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BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

THEY DON'T MAKE CONNECTIONS.

noon, took an early dinner, and then

went to the station.

already been safely put away by the landlord until they should be sent for. who had been very civil to the trav-He read his correspondance, wrote two or three epistles, strolled about until

> ford with great honors and had gone abroad," said Herr Holde iss; "that was you, I suppose?"

ors," laughed Max.
"I do," said Herr Holdeniss. "And have you been over here ever since?"

"Hum! So you don't mean to have business or profession?"

When he reached the station the porter came up with his portmanteau. "You see I did not forget, sir," said the man, touching his hat politely. "I have been on the lookout for you. There's a gentleman down by the cafe

who wants to see you."
"A gentlemen who wants to see me?" repeated Ingersoll. "It's on account of the young lady." Here the porter smiled. "The young lady you gave your ticket to, sir." Ingersoll followed the man to the further end of the platform. Here the porter addressed himself to a gentleman at that moment coming out of cafe. Ingersoll took a quick survey of

the stranger-a stout, rather red-faced person of about fifty-five or so. At the first words spoken by the porter this person hurried forward and lifted his hat ceremoniously. Max re-

turned the salute. "I beg your pardon for this intrusion," said the gentleman. "Not at all. Did you wish to see

me?" asked Max. "The porter tells me, that you were to have left by the half-past ten train,

but that you gave up your ticket to a young lady who reached here to late to procure one." Max bowed and looked still more curiously at his interlocutor; for it was plain that his measured mode of speech was an effort to hide anxiety, anger or

strong emotion of some kind. "A young lady in a dark green dress and Tyrolese hat," pursued the gentleman, in the laboriously assumed tone of composure. "Yes, that was her dress, I believe,

replied Ingersoll. "Ah!" said the stout gentleman, evidently much relieved. "Will you have the kindness to tell me what station

the ticket was for?' A new thought struck Max. Compliance with the stranger's request might be far from a favor to the blueeyed damsel. Yet what possible ex-cuse could he find for declining to give the desired information? His momentary hesitation caused the old man to make a little movement of impatience. "Perhaps I might ask—" Max began.

Then he stopped and altered his question a little. "May I inquire what special interest—"

"I am the young lady's father, sir," interrupted the elder gentleman; and now his voice was as impatient as his face. 'My name is Heinrich Holdeniss."

Her father. Ingersoll remembered having been told by the loquacious landlord that the fine villa on the hill outside the town belonged to Herr Holdeniss, a retired merchant, and one of the wealthiest and most important

personages the place could boast. "The ticket was Nuremburg. I had heard the lady tell the station-master that was where she wished to go," returned Max, quickly, and in the most obliging toné.

"I thank you," said the gentleman with another ceremonous lift of his hat, which, of course, Max imitated. Herr Holdeniss motioned to the porter, who was standing at a little dis-

tance, and put some money in his hand. "Get me a ticket for Nuremburg-

second-class." he said. While lighting a cigar Max furtively watched him, and decided that the look of relief on his face proved that his previous agitation had been caused

by anxiety. "By the way, which class was your ticket for?" he asked. "Second," answered Max. "I am too old a traveler to waste money on a first-class in Germany."

"Ah! The porter told me you were an Englishman—but that must be a mistake; you speak German like a native."

"Yes, I am an Englishman; but my grandmother was a German, and brought me up to speak the language. Herr Holdeniss had taken out his pocket-book and extricated some monev from it

"So. I cannot repay your kindness, but I can replace the price of the ticket.

Of course no refusal was possible; so Max bowed and took the offered floring.

"I am very happy to have been of service to your daughter," he remarked. "She seemed so extremely anxious -so distressed, when she found that she must lose the train." "Ah!" said Herr Holdeniss again, but in a less cheerful tone, and he took a pinch of snuff. "An Englishman!

Always courteous to ladies, the Eng-.lish. A fine country—a noble country—the most interesting I ever visited. "So you have been there!" "Oh, yes. Spent twelve months there, partly on business, partly to have a change, just after my poor wife's death, four years ago; my

daughter went with me: she was only fourteen then." The utterance of that name gav Max Ingersoll an additional interest in

the subject of his companion's travels.
"Was your daughter as much pleased as yourself?" he asked. "Oh, yes. Girls always like every-

thing new. I put her to school in London for six months. She speaks English perfectly. I am not a bad hand at it myself, he added, and burst into the language, which he spoke fluently enough, though with such an execrable accent that Ingersoll did not understand more than half of a voluaole account of a visit to England. The porter came back with the tick-

et at this moment and informed the gentlemen that it was time to take heir places. His practiced eve speedily lighted upon an empty carriage, toward which he conducted them. "If you do not object to our making the journey together?" said Herr Holdeniss, treating Max to another wave of

"I shall be delighted." cried Max. with an evident sincerity, which would have surprised his most intimate

possess mutual acquaintances there?"
Upon this hint Max gave his name, and added particulars in regard to him-self that he was not in the habit of bestowing upon strangers. Sure enough number of his friends, but when he products. This end may not be reached

went to England had taken a letter of | abruptly, and its approach may be aced that his letters and cigar case had introduction to one of Max's uncles.

> "I remember his speaking of a nephew who had just graduated from Ox-

"I don't know about the great hon-

"I went home once, for a few months only," replied Max.

"Oh, I don't propose to be an idler," cried Max, eager to produce a good impression, "but—but—well, I have not been obliged to hurry in making a choice," he added, a little confused between his desire to excuse his procrastination and his dislike of uttering what seemed a snobbish allusion to his large fortune.

"So!" said Herr Holdeniss; and his tone showed that he quite understood the case.

