three Oaks; Chas. R. Shaw, Weesaw; L. P. Alexander, Buchanan; Geo. H. Corell,

On motion, the convention divided into Representative districts to choose delegates to the Congressional and State conventions, such choice to be approved by the convention.

The 1st district made the following choice; For delegates for the Congressional convention-J. C. Coveney, Benton; S. Clawson, Pipestone; J. M. Hogue, Sodus; John A. Lane, Lincoln; Geo F. Stenant, Bainbridge; Jos Tenant, Berrien; H. M. Zekind, St. Joseph; A. M. Woodruff, Watervliet. To the State Convention-C. B. Groat, Berrien; E. F. Platt. St, Joseph; F. R. Gilson, Benton; Geo Graham, Oronoko; W. A. Baker Watervliet; M. N. Lord, Lincoln; Phillip Dewitt, Pipestone; A. F. Shel-

The 2d district reported the followng: To Congressional Convention -1 point here: "The wool clip of this M. Glavin, New Buffalo: R. M. Goodwin, Chickaming; LeRoy Dodd, Bupounds this year, and the protective chanan; L. A. Duncan, Niles; Dwight Warren, Three Oaks; Andrew Schearer, figures show how Cleveland's free wool | Galien; J. Godfrey, Lake; Geo. F. Edwards, Niles City.

To State Convention-Freeman Franklin, Buchanan; Wm. Chamberlain, Three Oaks; Edward A. Blakeslee, Galien; Wm. Pierce. Weesaw; W. I. Babcock, Niles; Joel H. Gillette, Bertrand; Franklin Gowdy, New Buffalo; J. J. VanRiper, Niles City.

The following delegates at large were chosen by the convention; To the State convention-R. D. Dix, of Oronoko; and to the Congressional convention, L. P. Alexander, Buchanan,

The nomination of the county ticket being the next on the order of business, Mr. LeRoy Dodd moved a suspension the industries of the solid Democratic of the rules, and the nomination of the present county officers in a body by acclamation, which motion was carried unanimously by a rising vote, amid great enthusiasm. The ticket may be found at the head of second page.

> The committee on resolutions, through Mr. Gilson, the chairman, presented the following, which were unanimously adopted:

> The Republicans of Berrien county, n convention assembled, hereby affirm: 1. That we heartily endorse the Republican national platform adopted at Chicago June last, as a series of wise, timely and practical declarations, worthy the approval of all good citizens. 2. That the National nominees, Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton, merit the cordial support of every

elector seeking the elevation of the best and broadest statesmen to the highest offices in the land. 3. That we commend the able, judicious and intelligent administration of official affairs in Michigan during the past two years, and especially recommend to the State Convention at De-

troit, the re-nomination of Cyrus G. Luce as Governor, and of Roscoe D. Dix as State Land Commissioner. 4. That we view with intense gratification and pride, the eminent position attained by Julius C. Burrows, our member of Congress; that we fully appreciate his brilliant defense of the principle of protection to American industries, and that we hereby instruct

our delegates to the Congressional Con-

vention to use all honorable means to secure his re-nomination. 5. That we contemplate with satisfaction and pleasure the capable and faithful manner in which every officer of Berrien county is discharging the duties of his office, respectively, during

the current term. 3. That recognizing the Republican party as the inveterate enemy of every evil, moral, social or political, and the safest, most zealous and fearless de-fender of the home, we sincerely deplore the wide prevalence of intemperance, and demand a vigorous enforcement of the present state liquor laws, and the encouragement of all proper and aggressive legislation intended to supplement those laws with more

effective measures. F. Franklin was then called for by the convention. Mr. Franklin excused himself from making a speech, but said he thought an explanation of his position, and why he was present as a delegate to a Republican convention, was perhaps due from him. He proceeded briefly to say that he was a farmer, and as such he had forcibly felt the effects of the legislation of the present administration, which had put nearly everything he raised (or proposed to do so in the Mills bill) on the free list, and | country is being swept by the discov had raised the tariff on many thingswhich as a farmer he consumed, and particularly was that the case in steel billets, which bore a duty of 45 per cent. ad valorum, and by the bill was increased to \$11 per ton, which was equivalent to 68.33 per cent., an advance of 45 per cent. Out of these steel billets are made wire fencing.

which nearly every farmer uses in large quantities to fence his farms, and nails, which every family in the nation uses. The duty on nails is reduced 25 per cent, and the raw material increased 45 per cent. Hoop iron is made duty free to the southern planter for bailing his cotton, but the northern farmer, if he uses it for any purpose, must pay 114 cents per pound duty on it. If, as is claimed, the duty enhances the cost to the consumer, then this is not only unfair but sectional as well. Another inconsistency is that wheat, if imported as wheat, is subject to a duty of 20 cents per bushel, but if imported as grain, duty free. Potatoes, if shipped as potatoes, pays a duty of 10 cents per bushel; if shipped as vegetables, duty free. Barley, oats, corn, peas, seeds, etc., likewise. And the Democrats, in their zeal to adopt the views and to conform to the wishes of Grover Cleveland, held up their hands in St. Louis and endorsed the Mills bill with all its imperfections and inconsistencies. He showed the falsity of the free trade theory, wherein it is claimed that the duty is a tax added to the foreign article upon which it is levied, and that the American consumer has it to pay; and also the falsity of the theory that the domestic article is raised to the same level of prices in consequence, and used the oft repeated blanket theory to prove his position, showing that the price of a 5 lb. English blanket of merino wool cost the importer in Manchester, England, \$4.45, and that the duty, custom house and entry fees added would make it cost, laid down in New York, nearly \$10, and that if the free trade theory was correct, an American blanket of equal weight and quality ought to cost about \$10; but the fact is they only cost \$5, thus proving that the English exporter and not the American consumer paid the duty. Mr. Franklin claimed that the great issue before the American people in this campaign was -shall American industries be fostered and maintained, or shall those of free trade England? and as he was an American, imbued with American ideas, and interested in American property, that he could not longer vote with a party that had proclaimed through their President that they preferred English goods and English interests to American. Hence, he was present at a Republican convention. He said he cared too much for the future of his children, who would soon become wage earners, and for the boys who carried the tin pails with their dinners in them, to do anything to lessen their avenues of labor or the wages for the same. He closed by saying that it took a good deal of nerve to cut loose from old party affiliations, and to unite with a new party, and be obliged

no longer vote with a party that advocated a principle he did not believe without stultifying his conscience and acting the part of a hypocrite. Mr. Franklin was heartily cheered at every point he made, and a perfect

storm of applause greeted him when

vituperation and abuse which follows.

but he said he had given all this due

thought and consideration, and could

he had fully stated his position. One of pleasant features of the Convention was the singing of the Benton Harbor glee club, which favored the Convention with several campaign songs. To say that they were appreciated by the delegates and others present would but feebly express the facts. The Berrien Springs band was present in the afternoon and favored the Convention with a few selections.

Dr. John A. Brooks, Prohibition candidate for Vice-President, in a speech at Decatur, Ill., July 26, said he had been a rebel and a Democrat, but he thanked God from the bottom of his heart that he had never been a Republi-"That is one sin," he said, "that I will never have to answer for at the bar of judgment." Can any soldier who risked his life in defense of his country, or any civilian who bore the burdens_at home during the great struggle for the life of this Union, vote for Dr. John A. Brooks for Vice-President?—Palladium.

Purify Your Blood.

Bodily and mental health depend upon a healthy condition of the blood. The blood particularly in the spring and summer months, becomes clogged with impurities, which poison it and generate disease. A harmless blood purifier is necessary to restore a healthy tone. The best purifier and tonic known is Swift's Specific (S. S. S.). Of its wonderful purifying and tonic powers we give a few testimonials:

Mr. Wm. A. Siebold, with George P. Rowell & Co., 10 Spruce Street, New York, writes: "I feel it my duty, for the benefit of others who may be affilted as I was, to write you this letter, which you can use in any way you choose. I suffered great pain from hoils, all over my neck; I could not turn my head without acute pain. After trying all the usual remedies, and finding no relief, I used one bottle S. S. S., and very soon I was entirely relieved of my 'Job's Comforters.' Now not a sign of my affliction can be seen."

Mr. M. S. Hamlin, Winston, N. C., writes: "I use it every spring. It always builds me up, giving me appetite and digestion, and enabling me to stand the hot summer days. On using it I soon become strong of body and easy of mind."

Mr. C. E. Mitchell, West 23d St. Purify Your Blood.

Mr. C. E. Mitchell, West 23d St. Ferry, New York, writes: "I weighed 116 pounds when I began taking your medicine, and now 152 pounds. I would not be without S. S. S. for several times not be without S. S. S. 10r severa consists weight in gold."
Treatise on Blood and Skin Disease mailed free. The Swift Specific Co.,
Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga.

PRACTS AND PHYSIC. New York has 800,000 Roman Catholics, and the value of their church

property is \$30,000,000. Reducing the Surplus .- 4 The disposition of the Surplus in the

U. S. Treasury engages the attention of our Statesmen, but a more vital question has our attention, and that is the reduction of Surplus Consumptives. Since the discover and introduction of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, there has been a marked decrease in the mortality from the dreaded disease, and it is possible to still further reduce the number of consumptives. How? By keeping constantly on hand a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and using according to directions, upon the appearance of the first symptoms, such as a Cough, a Cold, a Sore Throat, a Chest or Side Pain. Taken thus early a cure is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at W. F. Runner's Drug Store.

The Latest Tornado

The surprising manner in which the ery of Dr. Mills for curing many diseases that originate in the nerves is astonishing all who knew the facts. The Restorative Nervine, a brain and nerve food, sold by W. H. Keeler, cures weakness, want of appetite, exhaustion, debility from overwork, care, worry and dissipation. It takes the place of stimulants, opiates, chloral, etc., and cures all nervous thoubles. It contains no morphine, opium or dangerous drugs.

.

The recent storms were not entirely unbeneficial. A circus at Algona, Ill.

Professional Ignorance. Nothing is more common, nor less true, than for physicians to tell pa tients in the first stage of heart disease, that the trouble is only nervous, etc., of no account A little knowledge is a dangerous thing as shown by the great number of people who die of heart disease when its existence is not suspected. Take warning. Don't neglect the first symptoms, and if you would avoid sudden death, angina pectoris, etc., take Dr. Miles' New Cure before it is too late. Sold at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store. •

Riches have wings, and the people blest with riches take unto themselves ostrich plumes.

Our Candidate for President .- 4 He will be nominated by the convention and will be elected by the people, because he will come the nearest to filling the ideal of a Chief Magistrate. Electric Bitters has been given the highest place, because no other medicine has so well filled the ideal of a ple have endorsed Electric Bitters and rely upon this great remedy in all troubles of Livers and diseases caused by Malarial Poisons, Electric Bitters cannot be too highly recommened. Also cures Headache and Constipation. Satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c and \$1, at W. F. Runner's Drug S ore.

A friend without discretion is more to be feared than an enemy in armor. Most everything in this world is full of deception. Few things are what they seem, but the results for Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic far exceed all claims. It restores lost nerve force, cures dyspepsia and all stomch, liver, kidney and bladder trouble. It is a perfect tonic, appetiser, blood purifier, a sure cure for ague and malarial diseases. Price 50 cents, of W. F. Run-

Every time you strike a child you admit your inability to govern yourself or others.

In connection with the fact that Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic has had the largest sale, it has been the the most successful remedy ever before the public for all blood troubles and diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. Fifty cents buys a bottle of W. F Run ner. Mrs. Emma Brown, Lima, Ohio says four bottles of Jones' Red Clover Tonic has cured me of sick headache that I have been subject to for over

Intellect has been called the starlight of the brain. Religion is the starlight

Don't Fail to Try It. J. C. Burrows, Kalamzoo, Mich., testifies: "For more than five years, a member of my family has been afflicted with Hay Fever, culminating late in fall in a hacking cough. Every remedy proved futile. Not half a bottle of Papilion (extract of flax) Catarrh Cure had been used before the cough entirely disappeared, and general relief fol 'It is simply wonderful.' lowed. Large bottles only \$1.00, for sale by W. F. Runner. London omnibusses are to be illu-

minated with electicity, the battery to to stand the misrepresentations, the be under the seat of the driver. A Merchant's Opinion. Mr. B. F. Nourse, General Western

Agent Royal Baking Powder Co., writes: "I have never found so great results from physicians' prescriptions and attendance upon our children, as I have after a few day's use of Papilion (extract of flax) Skin Cure. I cannot describe to you medically what it has done for us, but can say that years of treatment have not accomplished what Papilion has done after a few applications," Large bottles only \$1.00,a3 W. F. Runner's Drug Store. The widow is the person who looks

out for number two. Why don't you use Johnston's Kidney Cure? Only \$1.00 per quart bot-

tles, at W. F. Runner's. A great many politicians are called dark horses from the shade of their

My Wife Said to me last night: How much do you suppose we have paid out for doctors and medicines in the past year? said I did not know. To doctors I have paid nothing, and five dollars' worth of Sulphur Bitters has kept health in our family. L. ANDREWS. 12 Bowdoin street, Boston.

You will often find some of the poorest poultry on the top round. And chickens are not unlike men in this

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

A married man on K street, Washington, refers to his bachelorhood as

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 15 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner, Druggist. 24y1

The Canadian jails at present contain no murderers under sentence of

Found Dead.

Last evening a person giving the name of G. R. Thompson registered at Hunt's Hotel, and desired to be called n season to take the 12 P. M. train for Chicago. Being unable to awaken nim, the room was entered by means of the ventilator over the door, and the gentleman was found to be dead. He was advertising agent for Sulphur Bitters, which has an extensive sale. The coroner returned a verdict of leath from heart disease. His body will be sent east immediately.—Cin.

The hammock is a dangerous place for a young man, particularly if it doesn't break down.

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 Ghildren, she gave them Castoria.

There is this air of respectability about being in debt. It proves that

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

HOMES IN GEORGIA.

Come to Georgia and see for yourself-a State ossessing wonderful advantages—the Empire tate of the South. Best climate, best country on ne globe. Carroll County, the center of the greatiedmont unineral region. Carrollton, the boom ngw rallroad center of Western Georgia, a bonan a for capitalists and home-seekers. For pam phlet-containing particulars write to S. E. GROW Esq., A. B. FITT'S or J. Y. BALLOCK, Secreta ries, Immigration Committee.

Electricity is Life.

Woodward Electric Belt, all persons afflicted with the following affections; Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Female Diseases, Lame Back, Neura, gia, Diseases of the Kidneys, Spine and Heart. Dyspepsia and Constipation, Lost Vitality, Paralyses, etc., will please call and examine them, and read tections and provided the second of the continuous control of the c

BARMORE'S Little Drug Store Around the Corne MAIN STREET. Estate of James Davis.

First publication July19, 1888. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
At a session of the Probate Court; for said county, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, on the 14th day of July, in the rear one thousand eight hundred and eight-eight, Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of James Davis, leceased.

The the matter of the estate of James Davis, leceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Sam'l Davis, praying that a duly authenticated copy of the last will and testament of said deceased, from the Circuit Court for the county of St. Joseph, State of Indana, may be allowed, filed and recorded in this Court as the last will and testament of said deconsed.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday the 14th lay of August next, at ten o'clock in the Jorenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and nat the heirs at law o' said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a sossion of said Court, then to be inden in the Probate office, in the Village of Bersien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said peditioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causeng a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a sewspaper printed and circulated in said county, taree successive weeks previous to said day of naring.

(A true copy.)

DAVID E. HINMAN,

Intring.

(A true copy.)

[SEAL.]

Last publication August 9, 1888.

Buchanan, Mich.

I offer the following property at a bargain: Brick Block, two Frame Business Houses, my residence Property-all of the above in the village of Buchanan. Also 34 acres of land, 114 miles north of Buchanan, in Niles Township, and one-half interest or all of 200 acres, 34 of a mile south of Galien. Will sell on easy terms, or will take timber land in exchange. JACOB IMHOFF,

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given that pursuant to an order of the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, made on the 22d day of May, A. D. 1888, we will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, or the highway known as the Chicago road, on the south line of the premises hereimafter described, and immediately north of the dwelling house of John R. Rough, located south of said premises and highway, at 10 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, THE 28th DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1888, the following described parcel of land, being a part of the estate of George G. Rough, deceased, to-wit: All that part of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of the north-east quarter of section twenty-two, town eight south, range cighteen west, lying horth of the Chicago Road, so called, excepting therefrom all that part of said forty acres now owned by Peter Rhoads, being about ten acres in the south-west corner thereof, leaving twenty-nine acres more or less for sale. Also, by virtue of the same order, we will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, on the north line of the premises hereinafter described, on said TUESDAY, THE 28th DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1888, at 2 o'clock P. M., a piece of land belouging to said estate, described as beginning in the center of the highway, at the School Honse number two, in section twenty-fonr, on quarter line, thence south twenty rods and six feet; thence east fifteen rods and nine feet; thence north sixteen rods and six feet; thence westerly to the place of beginning, in town eight south, range eighteen west. Also, by virtue of the same order, we will sell at public sale, to the highest bidder, in front of the house on the premises hereinafter described, at 2 o'clock P. M., on THURSDAY, the 30th DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1888, the following parcel of land belonging to said estate, and known and described as the northwest quarter of section twenty-two, in town seven south, range nineteen west, being one hundred and sixty acres more or less. All of said lands being in Berrien County, Michig

DENTISTRY

FINE GOLD FILLINGS A SPECIALTY.

ALL WORK WARRANTED

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

Dated July 10, 1888.

STEPHEN ARNEY,
Executor of the Estate of George G. Rough, deceased, with will annexed.

PETER WOMER,
Administrator of the Estate of George G. Rough,
deceased, with will annexed.

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

BOOKS, STATIONERY

FANCY GOODS,

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

RUNNER'S CORNER DRUGSTORE

PAINE'S CELERY OMPOUND

THE CELEBRATED NERVE TONIC.

A Word to the Nervous You are painfully aware that you have nerves? Then you are sick. A healthy boy has as many as you; but he doesn't know it. That is the difference between "sick" and "well."

Why don't you cure yourself? It is easy. Don't wait. Paine's Celery Compound will do it. Pay your druggist a dollar, and enjoy life once more. Thousands have. Why not you?

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt



WOOD & HOFFMAN,

BUCHANAN, MICH.



NOW AT

High & Duncan.

Our Summer Goods must and will be closed out and we mean just what we say. We have added to our list of last week 🔫 many goods of which we have not space to mention, and among them we have put the knife to our

Broadhead Dress Goods, 🗡

The best goods ever sold for 25c. We have cut them to 21c per yard. Remember the price. Our stock is large, and to get the best selections you will have to come early.

OUR PRINTS

remember is only 5c for the best that is made. Our Shirting Prints have only been 5c all summer, and they are the best in the market. Have you seen our

W. C. C. Cobweb Summer Corset,

We have reduced them from 90c to close out at 75c. If you 😂 want an extra bargain in Ladies' Gauze Vest now is your chance, as they will not last long. Only 20c for a fine silk trimmed balbriggan goods. You must not forget

OUR HAMMOCKS,

As we have them all in price, size and quality. And now one word in regard to

≡Our Parasols.**≡**⅓

If you are in need of one, if you will come in we will make you a price regardless of their cost. We are making these prices to dispose of our summer goods. As we do not want to be understood to say one thing and do anotoer, we are bound to sell. Watch this column next week, as it will be to your interest.

HIGH & DUNCAN.



CORSETS.

BONED AND CORDED WITH FEATHERBONE,

Featherbone is elastic and gives the support desired, yet is not harsh and unyielding but is ABSOLUTELY UNBREAKABLE. Correct in form; grrceful and comfortable. No side steels used. Perspiration and laundrying does not injure them. For sale at

BOYLE & BAKER'S

A GENUINE CLOSING OUT SALE OF

DRY GODS.

In the Hotel Block, two doors east of Post Office

Remember the Place.

A great portion of their stock will be sold

No such chance will again be offered to secure such great bargains. To prove this call and see for yourself. In TABLE LINENS we offer a wide heavy unbleached, cheap at 60c, for 35c; a fine bleached, cheap at 80c, for 50c. Napkins, Towels and Toweling, very low. We are still selling lots of DRESS GOODS, and have all the new Trimmings for them cheap. All Summer Goods, Satteens, Lawns, White Goods, Ginghams, Prints, &c., way down. We would be glad to show them

No Trouble to Show Goods

Whether you wish to buy or not. Come at once as we will not be here much longer.