But what Max wanted was to persuade his new acquaintance to talk of his daughter, and, if possible, to induce him to give some explanation of her journey, which had evidently been undertaken with an attempt at secrecy. Presently some remark of the other's enabled him to say:

"So the porter did not recognize the Fraulein Holdeniss?" "No: both he and the station-master are new people here. I should have gone to her aunt's at a venture. I didn't like to telegraph, for my sisterin-law is an invalid and easily alarmed. It was right enough. The whole thing was a whim—a girlish caprice; girls are made up of them."

He was looking at once both vexed and amused; and then had recourse to his snuff box, and muttered something to himself of which Max only caught the words: "If she had waited to hear she might

have saved herself and me a wildgoose chase." Then he began to talk of other matters; and although their conversation was so free that by the time their two hours' journey came to an end they were upon the most friendly terms, not one word further of explanation in regard to Franlein Lina Holdeniss' departure, which looked so much like a flight from her father's house, did In-

gersoll receive. Still the old gentleman talked a good deal about his daughter incidentally in giving details of his own past, which he did with great freedom, and in a very interesting manner. Max learned that he had commenced life penniless, but had years ago retired from business with a fortune, which, according to moderate Teutonic ideas

He had had his little romance, too, German-like, and could still dwell with a certain degree of romantic feeling, system and the entire repeal of the in-upon its memory, elderly and stout, ternal taxes. Such a contingency, in and given to snuff taking as he was Concluded next week.

was more than ample.

General Harrison's Letter of Acceptance.

responsibilities which accompany it.

It is a matter of congratulation that

the declarations of the Chicago conven-

tion upon the questions that now at-

tract the interest of our people are so

clear and emphatic. There is further cause of congratulation in the fact

that the convention utterances of the

Democrat party, if any degree uncer-

tain or contradictory, can now be

judged and interpreted by executive

acts and messages, and by definite

propositions in legislation. This is es-

pecially true of what is properly known

as the tariff question. The issue can-

not now be obscured. It is now not a

contest between schedules, but between wide-apart principles. The foreign

competitors of our market have, with

quick instinct, seen how one issue of

this contest may bring them advan-

tage, and our own people are not so

dull as to miss or neglect the grave in-

terests that are involved for them.

The assault upon our protective system is open and defiant. Protection is

assailed as unconstitutional in law, or

as vicious in principle, and those who

hold such views sincerely cannot stop

short of an absolute elimination from

our tariff laws of the principle of pro-

tection. The Mills bill is only a step, but it is toward an object that the lead-

ers of Democrat thought and legisla-

The important question is not so

much the length of the step as the di-

rection of it. Judged by the execu-

tive message of December last, by the Mills bill, by the debates in congress

and by the St. Louis platform, the Democrat party will, if supported by

the country, place the tariff laws upon

a purely revenue basis. This is practi-

cal free trade-free trade in the Eng-

lish sense. The legend upon the banner may not be "free trade;" it may be the more obscure motto, "tariff reform;"

but neither the banner nor the inscrip-

tionis conclusive, or, indeed, very im-

portant. The assault itself is the im-

Those who teach that the import

duty upon foreign goods sold in our

market is paid by the consumer, and

that the price of the domestic com-

peting article is enhanced to the

amount of the duty on the import-

ed article-that every million of

dollars collected for customs duties represents many millions more which

do not reach the treasury, but are paid

by our citizens as the increased cost of

domestic productions resulting from

the tariff laws—may not intend to discredit in the minds of others our sys-

tem of levying duties on competing foreign products, but it is clearly al-

ready discredited in their own. We

cannot doubt, without impugning their

integrity, that if free to act upon their

convictions they would so revise our

laws as to lay the burden of the cus-

portant fact.

tion have clearly in mind.

revenue reduction. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 11. Hon. M. M. Estee and others, committee: Gentlemen-When your committee visited me on the 4th of July, last and presented the official announcement of my nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Republican convention, I promised as its use by stopping interest upon the public debt. At least those who needlessly hoard it should not be allowed soon as practicable to communicate to you a more formal acceptance of the nomination. Since that time the work of reciving and addressing, almost daily, large delegations of my fellow-citizens has not only occupied all my time, but has in some measure rendered it unnecessary for me to use this letter as a medium of communicating to the public my views upon the questions involved in the campaign. I appreciate very highly the confidence and respect manifested by the convention and accept the nomination with a feeling of gratitude and a full sense of the

no inducement to send for them.

tion were common. The pioneer want foreign governments to send their paupers and criminals to our ports.

We are also clearly under a duty to defend our civilization by excluding alien races whose ultimate assimilation with our people is neither possible nor desirable. The family has been the nucleus of our best immigration and the home the most potent assimilating force in our civilization.

tion are distinctive and conclusive, and are now so generally accepted as such that the question has passed entirely beyond the stage of argument. The laws relating to this subject would, if I should be charged with their enforcement, be faithfully executed. Such amendments or further legislation as may be necessary and proper to prevent evasions of the laws and to stop further Chinese immigration, would also meet my approval. The express. ion of the convention upon this subject is in entire harmony with my Our civil compact is a government

friends had they looked at the stout party without first knowing that he had a pretty daughter.

"This is very comfortable," said Herr Holdeniss. "I have a great many good friends in England. I wonder if we receive the first story and to place upon the free list all competing for eight products.