J. M. SAMSON, Buchanan,

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1888. Entered at the Post-office at Buchavan, Mich., as second-class matter.

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 @ \$10 per ton. Butter-14c.

Eggs-12c. Lard-9c. Potatoes, new-80c. Salt, retail—\$1.00 Flour-\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl.

Honey-15. Live poultry-1 @ 6c. Wheat-Soc. Oats -30.

Corn-50c. Beans-\$2.60. 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.

THE Salvation Army has struck St.

Orr band boys talk of getting uni-

MRS. ISABEL ALLEN, on Second street, is seriously ill.

MR. H. L. BEST has sold his farm near Edwardsburg for \$6,600.

Mrs. S. Atwood, of Three Rivers, is here for a visit to her old home.

Mrs. Cyrus Curris, on Detroit street, has been very sick the past week.

AGENT Peacock has been off duty the past week on account of sickness.

THE editors of the RECORD and In-

dependent have been among the sick Misses Ella Morley and Elsie Kingery

are visiting at Mr. N. Nims' in Berrien Center, this week.

Mr. L. S. Bronson has sold sixty acres from the eastern part-of the Howard farm for \$3600.

THE heavy wind Tuesday afternoon twisted off a number of trees in differ-

THE Niles Democrat says that fully five hundred people of that city attended Barnum's show in South Bend.

MRS. ANN REED of Saugatuck, and Mrs. N. Nims of Berrien Center, visited relatives in Buchanan this week.

THE blackberry crop in this vicinity is a good one in quantity, and the heavy rain of Tuesday will keep the berries fresh.

MR. W. S. HOWE, of Esmond, D. T., well-known in this place, was married last Thursday to a Miss Coffeen, of DeSmet, D. T.

MRS. BAKER, the mother of Representative W. A. Baker, of Coloma, died at her home in Wooster, O., last Friday morning.

THE St. Joseph Council has decided not to accept the proposition of the Chicago company to light that town with electricity.

THE next union meeting will be held next Sunday evening at the United Brethren church. Elder A. P. Moore will preach.

CEMENT sidewalks are to be bulit on Oak Street by Dr. Roe and I. M. Vincent soon. The old wooden walks have been removed.

REV. A. A. KNAPPEN, of Niles, will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday morning, in exchange with the Pastor. There will be no evening ser-

This vicinity was treated to a copious and much wanted rain Tuesday afternoon, that is a relief to growing crops which had begun to suffer from

There is a quite general prevalence of sickness from dysentery in this vicinity that catches about one quarter of the people who live hereabout, some of them quite severely.

So FAR there is but one Harrison and Morton pole in this place. That belongs to Amos Farling, on River street, and floats the stars and stripes in addition to the streamer.

Highest temperature during the week 95. Lowest 62. At 6.30 this morning 68.

The Niles Republican gives a list of thirty-one men residing in that city and vicinity who voted for Gen. W. H. Harrison in 1840 and now intend to vote for Gen. Ben. Harrison.

The next meeting of the Buchanan Republican club will be held in S. O. V. hall next Monday evening. Every member, and every person who wisehs to become a member should be in attend-MR. AND MRS. GEO. PAPSON are as proud as two people can well be. They

received news Tuesday that they were

born to Mrs. Dr. Fast at Lakeville Mr. SILAS IRELAND, of Summerville, was in town Tuesday and reports that while he cast his first Presidential vote for Van Buren in 1840 he expects in

November to vote for the younger

Harrison. A NUMBER of members of Buchanan Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F., went to visit Dayton Lodge, last Saturday evening, and assisted them in learning a man how to ride the goat. They had â

WE are requested to call the attention of the highway commissioner to the condition of the road near Gotlip Kools, in the north-west part of the township. Our informant says it is dangerous.

good time.

Monday morning, as Mr. Nathaniel Hamilton was leading his horse near Spencer & Barnes' factory, the animal became frightened, and jumping jerked Mr. II. to the ground. Than, now complains of having a lame back.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office, at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending July 31, 1888: Mr. Wm. H. Winget, Mrs Frank Hall, Mrs, Eunice J. McLellan, Miss Alice

J. G. MANSFIELD, P. M.

MR. HENRY EBERSOL, of Bertrand township, voted for Gen. W. H. Harrison in 1840, and sees no reason why he should not vote for the younger Gen. Harrison in 1888, and will do so if he lives until election day.

REV. W. I. COGSHALL, Presiding Elder of this District, preached in the M. E. Church in this place last Sunday evening. Notwithstanding the excessive heat of the evening, the church was well-filled, and to listened an excellent discourse.

MR. JOSEPH SPARKS, of Niles town-Tyler too" voters of 1840. He has but says he has had enough "succotash" in his, and will vote for Harrison and Morton this year.

ONCE more we are given the encouraging assurance of a railroad from St. Joseph to South Bend, standard gauge. All of the preliminaries nearly completed and dirt will begin to get ready to fly in less than—well, in less than ten years if the signs keep right and there be not too many eclipses of the moon.

TUESDAY afternoon Fred Rice, a thirteen year's old lad staying with his grandmother, Mrs. A. Z. Wagner, in the bend of the river, fell from a tree about lifteen feet to the ground and broke his right arm, just above the wrist. Dr. Henderson attended the

A YOUNG colored man named Brown fell overboard from the steamer May Graham into the river near St. Joseph, Sunday, and was drowned. He was porter for a company of Chicago excursionists, and while attempting to draw a pail of water, lost his balance. The body was recovered.

EMORY SICKAFOOSE met with a narrow escape, Monday afternoon. He drove across the Michigan Central, at the Portage street crossing, with a binder on a moving truck and had barely passed the track, when a train went past him with a rush that made his hair stand. It was too close for great pleasure.

The next regular meeting of the Patrons of Mt. Hope Grange will be Aug. 11. Meeting called to order promptly at one o'clock. The County Lecturer and wife are expected to be present and aid us in our work. Also, a program prepared by the members after which a contest supper will be spread on the lawn of Bro. and Sister Haynes. All patrons are invited.

L. A. HARTSELL, Sec.

PROF. GEORGE O. HOWE, of Niles, well-known in this place as a musical instructor of ability, was drowned in the river at that place Sunday afternoon. The Prof. was addicted to the immoderate use of "tangle leg," a habit which it seems he could not overcome. It is thought by some that he was under the influence of liquor when he went into the river to bathe and that his drowning was an accident, while others think it was a case of

MR. FRED CARLISLE returned Friday from Detroit. It has been determined that his friends will complete the arrangements began by the Indiana and Lake Michigan railroad company. He is satisfied with the profile of the route between this place and South Bend, and will endeavor at once to see if a feasible route may not be found to run within reach of Berrien Springs, and expects to commence work of construction as early as Sep-

J. R. White had Mr. Thomas Mars, dow after his last inquiry, he saw his agent for the State reform-school in letter carelessly given out to another this place last Thursday to see about | party, and this is only one in many sending his son, about thirteen years cases that might be cited. The case old, to Lansing. He has been stealing from his parents, White claims. As White acknowledged his incompetency to manage a boy, it would appear to an outsider that a most excellent disposition of the lad would be to return him to his mother, who would perhaps have less difficulty in keeping him some where near the right path.

Some of the boys who occasionally play base ball in this place, went to Three Oaks last Saturday and played the local club. It was "nip and tuck," requiring ten innings to decide the game, which was in favor of the Buchanan boys, 14 to 13. The boys say they had a right good time, and were

handsomely entertained.

ABOUT 150 of the vets attended the good time. They chose the following officers for the ensuing year: Orva Nutting, President, Benton Barbor; L. D. Schrader, Vice President, St. Joseph; C. H. Schultz, Treasurer, New Buffalo; Capt. Flannigan, of the S. O V., of Benton Harbor, Secretary. The next reunion will be held at Benton grand-parents of a brand new baby | Harbor. A terriffic battle between a cow and a two year old colt took place about

eleven miles south of this city, yesterday afternoon. The cow's eyes were red with rage as she made the first lunge at the large Norman colt which had kicked her calf. He would kick her in the face but she would bellow and viciously jump at him agaiu. They colt, with his entrails dragging on the ground, ran off a short distance and dropped dead .- Niles Mirror.

THE funny man of the Berrien Springs Journal has a special spite at Buchanan high school girls. Hear

The Buchanan high school girl who thought people ought not to be cremated until they, were killed, overheard a friend remark that "Mr. Smith was buried yesterday." "What!" ex-claimed the h. s. g.; 'is Mr. Smith dead?" "Idon't know," said the friend, 'whether he was dead or not; he was buried, however." Just wait till you happen up this

way and you'll see Howe Buchanan girls will cremate such Chicks.

AT the regular meeting of the Council, last Friday evening a number of petitions for sidewalks, street-lamps and hitching-posts were read and referred to the Street Committee; bills amounting to \$259.86 were allowed. and the amount \$1,282.90 was voted to paying maturing indebtedness and interest; Dr. L. W. Baker was elected health officer. Mr. A. J. Carothers again presented liquor bonds, with Sol. Rough and S. A. Earl as sureties. The bond question was postponed to a special meeting to be called by the President when a full board can be present, Messrs. Baker and Beistle being absent at this meeting.

Ar the Republican caucus Saturday afternoon, N. Hamilton was chosen chairman and R. H. Rogers secretary. The following were elected delegates to the county convention held at Berrien Springs vesterday: L. P. Alexship, is one of the "Tippecanoe and ander, I. M. Wincent, R. H. Rogers, Geo. Searls, Freeman Franklin, I. L. been a Greenbacker for some years, H. Dodd, W. A. Palmer, Wm. Burrus, Aaron Miller, B. D. Harper, A. A. Jordan, John Shook, Fred. H. Andrews. A. A. Worthington, Levi Logan, Emery Nash, Scott Whitman, H. V. Warren, N. Hamilton, Wm. Broceus, Dana L. Phelps. Delegates not able to attend were empowered to choose their own proxies, and the delegates present at the convention were authorized to cast the full vote of the township.

SUNDAY Harry Prescott, of Chicago, Will Havener, Misses Eda and Carrie Fox were driving, between this place and Niles, when one of the tugs came unhooked, the carriage tongue dropped out of the neck-yoke and frightened the team, they jumped, breaking the tongue and pulling Mr. Prescott out and the carriage over him, bruising him quite seriously. One piece of the broken tongue struck Miss Eda Fox and cut about two-thirds of the upper portion of the ear clear from the head, making an ugly wound. Dr. Berrick stitched the ear back to its place, and hopes to have it grow on again without materially marring its beauty. The other couple escaped without injury, and the team was not allowed to

get away. GALIEN ITEMS. Dr. Belknap of Niles was in town ast week on business in the way of his

Try the celebrated Acme cheese at Denison's.

Mr. Morgan Mann, son of Dr. Mann returned to his home in Zenia, Indiana, on Wednesday last.

Fresh bread daily at Denison's. Miss Lottie Henry who has been staying with us for a time, returned to her home in Laporte, Indiana, last

See my 15 cent and 50 cent Baking Powder prizes. B. D. Denison. Parties from this village who attended the reunion at Niles announced

the affair a fizzle. Mr. W. J. Champion of the Chicago Times, paid our pleasant village a visit

over Sunday and was the guest of Mr. E. A. Blakeslee. On Saturday evening, July 28th, seventy-three friends of Mrs. Curtis Vantilburg, gave her a pleasant surprise, it being her fortieth birth-day

and presented her with many valuableand handsome presents as a momento of their regard and esteem for her. The Democrats met in the Town Hall on Tuesday night for the purpose of organizing a Town Club for the approaching Campaign. That's right,

boys, you will need all you can muster.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction being found at the very poor way in which patrons of our post-office are served in getting their mail matter. The general complaint is that letters are delayed and many times, letters of different parties are carelessly mixed up, only this last week Mr. S. T. Bowen, agent for Clemans, Baine & Co. of Chicago, inquired successivly three or four times inside of a few hours for an important letter from his house and was told there was nothing for him. Whilestanding by the general delivery win-

of Mr. Bowen will probably be referred to the proper authorities. The remains of Mr. James Stewart, who died at the residence of Mr John Chilson, were intered in Galien ceme-

kept two policemen at bay behind a tery on Thursday. Miss Clara Wilson started Wedneswoodpile for nearly an hour and then day morning for York State to visit she let them go. No, gentle reader, relatives and enjoy the balmy breezes they did not arrest her. They couldn't,

of the expansive Atlantic where she will remain until the first of October. Our best wishes attend her, and hope she may have a good time.

The recent game of base ball at Three Oaks between the Three Trees and Galien Grays, has been instrumental for comments appearing in the Three Oaks Sun, relative to our citizens and boys of the club. The exageration of the statement is fraught with mareunion at Niles last week, and had a liciousness, productive only from a mind that regards veracity as secondclass matter. The writer says "a number of business men and ladies came up to view the game; it was a civil and moral crowd but two were loaded with "booze." We are at a loss to know which the writer refers to, whether it was the ladies or the men that were full; if he means it was the ladies, shame upon the writer for such insinuations against respectable ladies. If the business men the statement is as base and false-as the first, for not one of our busines men who visited that village named in honor of the Giant trees would exhibit any disposition to imbibe any of the Three Oaks juice, for none of them is known to tipple any of the intoxicants at home or abroad. fought for fully half an hour, when the | and I venture to say in no town along the M. C. R. R. of the size of Galien will you find a class of business men that are as free from the use of budge as here. Therefore such allusions are simply ridiculous and should not be entertained by people of judgment. We do hope the Three Tree boys will visit our boys, am certain they will be entertained hospitably. F.

Berrien Springs Era. Berrien township will vote on proposition to raise money for a good bridge. —W. II. Kennicott, formerly of Keeler, has purchased the American House at Eau Claire, and that hostelry

will hereafter be known as the Ken-

Three Oaks Sun.

nicott, House.

Mr and Mrs. Weidel of Chickaming were arrested Monday last for threat ning to kill Gilson Norris. They were arraigned before Dwight Warren, Esq. and required to enter into a recognizance for their appearance Saturday next. Both of the accused used considerable highly intensified chin chatter while in court. Weidel was locked up by the constable for a few hours before bail was furnished.-Messrs Breemer and Watson were obliged to uddenly jump from their wagon one day last week. Just after leaving the farm ofMr. Watson the lines broke and the horses ran, Mr. Watson and boy jumped from the rear end of the wagon escaped injury; Mr. Breemer in jumping was caught in the lines, throwing him in such a manner as to injure one foot quite severely, which detained him frombusiness several

Niles Republican. Chicken thieves are getting in lively work about town. Spring chickens are now good "flying size," and they are being gathered in, but somebody will get hurt if it is kept up and there is any virtue in shot guns....Mrs. Martha C. Davis, for many years a resident of this city, and who recently left here for the west, hoping to benefit her health. died in Omaha, Nebraska, on the 17th inst. She was a very estimable lady and had many friends in this city where so many years of her life were spent....Johnny Prettyman, the light haired and blue eyed little twelve year old son of Mr. and Mrs. John C. Prettyman, who left home on the second of July, has not yet been heard from, except that he was seen in South Bend the next day with some circus men. The parents of the lad are naturally very much distressed and anxious to get track of him. Papers giving these facts publicity will confer a great favor on the afflicted parents.

Ir has became quite generally ru-mored, and truly, that the Farmers and Manufacturers Bank of this place would close up its business in a few weeks on account of the death of two of the stock holders and very poor health of the third, and now the air is thick with plans for a new bank that shall take its place. Thus far thirteen different combinations and plans for a new bank can be counted up besides a number of others that are still "on the quiet." It is quite certain that Buchanan will not be long without a banking-house.

County Young People's Picnic. The following is the program of the twelfth annual meeting of the Young People's Picnic Association of Berrien

County, to be held at Berrien Springs, Business meeting at 11 a.m.

Dinner at noon. Commencing at 1 p. m., short addresses by Dr. O. A. LaCrone and County Clerk H. L. Potter.

Music by Glee Club and the Benton Harbor band. Base ball, steamboat excursions and other sports.

Half fare will be given on the Elk-The refreshment stand, for the benefit of the association, will be in charge of Mr. A. W. Colvin, of Berrien Springs. E. L. HAMILTON, Prest., Niles.

F. A. Hobbs, Sec., Benton Harbor. State Items. Ionia is to have 30 electric street

lamps. The Salvation army has been stary-

ed out of Fowlerville. There are twenty-one changes in the university faculty this year, caused by death, removal, etc.

Muskegon has sold fifty dog licenses. The slaughter of unlicensed dogs will begin August 1. A deposit of 51/2 feet of coal has

been struck at Reese, 100 feet down. It is overlaid with four feet of rock. The fortieth annual fair of the Michigan Agricultural Association will be held at Jackson commencing Monday,

There have been 120 cases of meales in the state public school at Coldwater, and about fifty of the children The Lansing common council have

refused to vote, to allow saloons in that city to remain open until 11 o'clock instead of 10. "It is believed that the many farm fires in Lenawee county of late have

been of incendiary origin. The next thing is to catch the incendiary. Tecumseh is going to compete with Kalamazoo in the celery raising industry after a while. Its first consignment was shipped to Louisville the other

day. Alma is to have another weekly, the Alma News, published by the Alma News company, a Republican association. This will make nine papers for Gratiot county.

A Port Huron woman, who had a

For the year ending June 30, 1887, the imports at Port Huron exceeded those at Detroit about \$10,000, and the exports for the same year were nearly

\$1,000,000 ahead. Two Pittsburg men have been arrested on a charge of cruelty to animals. Their horse balked, whereupon they beat him until his back was brok-

en and he had to be killed. A permanent camp meeting association is to be organized at Devil's lake tomorrow. The old Scratch can't be taking much comfort in this world when religious meetings are held under his very nose.—Evening News. Worn out Baptist ministers of Mich-

igan, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin and Illinois, are to find shelter at the home in Fenton. The home will be opened about the 1st of September, and will be in charge of a matron, Mrs. O. M. Hon. T. B. Barry, the eminent

Knight of Labor was down to Lansing the other day, and the democratic wirepullers buzzed about him like flies around a bung-hole, but he carried away with him his opposition to "Boodler" Burt. A Howell man is the possessor of a

powder horn which was made by Isaac Vandercook at Fort Edward in 1776, and was carried through the revolutionary war by the aforesaid Isaac. He commenced the horn on the Fourth of July and finished it on the 18th, with his jacknife, and his mind made up to trustin the Lord and keep his powder

The spiritual significance of the word "Benjamin" is "the chosen son," and "Levi" signifies "the elect." We don't believe the Democracy will have the temerity to go back on the scriptures, even though the political career of Grover hangs in the balance. Benjamin and Levi will get there!—Indianapolis Herald.

Morton? Who's He? Col. Richard W. Thompson, who was secretary of the navy under President Hayes, made a speech in Terre Haute, Ind., a few days ago, in the course of

which he said: When I was secretary of the navy I was commanded by congress to send a ship to New York to transport provisions to famishing Ireland. I sent the ship to the port, but the contributions were so small I was discouraged and embarrased. The ship was not half full. One day a gentleman came into my office to inquire about it. "That ship," said he, "has got to go. Go and get her ready; I'll fill her out of my own pocket." He paid thousands of dollars toward putting bread in the mouths of famishing families. That man was Levi P. Morton. [Tremendous cheering.] He did not wish his charity trumpeted to the world. He did not seek fame because of his charitable deeds. He enjoined secrecy up-

on me. That is what I call charity. [Cheers.] This is the first time I have ever made a public announcement of it. His heart is open to charitable work as the day, and the recording angel will trace deeds like that in a bright beam of light. I thought my time had come at the Chicago convention to tell the story when he was placed in nomination. [Cheers.] The reason I did not was this: I was too modest to speak to so large an audience. [Laughter and cheers.]

The Revised Free List? Not very far from Stamford there is manufacturing company at the head of which is a well-known Democrat, and a professed Free-Trader. Nearly all his lieutenants and a majority of their workmen are Democrats. The raw materials used in their factories are all foreign products. Upon their manufactured goods there is a specific duty of 4 cents per pound and an advalorum duty of 3313 per cent.

In spite of this protection German and Spanish manufacturers send to this country moderate quantities of the same goods. The company is prosperous, and most of the employees are getting homes of their own. We dare not say how large a percentage the owners are getting on their investment, but probably no factory in Connecticut

pays better.