I do not stop to refute this theory and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for those who promote it. The disfran-Those who advance it are students of maxims and not of the markets. They not only did Herr Holdeniss know a ment means free trade in all competing counted must not be questioned. Ev-



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used to make this right secure and punish frauds upon the ballot. Our colored people do not ask special legislation in their interests, but only to be made secure in the common rights of American citizenship. They will, however, naturally mistrust the sincerity of those party leaders who appeal to their race for support only in those localities where the suffrage is free and election results doubtful and

their choice cannot be coerced. The Nation, not less than the states. is dependent for prosperity and security upon the intelligence and morality of the people. This common interest very early suggested National aid in the establishment and endowment of schools and colleges in the new states. There is, I believe, a present exigency that calls for still more liberal and direct appropriation in aid of common

school education in the states.

ernment. The declaration of the convention against "all combinations of capital organized in trusts or otherwise, to control arbitrarily the condition of trade among our citizens," is in harmony with the views entertained and publicly expressed by me long before the assembling of the convention. Or-dinarily, capital shares the losses of idleness with labor; but under the operation of the trust, in some of its forms, the wageworker alone suffers loss, while idle-capital receives its dividend from a trust fund. Producers who refuse to join the combination are destroyed, and competition as an element of prices is eliminated. It canhted that the legi thority should and will find a method of dealing fairly and effectively with these and other abuses connected with

It can hardly be necessary for me to say that I am heartily in sympathy with the declaration of the convention upon the subject of pensions to our soldiers and sailors. What they gave and what they suffered I had some opportunity to observe and in a small measure to experience. They gave ungrudgingly; it was not a trade, but an offering. The measure was heaped up, running over. What they achieved only a distant generation can adequately tell. Without attempting to discuss particular propositions I may add that measures in behalf of the surviving veterans of the war and of the families of their dead comrades should be conceived and executed in a spirit of justice and of the most grateful liberality and that, in the competition for civil appointment, honorable military service should have appropriate recogni-

The law regulating appointments to the classified civil service received my support in the senate, in the belief that it opened the way to a much needed reform. I still think so, and therefore cordially approve the clear and forcible expression of the convention upon this subject. The law should have the aid of a friendly interpretation and be faithfully and vigorously enforced. All appointments under it should be absolutely free from partisan considerations and influence. Some extensions of the classified list are practicable and desirable, and further legislation extending the reform to other branches of the service, to which it is applicable, would receive my approval. In appointments to every grade and department fitness, and not party service, should be the essential and discriminating test, and fidelity and efficiency the only sure tenure of office. Only the interests of the public service should suggest removals from office. I know the practical difficulties attending the attempt to apply the spirit of the civil service rules to all appointments and removals. It will, however, be my sincere purpose, if elected, to advance the reform.

I notice with pleasure that the convention did not omit to express its solicitude for the promotion of virtue and temperance among our people. The Republican party has always been friendly to everything that tended to make the home life of our people free, pure and prosperous, and will in the future be true to the history in this respect. Our relations with foreign powers

should be characterized by friendliness and respect. The right of our people and of our ships to hospitable treat-ment should be insisted upon with dig-nity and firmness. Our Nation is too great, both in material strength and moral power, to indulge in bluster or to be suspected of timorousness. Vacillation and inconsistency are as incompatible with successful diplomacy as they are with the National dignity. We should especially cultivate and extend our diplomatic and commercial relations with the Central and South American states. Our fisheries should be fostered and protected. The hardships and risks that are the necessary incidents of the business should not be increased by an inhospitable exclusion from the near lying ports. The resources of a firm, dignified and consistent diplomacy are undoubtedly equal to the prompt and peaceful solution of the difficulties that now exist. Our neighbors will surely not expect in our ports a commercial hospitality they deny to us in theirs.

I cannot extend this letter by a special reference to other subjects upon which the convention gave an expression. In respect to them, as well as to

BENJAMIN HARRISON,

BY S. W. FOSS.

Not more than three feet high,

I used to try to find the place The earth bitched on the sky.

Yes, I'd go prancin' roun' to find,

W'en I was a little kid,

VOLUME XXII.

hen get the

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 Kalamazoo Accommodation, No. 18
 6:53 A. M.

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

 Day Express, No. 3
 3:30 P. M.

 Evening Express, No. 7
 3:20 A. M.

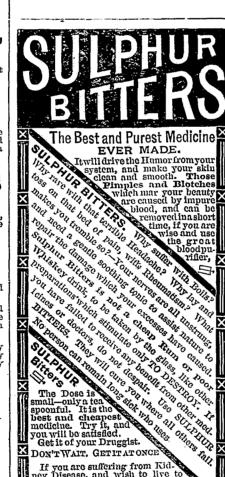
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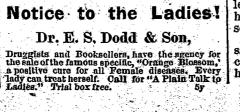
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But on the way he was in a maze of pleasantly vague dreams, as he had been all the morning. Whenever he In gay and childish mirth, The big suspender buttons by which The sky held up the earth. looked he saw always the same object But the' I waltzed aroun' like sin, -an exquisite girlish face, with beav-An' searched in all directions, enly blue eyes, under the shadow of a I allus foun' the earth an' sky Tyrolese hat; and no matter what sound he heard it was half deadened Didn't seem to make connections. Now w'en I see a man purtends by the pathetic tones of a girlish voice. To be all fired good, "Have I fallen in love at first sight, An' most too pure an' jest to live and with a person I may never see again?" he asked himself scornfully. Then he swore mentally that he

In our poor neighbrhood: W'en he parades his virtues roun For everyone to note, would see the face again, and soon, too; Till we expect to see his wings and he felt a shrewd suspicion, also, Sprout thro' his overcoat: that he was really in love, absurd as it I say, "Old Slyboots, you're a fraud, might seem. In spite of yer perfections, I've allus foun' the earth an' sky Don't seem to make connections."

W'en I fight my besettin' sins I bave a tarnal rub, Jest like Archangel Michael W'en he fit with Belzebub. So w'en a man sez he is good As any ancient saint. W'yl all the more he sez he is The more I say he ain't!