The Mills bill as originally drawn put their goods on the free list. Immediately the company sent to Washngton their regular lobbyist, but he failed to alter the bill. Another member of the company was added, and presented their side of the case in about this style: "Our Mills are located in the doubtful States of Connecticut and New Jersey. Nearly all of our workmen vote the Democratic ticket. Unless you take our manufactured goods from the free list our men will vote the Republican ticket this fall, and, being 1000 strong, may decide the issue of the

election."

The Mills committee, on this representation, struck out these goods from the free list, not only that, but actually increased the specific duty from 4 to 5 cents per pound and the ad valorem duty from 33½ to 35 per cent.!—Tariff League Bulletin.

Burrows for the Soldiers. The dispatches in Saturdays papers show which party in congress is the friend of the Union Soldiers. We ask them to read this: Washington, July 27.—The Democrats still persist in their determination not to give a day to the consideration of invalid pension legislation. The Republicans get more than even with them, however, by refusing to allow the consideration of any other special measures unless a provision is made for the soldier. Mr. Burrows of Michigan is the particular champion of the soldier in this regard and, although the Democrats have repeatedly tried to catch him napping, but they have so far failed. Under the rules of the house it is only by unanimous consent, that a day can be set aside for the consideration of bills outside their regular order, and as a consequence Mr. Burrows has the Democrats in such a bad fix, that they must either give in or abandon all hope of getting any of their pet measures through the house this season. The foreign affairs committee tried this morning to have a day assigned them for the consideration of bills from that committee. Mr Burrows said he had no objection if the resolution could be so amended as to include the consideration of the invalid pension bill. This was objection enough to defeat the proposition. Several of the Democrat members of the committee gathered about the Michigan congressman and endeavored to persuade him to with-

draw his objection, but to no purpose.

The dependent pension bill and the arrearage pension bill are the two bills the Republicans are determined shall be taken up if anything in the way of special legislation is attempted. The thing that troubles the Democrats is not so much the principle involved in these measures, as the fact that while openly opposed to them they frankly admit that they are afraid to vote against them, and particularly in a presidential election year.

Locals.

FOR SALE. strong arm and her skin full of whisky, I offer my house, and lot of one-half acre, on River street for sale. Call and see the property and get particulars. Plenty of fruit and in good con-B. S. CRAWFORD,

C. A. SIMONDS & CO.,

BOOTS & SHOES.

- NILES, MICH. 43 MAIN STREET,

IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME AND SEE US.

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

YOUR LAST CHANCE! J. B. MILLARD. CLOSING OUT SALE:

Lasts only 15 days longer. Remem ber I am not only closing out Summer Goods but everything in my stock. ' I am going to quit the business, and you can buy goods cheaper than your merchants can buy them. Yours truly.

JOHN GRAHAM. We can and will give you bargains if you will come and see us. TREAT BROS.

FOR RENT.—A good Piano. J. G. HOLMES. Ladies, look at our line of Hose for 25 cents, reduced from 50 cents.

BOYLE & BAKER. Oh, yes; we have a bargain for you now in Kid gloves. Only 25 cents, the old price \$1.25. Look at BOYLE & BAKERS

TREAT BROS'. / Look at High & Duncan's special sale column this week. sale column this week.

Trade where you can have a large

and fresh stock of goods to select from

We are closing out box paper or hand at cost to make room for new P.O. NEWS DEPOT. Salt \$1.00 per barrel.

The Columbus watch still leads.

If you want Dry Goods cheap go to HIGH & DUNCAN'S, as they are bound to close out their Summer Goods for

something. A new line of beautiful Stationery ust received at the P. O. NEWS DEPOT

HIGH & DUNCAN mean something by these locals. Look at them; read them, and remember they mean business, and will do what they say. /c For SALE.—A pleasant and desirable home on Fourth street. For particulars enquire at the premises.

MRS. F. M. SMITH. Look at those 35 cent hats at BOYLE & BAKER'S.

All our friends who are indebted to E. MORGAN & Co. will do us a favor by calling to settle at once. Yours most F. W. MEAD.

Notice our large line of Crockery

10 Farms For Sale. In Berrien and Cass Counties, Mich. and Laporte county, Indiana, near the Michigan State line. Will sell in quantity from 40 to 160 acres. All of my lands are well improved, and the price varies from \$25 to \$55 per acre. Can sell four 40 acre parcels separately Terms-One-third down, balance in

land is all the very best soil, and title JEROME WALTON, perfect. Ypsilanti, Mich. 23 m5Lawns that will keep you cool only

ten or more annual payments with six

per cent, interest. 480 acres of my land

is in Weesaw, Berrien county. This

cents per yard at BOYLE & BAKER'S. Don't buy, don't buy your Dry Goods and Millinery until you price them at BOYLE & BAKER'S/5/ Oil Stoves for \$1.00 at

MORRIS' FAIR. FOR SALE, some of the nicest and best located Lots in town. n. GRAHAM. A set of dishes, 56 peices, worth \$9

for \$5 at BLAKE'S W. O. HAMILTON will sell good Milk and as cheap as anybody If you want a Hanging Lamp below Paris Green, Slug Shot London Purple,

Collars. Underwear, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, cheaper than anybody else MORRIS' FAIR Ladies, if you want Millinery goods now is your time. The slaughter has

at 19. BOYLE & BAKER'S. commenced at Salt \$1.10 per barrel. BISHOP & KENT.

The best 25 cent tea in town at / Anything you want in Luster Band or White Queen's Ware always on hand at E. MORGAN & CO.

Cheapest Hosiery Stock in city at CHARLIE HIGH'S. Always at the front with First Class ttom prices. / 2 E. MORGAN & CO. Groceries at bottom prices.

BLAKE'S WINDOW. J. MILEY, Undertaker and Funeral director, located foot of Day's avenue

and Front street. Residence corner

Chicago and Clark streets. Hearse

furnished. Go to J. MILEY and have your pictures framed. He has a fine lot of Moulding and many New Styles. For Best Prices and a Square Deal in Dishes call on 6. E. MORGAN & CO. Groceries and Dishes call on

Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do dress-making in the latest styles and give good work. Call at her home on Day's Avenue, near the depot.

DRESS-MAKING.

Sewing Machines at wholesale prices STRAW'S. Gilt Paper 12½ cents at STRAW'S.

REMEMBER! J. K. Woods is the first

door east of the Bank. Try Spencer's blueing paddles at HIGH & DUNCAN'S is the place to

The great slaughter has commenced

oods, at **2** / BOYLE & BAKER'S.

Call and see the fancy Water Sets at J. BLAKE'S / 2 I have the boss Ladies Kid Shoe for

on millinery, goods, at

J. K. WOODS.

O. F. BARNES, E. F. WOODCOCK, W. M. HUTTON,

Citizens' National Bank,

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CDIRECTORS: J. B. MILLARD, ARZA G. GAGE, H. M. DEAN, I. P. HUTTON, O. F. BARNES NELSON BRADLEY, E. F. WOODCOCK.

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Stationery and Wall Paper.

Fancy and Toilet Articles, Brushes,

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Fine Soaps, Sponges, Etc.

39 Front Street. Buchanan, Mich.

FARMERS,

BUY

AND

Bissell and Gale Plows,

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

ROE BROS.

SOME NEW PERFUMES,

Peerless Dyes and other Dyes,

White Hellebore,

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER. All in good supply at

Dodd's Drug and Book Store.

FOR THIS MONTH OF JUNE I WILL SELL

Look at the Prize Baking Powder in Seasonable Goods at Low Prices.

SEE OUR BARGAINS IN CLOTHING

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

LOOK FOR

G. W. NOBLE

AROUND THE CORNER.

When you are in want of

Pure Drugs and Pat. Medicines,

Blank Books and Stationery.

in 1863.

O'ER MOUNTAIN AND VALLEY. Great Military Move by the Army of the Cumberland.

From Murfreesboro to Tullahoma; Thence South to Winchester-From Winchester Across the Tennessee River and Over out Valley and Chattanooga-Advance and Retreat-A Tale of Brief Fights and Long Marches-Bragg's Strategy. The Story Told After the Lapse of Twenty-five Years.

The battle of Stone River was fought between Gens. Rosecrans and Bragg, Dec. 31, 1862, and Jan. 1 and 2, 1863. Following that heavy fight both armies remained inactive

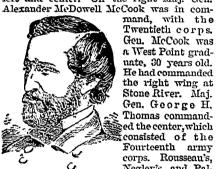
in camp several months. Rosecrans remained at Murfreesboro. It required months to rebuild railway connecns, forward supplies and make of Murfreesboro a new base. Among other labors of construction, the tremendous railway trestle works at Muldraugh's Hill required to Is rebuilt. It was necessary to put in repair and guard the railroad line from Louisville to Nashville, thence from Nashville to Mur-

Rosecrans had very little cavalry, and was obliged to guard railway communications extending over hundreds of miles. The cavalry of the Confederates, under such experienced leaders as Wharton, Wheeler, Forrest and Pat Cleburne, outnumbered the Union cavalry at least four to one.

Every advance for Rosecrans meant lengthening his lines behind him and leaving a part of his army to guard them. Gen Halleck was then at the head of military affairs in Washington, and was constantly urging Rosecraus to make forward move-Rosecrans in return set forth in earnest but respectful letters to the war department the impossibility of successful offensive movements without better cavalry equip

"With mounted infantry," he wrote, "I can drive the Confederate cavalry to the wall and keep the roads open in my rear." His solicitations produced no effect. It was not till after Rosecrans' advance to Chattanooga that any attempt was made to increase and improve the cavalry of the Army

of the Cumberland. Rosecrans' army was divided into right, left and center. On the right Maj. Gen. Alexander McDowell McCook was in com-



nate, 30 years old. the right wing at Stone River. Mai. Gen. George H. Thomas command-ed the center, which consisted of the Fourteenth army corps. Rousseau's Negley's and Palmer's divisions

were in Thomas's corps. Maj. Gen. Thomas L. Crittenden, of Kentucky, commanded the Twenty-first army corps and Rosecrans' left wing. He had a brother, Gen. George Crittenden, in the Confederate army. The brothers were sons of John J. Crittenden, one of Kentucky's most distinguished sons.

Rosecrans' scant cavalry force was com-manded by Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley. Gen. Stanley was a graduate of West Point of the class of 1852. He was a native of Ohio. He distinguished himself at the battle of Stone River, and afterwards at Resaca. major general of volunteers. At the close of the war Gen. Stanley was mustered out of volunteer service and dropped back to his

old rank in the regular army, that of colonel of the Twenty-second U. S.infantry, Among Gen. Stanley's classmates at West

Slocum and Sheridan. During the early part of the war Gen. Stanley was connected with the Army of the crans had requested that he be trans- GEN. D. S. STANLEY.

ferred to him to take charge of the cavalry of the Army of the Cumberland, and the request had been granted.

Rosecrans placed great dependence on Gen. Stanley. In the difficult mountain passes and arduous routes the Army of the Cumberland encountered on its southward march Stanley's cavalry, small in number as it was, was invaluable. He had joined Rosecrans' army in November, 1862, and devoted himself with enthusiasm to organizing and drilling the cavalry.

Gen. Rosecrans' chief of staff in the summer of 1863 was Brig. Gen. James Abram

In February, 1868, a serious attempt was made by the Confederate cavalry to recapture Fort Donelson. It was held at that time by a Union force of less than 800 men, under Col. A. C. Harding.

The Confederate cavalry was under command of Gen. N. B. Forrest. With him were Wheeler and Wharton. They had eleven regiments of cavalry and nine cannon. They believed they could get possession of Fort Donelson and thus obstruct navigation of the Cumberland river.

Shortly after noon, Feb. 3, the Confederates appeared in force before Fort Donelson and demanded its surrender. Col. Harding declined to surrender and proposed to fight. He had been apprised the day before of the approach of the Confederates and made ready for them, with rifle pits and his few guns planted in commanding positions. He especially prepared to defend the Fort Henry

road, as it was by that he obtained his sun Forrest's men made repeated charges, all of which were repelled. As the Confederates advanced, they filled the air with the famous "rebel yell." A countercharge was at length ordered by Col. Harding with fixed bayonets, which was successful in clearing the ground in front. Then the garrison advanced upon the Confederates in line of battle and continned firing till 8 o'clock in the evening. Then, in the darkness, Forrest sent in a flag of truce, again demanding surrender. Again Col. Harding refused. After that

Forrest gave up the fight and retired. At Spring Hill, Tenn., March 5, occurred the defeat and capture of Col. John Coburn and his brigade by Forrest and Van Dorn. March 20, at Milton, Tenn., near Murfreesboro, the Confederate Gen. John Morgane was defeated by Col. A. S. Hall, with 1,400 men. Morgan was the attacking party.

April 10, at Franklin, the Union general, Gordon Granger, with a force of 4,300 cavalry and infantry, repulsed the attack of Earl Van Dorn with 9,000 men.

April 21, a Union force consisting of Col.

John T. Wilder's brigade of mounted infantry, and the First brigade of cavalry under Col. Robert H. G. Minty, captured

April 27 to May 3 occurred the disastrous raid of the Union Col. A. D. Streight in northern Georgia, resulting in the capture of Streight and his men by Forrest and Roddy.

In the early summer of 1863, Rosecrans prepared for his great move southward from Murfreesboro, Halleck at Washington urged this forward movement, but Rosecrans undertook it against the advice of his generals. Bragg's army was at this time in the vicinity of Duck river, which appears on the man below. Gen. Buckner, the present governor of Kentucky, was in East Tennessee with 10,000 men. There was a strong intrenched camp at Tullahoma, south of Duck river,

Polk and Hardee were north of Duck river. Polk was at Shelbyville, Tenn., with 18,000 men behind strong fortifications. The earthworks had been built by slaves brought from Alabama and Georgia.

Hardee, with 12,000 men at Wartrace, de-

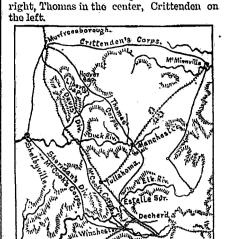
fended the mountain passes of Liberty Gap and Hoover's Gap, ten miles south of Murfreesboro. Bragg could summon for battle

46,000 effectives. Rosecrans first task in his southward move ments was to take possession of Liberty and Hoover's gaps. He numbered 60,000 men fit a greater force than Bragg, but Bragg had four times as much cavalry as Rosecrans. In the mountainous region in which the two armies were contending cav alry was indispensable. Rosecrans had of mounted men in active service 5,000. Rosecrans' base of supplies was at Murfreesboro; Bragg's at Chattanooga.

Bragg's strongest point was at Shelbyville, where Polk was. Plainly that was not the point for a Federal attack. Rosecrans resolved to make a feint against Shelbyville, but to reserve his real attack for Bragg's right at Wartrace, some ten miles northeast

Gen. R. B. Mitchel commanded the first cavalry division. In pursuance of the plan of making a pretense of attack on Shelbyville, Gen. Mitchell made an attack on Bragg's advance guard on the Shelbyville pike, and drove it in, on the 23d of June. The same day several infantry divisions moved out of camp with several days' rations.

THE FORWARD MOVEMENT. Thus, June 23, 1863, was begun the forward movement. Rosecrans' army started in the order shown on the map: McCook on the



ROSECRANS' MARCH SOUTH. The corps commanders met their leader on the night of June 23, and received their writen instructions. McCook, with the Twentieth corps, was to advance directly towards Shelbyville a certain distance, then, turning to the left on the Wartrace road, he was to capture Liberty Gap from Bragg's advance guard and hold it. In the Twentieth corps were the divisions of Gens. Johnson, Sheri dan and Jeff. C. Davis.

Gen. Thomas, with the Fourteenth corps, was to advance on the road leading to Manchester and capture the mountain pass known as Hoover's Gap. Crittenden's corps, the Twenty-first, as will be seen by the map, veered far off to the left and occupied McMinnville, forty miles east of Murfrees

The drenching rains, so often a marked feature of advance movements of the northern armies, both east and west, did not fail to attend Rosecrans' great forward march. Mountain streams and mountain roads frequently became alike impassable.

FIGHTING JUNE 24 AND 25. The roads were so heavy that in some instances the advancing divisions could make no more than seven miles a day. McCook's division started on the march early June 24. Liberty Gap, in a westerly spur of the Cumberland mountains, was the first point at which McCook's corps met a Confederate force. At Hoover's Gap, another mountain pass east of Liberty Gap, Thomas' advancing troops encountered the southern soldiers the same day, June 24. The passes were defended by detachments from Gen. Pat Cleburne's command. Gen. Gordon Granger's division was in the rear as a reserve support

to McCook and Thomas. Col. Harrison, with the Thirty-ninth Indiana, was in the advance of McCook's corps for a skirmish line. Immediately behind im were Willich's and Miller's brigades, of Johnston's division. After some sharp fighting they took possession of Liberty Gap. The next day, June 25, a detachment from Hardee's corps attempted to drive Miller and Willich from Liberty Gap. The hottest fighting of Rosecrans' campaign to Tullahoma occurred here. It became too hot for the Union troops that held the gap. Johnson's division and Carlin's brigade from Davis' division were sent to their assistance.

Thus re-enforced, Johnson's division was able to hold the gap. In the fighting a Minie ball passed through the left eye of Col. Miller, strangely enough without killing him. Hardee's force was defeated, and abandoned the pass altogether, retreating south-ward to Bellbuckle. In the fight at Liberty Gap June 25, Johnson's division and Carlin's brigade lost 231 men. On the 24th of June, Gen. Thomas' corps

proke camp at 4 o'clock in the morning and started in the direction of Hoover's Gap. Col. John T. Wilder's mounted infantry were in the advance. They drove in the mounted pickets of the Confederates, and passed through the gap. Reynolds' division was immediately following Wilder.

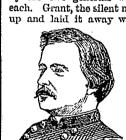
Immediately after Wilder had taken posession of Hoover's Gap two Confederate and so rapid had been his approach that he had surprised completely the Confederates in the gap, and had captured a wagon train with a number of prisoners and a drove of

beef cattle. But the Confederates rallied at once, and came on to the attack with such spirit that Wilder's brigade came near losing their prisoners and beeves and being captured in their turn, before Reynolds' advancing soldiers could reach them. Reynolds' division came in the nick of time, however, and the Con-

federates were driven back to the woods Thomas' other divisions occupied the gap during the night. The campaign had opened successfully. So impatient was Gen. Halleck, at Washington, or some decided movement to be made, or for a victory to be gained somewhere, that in the spring of 1863 he wrote a duplicate letter Grant at Vicksburg and Rosecrans at

Murfreesboro. There was a vacant major generalship in the regular army at that time, ind in his duplicate letter Halleck offered this place to either Grant or Rosecrans, whichever should first achieve an important The way in which this letter was treated

by the two generals was characteristic of each. Grant, the silent man, folded his copy up and laid it away without a word, pro-



plans as if no such letter was in existence. Rosecrans, on the contrary, replied indignantly such an "auction eering of honors' he felt to be degrading to him as GEN. A. M'D. M'COOK. citizen. This frank

reply did not gain favor for Rosecrans in the war departnent at Washington. Rosecrans had not felt prepared fully to make the advance of June 23. He had ur gently requested that his army be supplied with revolving rifles, a request that was not complied with from Washington. After the mountain passes were occupied,

Rosecrans waited briefly to see what Bragg's next move would be, giving orders meanwhile to his generals to prepare for action at all points of the advance.

Gen. Thomas was ordered to advance and attack the Confederates on his right, drive them westward toward Wartrace, and then push rapidly on south to Manchester. Me-

Cook's corps was to follow Thomas to Man-

GUY'S GAP, JUNE 27. Bragg meantime retreated southward. Gen. Stanley and the Union cavalry had joined Gen. Granger's division at Christiana. The road to Shelbyville led through a mounain pass called Guy's Gap. Granger and Stanley, on the extreme Federal right, advanced on Guy's Gap, June 27. Bragg was lready retreating from Shelbyville, but he had left a force at Guy's Gap, under Gen.

Minty's brigade of Union cavalry attacked this force. He made a sweeping charge upon them, and drove them out of the gap. They retreated into their intrenchments north of Shelbyville. Charging them again, Minty drove them into Shelbyville. Gen. R. B. Mitchell's division was immediately behind Minty's cavalry. As the Confederates poured into Shelbyville Mitchell got upon their right and cut off their direct retreat. They took another route and attempted to escape by swimming Duck river. ne did so, among them Gen. Wheeler himself, but many were drowned in the river. Wheeler's artillery was left behind

in this hurried flight, and 500 of his men were made prisoners.
Stanley and Mitchell entered Shelbyville, only to find that Bragg had entirely abandoned it and his strong works there. Wheeler's cavalry had been left behind to cover his retreat. Granger and Stanley took guns and a large store of army supplies. Col. Minty's cavalry charges were noted throughout the Army of the Cumberland.