For you box the compass roun', An' go in all directions. You'll allus find the earth an' sky Don't seem to make connections Now, there's my wife, Matildy Jane, She hain't no monstrous sins, She's allus tried to treat us tair.

Me, Peter an' the twins; But get her on the rampage once She makes consid'ble dust, We allus think w'en she explodes The crack o' doom has bust! An' so, I say, go where you will, An' search in all directions.

You'll allus find the earth an' sky -Yankee Blade

The Railroad Ticket.

From Waverley Magazine,

BY GEORGE P. ANDERSON. The train was on the point of starting as Max Ingersoll entered the railway station of the quiet old German town where he had been halting for a few days. He got his ticket fortunately, but the instant afterward the clerk shut the window of his office with a

bang Ingersoll hurried out on the platform, where the guard opened the door of an empty carriage, and Ingersoll sprang n, portmauteau in hand. "How many minutes yet?" he inuired of the guard. "About half a one."

"Just time to light a cigar," said Inrersoll to himself. He put his hand in the breast pocket of his coat to take out his cigar case. All at once his face changed. L can t have forgotten it." he mut tered, as his hands flew from one pocket to another with a rapidity worthy of conjurer. "By Jove! I have though -left it on the table in my bed-room; what infernal stupidity! I must have a weed by some means. No use to ask that brute of a guard. May be the station-master would send—there must

e a tobacco stall—" His sentenced died away unfinished. He was rising to lean out of the open vindow when his ear caught the sound of a girlish voice saying in very agitated tones: "But I entreat! The ticket office was

shut!" "It's against the rules. You will have to wait for the two o'clock train.' responded an inflexible voice.
"I cannot—indeed I cannot; it is very, very important. Oh, I must go! cried the girlish voice-such a sweet, musical voice, with a piteous quiver in

it, which showed that the speaker was very near tears. Ingersoll thrust his head out of the carriage, and saw a young lady standing at a little distance in a dark green traveling-dress and picturesque Tyrolese hat. She was pretty enough to moye even a German railway official. But the station master was inexhora-

"Stand back, if you please. You can't go, I say," he cried. "But I must! I must!" "You can't go. Stand back there!" was the only reply.

All this passed in a few seconds, of course; but during that time Ingersoil made another discovery. Besides his cigar-case he had left behind at the

hotel a little packet of immportant let-

ters, which had been forwarded to him that very morning, and as yet had been only partially read: The station-master had began ring ing the bell. The girl uttered a low cry. Ingersoll paused no longer, but seized his portmanteau, threw it out and sprang after it. "Here's a ticket!" he exclaimed thrusting his into the girl's hand.

At the same moment he fairly snatched her up in his arms and lifted her into the carriage, which was already in motion. A porter, who was standing by, had just time to shut the door as the train swept away.

Ingersoll saw the young lady lean out of the window, her face eloquent with thanks. Her portmonnaie was in her hand as she was trying to extricate money from its recesses. caught one glance of gratitude, the train steamed on, and she was gone.
"The prettiest creature I ever set

eyes on," muttered Ingersoll. He picked up his portmanteau and turned to leave. "The lady has good reason to be oblige you, sir," said a voice at his elbow. There stood the porter who had shut the carriage door, and when Max looked at him he saw his shrewd, ugly face puckered into a perfect network of wrinkles in his efforts to keep from

aughing audibly.

man gentleman would do so much for a stranger," he went on. "No, nor one of those rascally Frenchmen, either, in spite of all their bragging about polite-The jeering tone in which the words were spoken and an unrestrained titter from the station-master, increased Max's irritation to such an extent that he quite forgot his dignity.

"I have the good luck to be an Englishman," he said. "We are in the hab-

"It's not often nowadays that a Ger-

it of treating ladies courteously in my country."
Then he was so annoyed at having made this speech that he condescended to further explanation before he knew what he was about. "I found he I had forgotton some important letters. I should have had to | his hat. stop over for the two o'clock train, in

ally when he saw that his hearers were incredulous, "Be good enough to take charge of my portmantean till I came back, and let me find you in the way when I get here," he said to the porter, with cold severety. He walked off furious when he had said this, the more so as he heard the

In a second he was more vexed than

ever to find himself explaining especi-

chorus of low chuckles that followed When he reached his hotel he learn-

may be safely allowed to call their project "tariff reform," if the people understand that in the end the argu-

NUMBER 34. companied with some expressions of sympathy for our protected industries and our working people, but it will certainly come if these early steps do

not arouse the people to effective resistance The Republican party holds that a protective tariff is constitutional. wholesome and necessary. We do not offer a fixed schedule, but a principle. We will revise the schedule, modify rates, but always with an intelligent provision as to the effect upon domestic production and the wages of our working people. We believe it to be one of the worthy objects of tariff legislation to preserve the American market for American producers, and to maintain the American scale of wages, by adequately discriminating duties upon foreign competing products. The effect of lower rates and importations on the public revenue is contingent and doubt-

ful, but not so the effect upon American production and American wages. Less work and lower wages must be accepted as the inevitable result of the increased offering of foreign goods in our market. By way of recompense for this reduction in his wages, and the loss of the American market, it is suggested that the diminished wages of the workingman will have an undiminished puchasing power, and that he will be able to make up for the loss of the home market by an enlarged for-

eign market. Our workingmen have the settle-ment of the question in their own hands. They now obtain higher wages and live more comfortably than those of any other country. They will make choice between the substantial advantages they have in hand and the deceptive promises and forecasts of theorizing reformers. They will decide for themselves and for the country whether the protective system shall be continued or destroyed. The fact of a treasury surplus, the amount of which is variously stated,

has directed public attention to a consideration of the methods by which the National income may best be re duced to the level of a wise and necessary expenditure. This condition has been seized upon by those who are hostile to protective custom duties as an advantageous base of attack upon our tariff laws. They have magnified and nursed the surplus, which they affect to deprecate, seemingly for the purpose of exaggerating the evil in order to reconcile the people to the extreme remedy they propose. A proper reduction does not necessi-

tate, and should not suggest the abandonment or impairment of the protective system. The methods suggested by our convention will not need to be exhausted

in order to effect the necessary reduc-

tion.
We are not likely to be called upon, I think, to make a present choice between the surrender of our protective itures to revenues, is remote. The inspection and regulation of the

manufacture and sale of oleomargarine is important and the revenue derived from it is not so great that the repeal of the law need enter into any plan of The surplus now in the treasury should be used in the purchase of bonds. The law authorizes this use of it, and if it is not needed for current orideficiency appropriations, the people and not the banks in which it is deposited, should have the advantage of

to use the fear of a monetary stringency thus produced to coerce public sentiment upon other questions. Closely connected with the subject of the tariff is that of the importation of foreign laborers under contracts of service to be performed here. The law now in force prohibiting such contracts received my cordial support in the senate, and such amendments as may be found necessary effectively to deliver our workingmen and women from this most inequitable form of competition will have my sincere advocacy. Legislation prohibiting the

importation of laborers under contracts to serve here will, however, afford very inadequat relief to our working people if the system of protective duties is broken down. If the products of American shops must compete in the American market without favoring duties with the products of cheap foreign labor, the effect will be different. if at all, only in degree whether the cheap laborer is across the street or over the sea. Such competition will soon reduce wages here to the level of those abroad, and when that condition is reached we will not need any laws forbidding the importation of laborers under contract-they will have no in-

ducement to come, and the employer In the earlier years of our history public agencies to promote immigraed a neighbor with more friendly instincts than the Indian. Labor was scarce and fully employed. But the day of the immigration bureau has gone by. While our doors will continue open to proper immigration, we do not need to issue special invitations to inhabitants of other countries to come to our shores or to share our citizenship. Indeed, the necessity of some inspection and limitation is obvious. We should resolutely refuse to permit

The objections to Chinese immigra-

by majorities; and the law loses its sanction and the magistrate its respect when this compact is broken. The evil results of election frauds do not expend themselves upon the voters who are robbed of their rightful influence in public affairs. The individual or community, or party, that practices or connives at election frauds, has sufer or later realize that to exchange the | navy, to coast defences and no public American system of majority rule for land, express conclusions to all of minority control is not only unlawful which I gave my support in the senate. and unpatriotic, but very unsafe for Inviting a calm and thoughtful conthose who promote it. The disfransideration of the public questions, we chisement of a single legal elector by submit them to the people. Their infraud or intimidation is a crime too telligent patriotism and the good Provgrave to be regarded lightly. The right. of every qualified elector to cast one free ballot and to have it honestly ery constitutional power should be

PICTURE FRAMES

compass their disfranchisement where their votes would be controlling and

The territorial form of government is a temporary expedient, not a permanent civil condition. It is adapted to the exigency that suggested it, but becomes inadequte and even oppressive when applied to fixed and populous communities. Several territories are well able to bear the burdens and discharge the duties or free commonwealths in the American Union. To exclude them is to deny the just rights of their people and may well excite indignant protest. No question of the political preference of the people of a territory should close against them the hospitable door which has opened to two-thirds of the existing states. But admission should be resolutely refused to any territory a majority of whose people cherish institutions that are repugnant to our civilization or inconsistent with a republican form of gov-

those I have noticed, I am in entire agreement with tha declarations of the convention. The resolutions relating to the coinage, to the rebuilding of the idence that made and has kept us a Nation, will lead them to wise and safe conclusions. Very respectfully,

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1888.

Republican National Ticket, FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON,

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

For Electors. At Large-R. A. Alger, of Wayne, and Isaac Cappon, of Kent. First District—Edward Burk. Second District—Junius E. Beal. Third District—Richmond Kingman. Fourth District—Jas. W. French. Fifth District—Don. J. Leathers. Sixth District—James M. Tunner. Seventh District—John S. Thompson. Eighth District—Ellhott F. Grabill. Ninth District—Wellington W. Cum

MER.
Tenth District—Harry P. Merrill.
Eleventh District—Perry Hannail.

Republican State Tieket.

For Governor. CYRUS G. LUCE, of Branch. For Lieutenant Governor. JAMES H. McDONALD, of Delta. For Secretary of State, GIL R. OSMUN, of Wayne. For State Treasurer, GEORGE L. MALTZ, of Alpena. For Auditor General, HENRY H. APLIN, of Bay. For Commissioner of State Laud Office, ROSCOE D. DIX, of Berrien. For Attorney General, STEPHEN V. R. TROWBRIDGE, of Ionia. For Superintendent of Public Instruction JOSEPH ESTABROOK, of Eaton.

PARRY F. POWERS, of Wexford For Member of Congress—Fourth Dist. JULIUS C. BURROWS. For State Senator, 9th District, W. IRVING BABCOCK.

For Menber State Board Education,

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.

For Circuit Court Commissioners, JOHN A. WATSON. ZIRMI L. COOPER. For Coroners. NEEDHAM MILLER. ALEXANDER WINBURN. For Fish Inspector,

Deer hunters are making their annual pilgrimage to northern Michigan and Wisconsin.

THEODORE P. LUTZ.

The current is running strongly Democracyward!—Berrien Journal. Where? Surely not in this country.