In the advance toward Shelbyville another

brigade than Min ty's was at first in front. There an unaccountable

delay in its movements. At length Gen. Stanley, out of all patience, sent an aide to Minty with this order: "Gol. Minty-Gen. 2 Stanley requests you to move to the COL. MINTY. front; the brigade in the advance is so slow he cannot do anything with it."

Some of the hottest fighting of the affair of June 27 took place in the public square of the town of Shelbyville. Here Gen. Wheeler had planted eight guns. With these he opened upon Minty's brigade as it swept into the town.

It was at this moment Minty learned that he had nearly the whole of Bragg's cavalry opposed to him. Wheeler was Bragg's chief of cavalry. Forrest, Wharton and Martin were his division commanders. Forrest was not immediately with Wheeler, but was not far away, and was rapidly advancing with his division. Learning this, Minty used all his energies to defeat Wheeler before the junction should be effected. Col. Minty gave his orders one after an-

other, with instantaneous rapidity. Several pieces of artillery were put into po sition to rake the square. The moment they were fired Capt. C. C. Davis was ordered to charge upon the souare - with the Seventh Pennsylvania, under cover of the smoke. With with a shout that

CAPT. C. C. DAVIS. equaled even the Davis and his men dashed into the Shelbyville square upon the Confederate artillery. It was a scene of wild excitement. The charging column spurred their horses over the guns at a gallop, sabered the ganners and rushed madly upon the Confederate cavalry. Capt. Davis himself, saler in hand, demanded the surrender of one of the guns as those in charge of it were endeavoring to carry it off the field. Both gun and gumers were surrendered.

In a very few moments all was over in the public square, and thousands of Confederate cavalry were ficeing for their lives. Forrest endeavored to join them, riding at a gallop toward Shelbyville, but before he reached the town Wheeler's mon were already far on the road in their flight. Forrest made a detour to the right to escape the town and crossed Duck river four miles out of Shelby-The Union troops pursued as far as Duck river and then returned.

There was one bridge by which Wheeler had intended to make good his escape across Duck river. It was called Scull Camp bridge. It was mar Shelbyville, and when the Conederates were driven from the public square they made a wild rush for Scull Camp bridge. But an artillery caisson was accidentally overturned upon the bridge and choked up the path of retreat In their panic the fly ing Confederates plunged madly into Duck river, then be full and twenty feet deep from the constant rains. Many were thus

Capt. C. C. Davis received honorable mention for the Shelbyville charge. Gen. Rosecrans had named the Seventh Pennsylvania cavalry the "Saber Regiment of the Army of the Cumberland." Gen. Thomas, meanwhile, on the center, had advanced from his camp at Beech Grove, near Liberty Gap, and made the attack against the Confederates on his right, June 26. The continuous and extra-ordinary rains retarded all the movements of the Army of the Cumberland at this time, and it was near noon before Thomas could attack on his right. He was, however, sucessful, and cleared the way for the advance to Manchester. The Confederates retreated to Fairfield, on the west. June 27, Rosecrans' headquarters were at

Manchester. Wilder's mounted infantry had taken possession of the town in the early morning of that day. By evening Thomas whole corps was in the town ready for the advance to Tullahoma, twelve miles distant. In pursuing the Confederates to Fairfield, Hardee's corps, that had held Wartrace, had retreated and their camp was abandoned. McCook and Crittenden were forwarding their troops over the heavy roads towards den was coming down from McMinnville.

Manchester as rapidly as possible. Critten-While waiting for these corps, Rosecrans June 28, sent Col. Wilder's mounted infantry southward to burn the railway bridge over Elk river and destroy the railroad from Cowan to Decherd. Part of the command was detailed to operate on the railroad, part to dutroy the bridge. The expedition to Decherd was successful. When, however, the detachment that had

been sent to burn the bridge reached it, they found it already heavily guarded by the 'onfederates. Rosecrans' precautions were taken too late. He had hoped to de-

stroy the railroad and force Bragg to fight on the north side of Elk river. But Bragg had already escaped south of Elk river and was guarding the bridge. turned on Wilder and pursued him, forcing him to re-

GEN. BRAGG. treat in all haste back to Manchester. Forrest was in pursuit of him with a large body of cavalry, which Wilder escaped with difficulty, and reached Manchester June 30.

By June 29 Rosecrans' corps were all in, ouped around Manchester. Bragg's army was intrenched at Tullaioma. Rosecrans prepared to fight. He caused his engineers to examine the ground about Tullahoma, with a view of gaining Bragg's rear. The report being favorable, a division of Crittenden's corps was ordered to begin the execution of this movement. July I should have seen it completed, and a battle would have taken place at Tullahoma. But when Steedman's brigade of Thomas corps advanced cautiously to Tullahoma July 1, lo! the bird had flown. Bragg had evacuated Tuliahoma June 30. Bragg had crossed the Elk river at Estelle Springs and retreated toward Chattanooga.

Rosecrans' troops occupied .Tullahoma July 1, capturing a few prisoners.

OVER THE MOUNTAINS. Rosecrans lost not a r.oment, but hastened on in pursuit. Skirmishes occurred with the rear of Bragg's retreating army, July 1 and 2. But Bragg's main army was safe out of danger. He crossed the Cumberland mountains rapidly, and then marched to Bridgeport, Ala. Here crossing the Tennes-see river, he took up anew his line of march and paused not till he reached Chattanooga with his army. He arrived at Chattanoo the first week in July, and made that his headquarters. Then he wrote to Gen. Johnston in Mississippi, "The Tennessee river will be taken as our line."

Bragg's advance into Kentucky in the summer of 1862 thus ended back at Chattanooga in the summer of 1863. Morgan's raid, that had been attempted in the hope to aid Bragg materially, also ended in disaster at Buffington Island, in the Ohio river, July 19, 1863. paign*to Tullahona had cleared middle Tennes of Confederates to

the Tennessee river. The Union army on this nine days' campaign numbered about 50,000, of whom were lost 560. But the great battle had not yet been fought:

FROM TULLAHOMA SOUTH. Chattanooga was now the point aimed at by Rosecrans. He followed on south, crossed the Elk river and gathered his army together Rosecrans was now over 200 miles away from his supplies. He was obliged to pause a while, and wait till they could be brought

A giant's task confronted him. He prepared to cross the Cumberland mountains with his heavy wagon trains. · Clearing them, he next proposed to cross the Tennessee

river into Lookout valley. Rosecrans' position will be understood from the map. He was now at Winchester, at the southwestern foot of the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee. The Nashville and Chattanooga railroad passed through Winn on southward to Stevenson in northern Alabama. Thence it turned sharply eastward and led to Chattanooga, Tenn. Rosecrans established his base of supplies at Stevenson, and brought large stores down the railroad to that point. All this required

time, and it was not till Aug. 8 that the Union army was prepared to move. A week before that Gen. Halleck had sent from Washington



The plan adopted by Rosecrans was a stuendous one. Bragg was so well fortified by this time in Chattanooga that a direct attack would have been useless. Rosecrans determined to march his main army southward and eastward through Alabama and Georgia, south of Chattanooga, and flank Bragg on the left. After crossing the Tennessee river at Bridgeport, his difficulties would not be

After that a number of mountain ranges must be crossed by the various divisions of his army. These were short spurs of the Cumberland, exceedingly difficult to cross out mountains, also Mission Ridge, afterward to become classic in our country'

Bragg at Chattanooga drew his supplies over two railroads, one from East Tennessee. the other the Atlanta road from the south through Dalton. Gen. Burnside was expected to render useless that in East Ten-Rosecrans' advance to the south and nessee. Rosecrans advance to the south that east of Chattanooga would take care of that

The march of the Army of the Cumberland through the mountains of Alabama and Georgia in the summer of 1863 calls to mind Napoleon's famous passage of the Alps. Certainly it was not less difficult than that. At the same time with the advance move-

ment of the Union army, it was necessary. before all to deceive Bragg as to the real route taken. To this end Rosecrans divided his army. Crittenden's corps made an advauce eastward on Chattanooga through the Sequatchie valley. Two of Crittenden's brigades, Hazen's and Wagner's, had indeed taken the eastward march directly over the mountains, Wagner from Winchester, Hazen from still further north. Minty's cavalry was with Crittenden. The routes of the three corps, Thomas', McCook's and Crittenden's, can be traced on the map. .

The movement of Rosecrans' army began Aug. 10, from Winchester. The advance had already occupied Stevenson and Bridgeport. The first task before the troops was the crossing of the Cumberland mountains in Tennessee. The passage was made from Aug. 16 to Aug. 21. Next before the advancing army lay the Tennessee river to be crossed. Rains had swollen it, and it was wide and full. The crossing was attended with difficulty, and it was not till Sept. 4 that the last of "Old Rosy's" men found himself on the left bank of the Tennessee. They crossed at four different points. The three corps were widely separated by this time, the line of advance extending over 150 miles.

Then came the most difficult part of the marches through Alabama. By examining the map the reader will understand Rosecrans' plan of campaign. Crittenden's corps, the most northerly and the nearest Chattanooga, was to advance directly toward that city, and

GEN. PAT. CLEBURNE. was to cross Raccoon and Lookout mountains and stop at a point called McLemore's Cove, twenty miles south of Chattanooga. McCook was to advance twenty miles south of Thomas, across Pigeon mountain, and appear in the vicinity of Rome, Georgia.

BRAGG'S MOVEMENTS.

By Sept. 8, the movements Rosecrans had plauned for his several corps were completed. The marches were made as secretly as possible, so as to mislead Bragg as to the movements south of Chattanooga. But Bragg was shortly aware of the where about of the Union army, and knew its full

D. SE

significance. If the Atlanta railroad should be destroyed and Thomas and Mc-Cook should close in on him on the then he would be caught in Chattanooga like a rat in 🧉 be easy to starve like ı trap. It would 🍣

berton had just GEN. CRITTENDEN. been starved out in Vicksburg. Bragg prepared once more to nove on.