The New York Sun tells the democrats that if they take anything from the Maine election, it must be a warning that party has no play spell before

A correspondent to the Niles Star explains that the bush at the top of the democratic pole is an emblem of an old branch of the party known as

The yellow fever plague at Jacksonville, Florida, is still on the increase and the prospect is that it will continue to do so at least until the frosts appear, which is not early in that vicin-

Ex-Congressman C. C. Comstock, one of the leading manufacturers and democratic politicians of Grand Rapids, has flopped, and will take his republican ticket straight this Fall. And thus it

The democrats are in Dowagiac today trying to find a man of their number who is willing to run against Julius C. Burrows. The bidding is not lively this year.

Jas. G. Blaine will deliver speeches early in October at Detroit, Port Huron, Grand Rapids, Saginaw, Adrian, Jackson, Muskegon and Kalamazoo. The Detroit date is Saturday, Oct. 6.

Isaac Stevens, West Anthony and Art Chambers took a trip to Plainwell the other evening and speared 150 pounds of bass, red horse and eels. One eel measured three feet four inches long.-Kalamazoo Telegraph.

Texas, Alabama, and Louisana are still safe for Claveland,-Inter Ocean. By the way the Texas wool growers talk about Cleveland and Roger Q. Mills, that state might not be a favorable health resort for either of them.

The evidences of a war disposition on the part of the new Emperor of Germany grow no less rapidly. The entire bent of his energy appears to be in burdening his people with preparations for war. Whether this will lead to an outbreak at an early or late date, is with the future.

Max Hutchinson, one of the leading manufacturers of Detroit, a life long democrat, has hoisted a Harrison and

Morton banner. He says: "When I voted for Cleveland four years ago, I argued that the business interests of the country could be safely intrusted to the Democrat party. now confess that I was wrong."

Another boost of fifty cents a ton for hard coal is promised for the first of October. Unfortunately for this part of the country all of the coal mines are owned by three or four railroad coporations and they put the price on to suit their own convenience. | Cowards and traitors we have had from This is not due to the tariff but to the the beginning, but the party has on lack more coal mines.

Speaking of a history of Andersonville prison, the Star says: "No child should be permitted to read such a work." No child should be allowed to reach maturity without having read the history of that den and every other particular of that war, that they may appreciate the cost of the flag under which they enjoy life.

If the republicans carry New York the game is up for the Democrat ticket.—New York Sun. And what do the reports from New

York tell us?

Charles A. Pillsbury & Co., Minneapolis millers have divided \$40,000 among their employes in pursuance of a profit-sharing plan. No mention is made of who makes the division when losses occur.

Uncle Solon Chase, of Maine, is in this State to see whether this talk that the democrats are going to carry the state be true. While here he will make a few speeches to his granger friends.

That senate tariff bill is a long time Perhaps it is being gotten up in Washington instead of sending over to

the widow Guelph, as it is understood the democratic majority of the House committee did for theirs.

Allen G. Thurman, in one of his recent speeches, claims that the credit for the extinction of slavery belongs to the Democratic party. We think perhaps that is indirectly true. The Democratic party fired on the flag of the country because they discovered that they could not sustain slavery and extend its domain at their own sweet will. They got everlastingly licked, and with their defeat came the downfall of slavery. Yes, the Democratic party is responsible for the abolition of slavery. There can be no question of it. If they had not kicked up the rebellion when Lincoln was elected, we should no doubt have been quarreling about that relic of barbarism yet.

The Enterprise this week repeats the claim of the democrats that the Mills bill makes an average reduction in tariff of but seven per cent. This is true only when the tariff list of the Mills bill be considered, and no account made of the large number of articles that are placed upon the free list. When the free list which is to the country the most important part of the bill, is considered the reduction amounts to a change of from about 47 per cent average to but a fraction over 30 per cent, which is some different than is being told by the friends of the bill. And is not this a long stride toward free trade!

In its issue of August 22, the Enterprise in speaking of the merits of the wo candidates for Prosecuting attorney, said:

A great expense is a great burden surely, but both are tolerable rather than to have a cipher in the office as there is now.

If the Enterprise will examine the official reports of Prosecuting attorneys for the years 1886 and 1887, made by A. C. Roe and Geo. W. Bridgman, and then compare the report of general ex- only. * * * If that is what the pense fund of the county in the Proceedings of Board of Supervisors for about ciphers, as they appear on the wrong side of the decimal point to be useful for the Enterprise. Charity, if nothing more, will demand silence on that point on the part of the Enter-

Every man who buy's sugar should study the tariff in this way. The av-erage duty is \$2 per cent, ad valorum every cent of which is paid by the consumer. Of every dollar paid for sugar, 45 cents is tax and 55 cents for sugar. Blessed be high tariff.—Niles Democrat.

Just so. About eight per cent of

the sugar consumed in this country is made in Louisiana, not enough to have any competitive effect upon the price. This is a case of tariff for "revenue only." The price is controlled by the foreign dealer and the entire tax follows the price to the consumer, and becomes a burden to the country. It is not possible for it to ever be otherwise because of our inability to ever become a competing nation in the production of sugar excepting it may be from beet culture. The republicans in congress were in favor of removing the tax upon sugar and relieve the country of this revenue tariff burden, but the democratic majority opposed it and it remains. The sugar manufacturers of this country are all democrats.

Is it Free Trade?

The incisive and conclusive presentation of the issue of protection versus free trade, in General Harrison's letter of acceptance, has started the whole Democratic chorus to yelping. Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart, every cur of high and low degree alike, is repeating, parrot-like, the assertion of Grover Cleveland that the Democratic party does not mean free trade. Abraham Lincoln said you could fool all of the people some of the time, some of the people all the time, but not all of the people all the time. The Democratic party will not be able to do what Mr Lincoln declared to be an impossibility. The Democratic party is for free trade. always has been for free trade, and is for free trade now, despite these shricking protests. They meant free

trade in the Cleveland message of last December, and in the Mills bill, and they mean free trade in the Cleveland letter of acceptance. We propose to submit some evidence on this question, reproducing a good deal which the Journal once before collated, in answer to an assertion made by Hon, Wm. H. English, in his speech at the Tomlinson Hall ratification meeting. in this city, in July last:

The Democratic national convention of 1856, in Cincinnati, resolved, "That the time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of progressive free trade throughout the world." The Democratic national conventions

of 1860, held at Baltimore and Charleston, adopted a resolution "declaring our affirmance" of the above declaration. Of the historical record of the Democratic party, Mr. Henry Watterson, the author of the St. Louis plat-form, said only this year:

"If any man doubts what has been the position of the Democratic party, let him read the official utterances made continuously from 1800 to 1884. This record, begun in 1800 by demanding free trade commerce with all nations, is followed in 1856 by a pledge of progressive free trade, and closes in 1884 by the declaration that unnecessary taxation is unjust taxation. * * the issue held always to the principles of the Declaration of Independence, which was as much an insistance on man's right to exchange freely as it was a freedom of political action. By this record the Democratic party must

stand or fall." The New York World said, while under the editorial control of Mr Manton Marble, whom President Cleveland appointed to a trusted and confidential mission almost as soon as he

was inaugurated: "No protectionist can be a Democrat.

Our hope is in making the Democracy an out-and-out thick-and-thin, aggressive, intolerant, free trade party, subordinating all issues to this, and thereby drawing to itself all citizens who have a true appreciation of this grand

honored Democrat, in his speech, in the court house in this city, only a few days ago, said: "I am opposed to so-called protective system upon the ground that it is a violation of the spirit and meaning of

Senator McDonald, a leading and

the Constitution conferring the tax power. * * * I believe that free trade between nations, as between in-dividuals, is the foundation upon which commerce should rest." Mr. Cleveland, in his letter of acceptance, speaks of the tariff laws under which the present revenues are

collected, as "an utter perversion of of the power" of the government, just as he spoke of the tariff system in his December message "vicious, inequitable and illogical.' Mr. Roger Q. Mills, author of the Mills bills, said in Congress four years

ago:
"Wealth, prosperity and power will bless the land that is dedicated to free men, free labor, and free trade." This year Mr. Mills said to a delega-

tion of Philadelphia wool merchants: "The more confusion the tariff works to business the better I like it. because it will the sooner be done away with. desire free trade, and I will not help to perfect any law that stands in the vay of free trade." On the 31st of March, 1882, Mr. Hen

ry Watterson said: "The Democratic party, except in the the persons of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not on the fence It is a free trade party, or it is noth-

On the 20th day of March, 1882, Mr. Watterson said:

"The Democrat who is not a free trader should go elsewhere. He should join the Republicans. * * * The Democratic party will make a free trade fight in 1884. If it losses, it will make another in 1888. The conflict between free trade and protection is rrepressible, and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises, and propose neither to ask nor give quarter.' Grover Cleveland said to Attorney

General Cassaday, of Pennsylvania: "I believe in free trade as I believe in the Protestant religion." Allen G. Thurman said in his Port Huran speech last month:

"Of all the humbugs by which men were attempted to be deceived, this humbug of the laboring man being benefited by a high protective tariff is the greatest." Speaker Carlisle said:

"All trade should be as free as pos-Secretary Fairchild said:

"Add to the free list as many articles as possible. Reduce duties upon every dutiable article to the lowest point possible. Hon. S. S. Cox said:
"It would be a glorious consumma-

tion of this debate could we only have gentlemen on the other side join in this invocation to paper and type and to the hearts of honest men to clear the way for British Cobden free trade." Senator Reagan said in the Senate, on the 11th of July last:

"There is another term in which we speak of England as a free trade country. They adopt the policy of liberalizing their commerce. Others suggest that a free trade country is a country where a tariff is levied for revenue Senator means by free trade, then I most of the Senators on this side of the same two years, it will keep quiet | the Chamber are free traders of that

> Henry George said: "Mr. Cleveland stands before the country a champion of free trade. Mr. Mills' speech is a manly, vigorous and most effective free trade speech." Professor Perry, of Williams College, author of "The Principles of Econo-

my," says:
"Secretary Manning has done for free trade in the United States, in the the past year, more effective work than any other man in the country. Postmaster Vilas is an out-spoken and undoubted friend of free commerce. President Cleveland will go as fast and as far toward that goal as the people and Congress will let him."

The Chicago Herald, a recognized Democratic organ, says: "Protection is wrong in itself. It is unconstitutional. There must be a tariff for revenue, but there must not be protection—that is, the taxation of the many for the few-and the Democratic party is the only organization which can sweep away this monstrous

Finally, the Indianapolis Sentinel, n the 29th day of May, 1888 said: "What is to become of the Democrat who believes in protection? asks the New York Tribune. It isn't a bard conundrum, because the Democrat who believes in protection don't exist. He

may call himself a Democrat, or even think himself one, but he isn't.' * * * As to what will become of the man who claims to be a Democrat, and at the same time advocates protection, his distiny is sealed. Unless he reforms he will land in the Republican party, sooner or later, and better sooner than

This will undoubtedly anwer sfor proof of the general spirit and purpose of the Democratic party. Now for the President's message, the Mills bill and Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance: Of the December message, Hon.

Frank Hurd, the distinguished Democrat, said: "I shall never be able to describe the joy with which I read that message. All I felt was that the issue of free trade is now decisively brought before the American people and that its cause was more than half won."