Ile had with him about Chattanooga 45,000

men. His army, before he received re-enforcements, was equal to Rosecrans', the Union commander having been obliged to detail numerous regiments to guard his long line of communication behind him. Bragg marched out of Chattanooga Sept. and S. He went southward to Lafayette, Ala., a town to the cast of Pigeon mountains. Here he waited for Rosecrans' next move in this game of retreat and advance. Safe out-

side of Chattanooga, where he could command the road furnishing his supplies, he could, if necessary, even take the offensive. The fall of Vicksburg had released 15,000 Confederate soldiers from Johnston's army for the re-enforcement of Bragg. Buckner's command, from East Tennessee, had also re-At Lafayette Bragg had Thomas' corps in

enforced Bragg. front of him. Crittenden, with the Union left, was something over twenty miles to the right of him. McCook, with the right wing, having crossed Sand and Lookout mountains, was about the same distance away on Bragg's left.

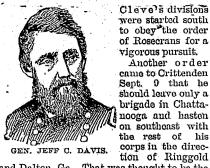
As early as Aug. 30 Gen. Thomas learned of the heavy re-enforcements that had come to Bragg from Johnston. After crossing the Tennessee, Sept. 4, Thomas' four divisions marched directly on over the mountains into Wills valley. Negley's division was in the advance. A brigade from it was sent forward at once eastward to seize Stevens' gap, in the Lookout mountain range. The Eighteenth Ohio regiment advanced as far as the top of Lookout mountain. They met Confederate pickets. This was Sept. 6. Negley's advance fell back and waited till next day. Then, going forward with reenforced numbers, it took poss ssion of the top of Lookout mountain at this point. By Sept. 10 Negley's division had crossed Missionary ridge and gained McLemore's cove. They found the Confederate cavalry drawn up in line to meet them across the entrance to Dug gap. They found, furthermore, what eemed to be a whole Confederate army, ar tillery and all, in front of them. There had been rumors before this that Bragg had evacuated Chattanooga. On the morning of Sept. 9 a regiment from Rey-

nolds' division of Thomas' corps was sent along the top of Lookout mountain to recon-The regiment from Reynolds' division was nounted. As the men rode along they extended their reconnoissances nearer and nearer to Chattanooga. Towards noon they came to the town itself. They found the last of Bragg's army in the act of leaving. Sept. 8, Rosecrans had become certain by the great number of the enemy on Negley's front that Chattanooga had been abandoned by Bragg. He sent a dispatch at once to

Crittenden, on the north, to take five days rations and start in pursuit. Crittenden received this message at 6 o'clock on the norning of the 9th. McCook had likewise executed the part of the plan assigned to him, and was now in Wills' valley, between the Sand and Lookout ranges. Sept. 9 Rosecrans sent him orders to hasten his march eastward and intercept Bragg's retreat southward, and attack his

Accordingly McCook hurried to Alpine, across the Lookout mountain range, and encamped there. He was not long in discovering that he was alone on the east side of Lookout valley; that Bragg was not retreating southward and seemed to have no intention of doing so; that, finally, the valley east. of Lookout mountain was full of Confederates, so that he himself could not communicate with Thomas' corps.

CRITTENDEN IN CHATTANOOGA. On the 9th of September Crittenden's corps entered Chattanooga, and found it emptied of Confederates. Gen. T. J. Wood's division, with Wood himself in command, was placed in charge of the town. Palmer's and Van



of Rosecrans for a came to Crittenden Sept. 9 that he should leave only a nooga and hasten the rest of his

and Dalton, Ga. That was thought to be the Accordingly the next morning, Sept. 10, Crittenden left only Wagner's brigade in Chattanooga, and taking also Wood's division continued on southeast. This then was the situation of the opposing armies Sept. 11: Bragg was at Lafayette, Ga., in a mountain valley about twenty

miles south of Chattanooga. Crittenden's corps of Rosecrans' army was at Ringgold, Ga., fifteen miles northeast of Bragg. Cook's corps was at Alpine, just in the western edge of Georgia and fifteen miles south of Bragg. Only Thomas' corps was in front of and a little north of Bragg, at the eastern foot of Mission Ridge. The corps were thus widely separated, and McCook was not in communication with the Southeast of Mission Ridge, the short spur

on the east of which Thomas was, is another short mountain range called Pigeon mountain. Bragg drow up his army on the east side of Pigeon mountain, and a little west of Lafayette, and there waited developments. He kept himself thoroughly well acquainted with the movements of the Union army, and knew where each corps was. Heavy re-enforcements were on the way to me and for these he waited. Part of his com mand was at Lee & Gordon's mills, a noted local point ten miles north of Lafayette. Up to Sept. 11 Rosecrans had not been cer tain of Bragg's whereabouts. But as Crittenden's corps moved southward to Ring-gold, one of his divisions (Palmer's) reported "the enemy strong upon his front." At the same time Gen. Wood, making a reconnois-

sauce, advanced quite to Gordon's mills, and reported great numbers of Confederates in the vicinity of Lafayette. Rosecrans, awar that his three corps were scattered by a day's march or more, began to take measures to cellent opportunity for Bragg to fall upon his detached columns and execute the favorite military maneuver of beating them in detail. Bragg was no longer retreating. Rosecrans sent hasty orders to Crittender

to concentrate his corps near Lee & . Gordon's mills. directed Col. Wil-der's brigade to cover the left flank of the infantry of this corps on their march to Lee & Gordon's mills, to obey Rosecrans' order. On the march Wilder's men had a hot skirmish with the Cona number of men

in killed and wounded. Crittenden, however, was able to mass his command at Lee & Gordon's mills, ready for the battle, which both sides now perceived was imminent. We left Thomas' corps at McLemore's Cove, on the east side of Mission Ridge Negley's division was in the advance. Bragg, knowing well the position of Thomas, alone at McLemore's Cove, with the whole Confederate army in front of him, prepared for a decisive stroke. He ordered Gen. Hindman to move his division opposite Negley for an immediate attack. with his command of Kentuckians and Tennessecans, was ordered to follow on immediately and join Hindman in front of McLemore's Cove. Bragg's own headquarters were at this time at Lafayette. To further strengthen the attacking force,

Polk's command was ordered to the cove to support Hindman.

Negley was considerably in advance of the main body of Thomas' corps. It was at Stevens' Gap, while Negley was several miles

turther eastward, near Dug's Gap

FIGHT OF SEPT. 11. Thus Negley, with one division, had Bragg's whole army in front of him. He discovered this just in time to prevent his division from being crushed, and just in time to save Thomas' corps from disaster. Brig. Gen. Baird's division was some distance in Negley summoned Baird to come to him

vith all speed. By So'clock a. m. Sept. 11 Baird was in supporting distance.
Bragg had ordered Hindman to attack Negley at McLemore's Cove at daylight Sept. 11. The order added: "Cleburne will attack in front the moment your guns are heard." Bragg and Cleburne waited for Hindman's guns to be heard from McLemore's Cove at dawn. Hours passed, and still they waited. Noon came, yet not a gun had been heard. One, two o'clock p. m., and still no sound from McLemore's Cove. Three J'clock, boom boom from the northwest announced that the

Cleburne hastened to the scene. Negley was no longer at Dug's Gap. He had taken advantage of the delay in Hindman's attack to fall back to Thomas' main body at Stevens' Gap. Hindman's attack was made on Negley's left. Negley resisted the attack as best he might while he was withdrawing his divisions. There was some severe fighting, but Negley was able to reach Thomas' corp without the loss of a wagon or a gun, at 10 o'clock at night, Sept. 11. Hindman's delay in attacking had saved him. Bragg's first attempt to crush Rosecrans; corps singly had failed. Then the Confederate leader turned his attention to Crittenden. Sept. 12, Crittenden had moved his corps from Ringgold to Lee

had moved his corps from Ringgold to Lee & Gordon's mills. Bragg had given strenuous orders to Polk Sept. 11 to attack Crittenden's corps before the whole force could be brought from Ringgold and concentrated. He wrote to Polk also on the 12th:

"This presents you a fine opportunity of striking Crittenden in detail, and I hope you will avail yourself of it at daylight to-morrow. This division crushed, the others are row. This division crushed, the others are yours. We can then turn on the force in

But Bragg's generals did not obey him promptly, and the opportunity to crush Crittenden's corps was also lost.

The next move in the campaign was the pattle of Chickamauga. Cuffing an Evil Doer. All through the east it seems to be tacitly understood that everybody has a

right to strike his inferiors, and that it would be unpardonable presumption in the inferior to strike back or adopt any more self assertive measure than edging away. As a general thing in Persia blows are given and taken with the bland and childlike philosophy of Kismet. The person who knows himself to be in the wrong on some trifling occasion receives a proportionate amount of chastisement meekly, as being no more than his just desert, even though the party who assumes the role of executioner be a casual stranger, acting on the spur of prima facie evidence. What is the concern of one seems to be the concern of all; not only the party directly aggrieved, but the onlookers also are very likely to take a hand in cuffing an évil doer. The person who is thus publicly cuffed feels no sense of disgrace. The whole matter is regarded most philosophically; having meted out punishment to an offender, they hobnob with him again on equal terms at once.—Thomas Stevens in New York Sun.

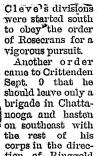
Pastry as Wholesome as Toast. People will eat hot buttered toast, and give it to children and invalids, who will tell you that they are quite careful about diet, and never think of touching pastry The difference between the two articles is as follows: Pastry is flour and water baked after butter has been rubbed into it. Buttered toast is flour and water baked first, and then rubbed thoroughly with butter. The difference between pastry and well buttered toast is apparently the difference between the proverbial "tweedledum and tweedledee." I only mention toast as one instance of the articles of diet which people consider comparatively simple and indulge in freely.—Boston Transcript.

Rather Hard of Hearing.

4Carriel Carriel Carrie, come and

see this pretty little ring with a stone in it Uncle George has brought you. Carrie, why didn't you come the first time I called you?" . "Mamma, I 'spects I'm kinder hard of hearing." "But you heard quickly enough when I spoke of the stone ring?"

"Yes, mamma; I said kinder hard of hearing, but I isn't stone deaf, you know."—Boston Transcript.



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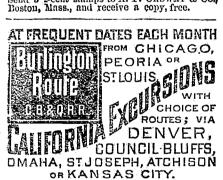
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