Henry George said in February last: "I look upon the President's message as a free-trade document." Hon. George G. Vest, Senator from the State of Missouri, in a lettter to a

club named in his honor, written under date of June 26 last, said: "Mr. Cleveland, by his message, for which I sincerely honor bim, has challenged the protection industries of the country to a fight of extermination. It is useless for us to disguise the fact that the fight is to the death, and we would be idiots to ignore it."

Of the Mills Bill the New York Sun, Democratic authority, said: "The Mills tariff Bill was, in its conception and purpose, a free-trade pro-

The Sun also said: "Free trade would be the natural, rational practicable and probable result of the Mills bill, and not at a verydistant date, either."

We could collect columns of testi-mony to the free-trade character of the December message and the Mills bill from British news papers, but desist, reprinting, however, the following from the London Times, which was cabled to the New York World of the 7th of July. Commenting on Mr. Cleveland's letter to Tammany of about that date, the Times said:
"It would hardly be possible to put

the free trade case more clearly or more strongly, and yet, such is the force of words, President Cleveland shrinks from the use of the term "free trade," and, in fact, declares that those who taunt him with being a free-trader are deceiving the country. It is certain that the arguments which President Cleveland urges are those which Cobden used to employ forty five years ago, and which any English

free-trader would employ now. We are very glad to see President Cleveland using them." Of Mr. Cleveland's letter of acceptance, the Louisville Courier Journal

"A TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONL YCOULD not be more truly defined." It further says: "It knocks the bottom completely"

out of the protection tub, and sends a flood of day-light straight through the robber camp. He walks straight into the den of the protection barons and crams the doctorine of a "tariff for revenue only' down their throats." And the London Chronicle, one of

chiefest papers of England, says of it:

It is immaterial to discuss what

President Cleveland's crusade should be called. He may give it any name he likes, so long as we know it is, in fact, a crusade of free trade." In view of all this, the man or paper that says the Democratic party is not a free-trade party, and attempts to deny the truth of Gen. Harrison's terse and epigrammatic putting of the case, is either dishonest or a fool. The people will not be deceived, as the result of this campaign will demonstrate.—Indianapolis Journal.

Three More Harvest Excursions: At Half-fare Rates. To Points West, Northwest and Southwest from Chicago.

Only three more chances at extraordinary low rates, to see the wonderful country and crops of the Great West during the Harvest Season of 1888 Improve the opportunity afforded by the Great Rock Island Route, which offers (in addition to round-trip halffare tickets) the inducements of a delightful journey in its famous palace

Dates of excursions. Leave Chicago Tuesday, September 25th; Tuesday, October 9th, and Tuesday, October 23d, 1888, for points in Kansas, Nebraska, Northwestern Iowa, Minnesota and

The rate, one fare for the round trip. Tickets first class, and good 30 days for return passage. Be sure your tickets read via the Great Rock Island Route, which enjoys the superior advantage of operating its own lines to principal points in the above named States. For rates and particulars, addres C. H. Holdridge, Northeastern Passenger Agent, cor. Larned and Griswold sts., Detroit, Mich., or E. A. Holbrook, G. T. & P. A., Chicago, Ills.

TATE SPRINGS, TENN., July 4, 1888.
The Swift Specific Co., Atlanta, Ga.:
During the spring of 1871, while working in the field at my home in Morgan county, Ga., I pulled off my shoes to give my feet a rest. Unfortunately, I walked into a clump of poison oak, and in a few days my feet were in a terrible condition, and I could not put on a shoe because of the soreness and swelling. I was treated as poison oak cases usually are, and everything was healed up. About the same time the following spring, 1872, my feet became sore again, as at first, and every succeeding spring for five years brought back the same condition of the disease, only each time it became more distressing, because I began to think it was a lifetime trouble. Finally, I was induced to try Swift's Specific. I took six bottles, and to-day am entirely well. My improvement was gradual from the first, and no evidence of the disease remains. I shall take pleasure in testifying as to its curative properties. It is the greatest blood purifier in existence. Yours truly, J. L. MORGAN.

. The foregoing certificate is taken at random from thousands of letters in possession of the Swift Specific Co., and presented simply as a sample. It is a voluntary statement, giving facts and results of the case. Its accuracy and genuineness are

A valuable Treatise on Address
Diseases mailed free, Address
THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga. A valuable Treatise on Blood and Skin

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

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

Undertakers are clever boxers.

Certainly The Best. Papillon (Clarke's extract of flax) Catarrh Cure, from an experiment, has grown to be the acknowledged superior of any remedy for similar purposes Purely vegetable and scientifically prepared, it is absolutely harmless, and effects cures where all other known remedies and the most learned medical talent fail. That it is a favorite with all classes is evidenced by the fact that during the past two years, \$6,000 gallons have been sold. Positively cures Catarrh, Hay Fever, Colds, etc. etc. Large bottles only \$1.00 at W. F. Runner's Drug Store.

An Indian warhoop is not a Sioux-

Americans are breaking down under high pressure application to business and duties at the desk; they are losing nerve force. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic restores lost nerve force by supplying food for the nerve tissues, and by its gentle aperative action removes all restraint from the secretive organs, hence, curing all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. W. F. Runner will supply the genuine Red Clover Tonic at 50 cents a bottle. four Convicts are the only people who do

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,

not believe in their convictions.

Waiting for the fish that bite other

people's hooks is what worries. A Narrow Escape.

Mrs. Lickerell, of Middlebury, Ind., had a very narrow escape from the insane asylum. For years she was subject to headache, palpitation, spinal pain, sleeplssness and nervous prostration. For three years she had convulsions, often as many as fifty a night.
Able physicians failed to help her. At last after taking that wonderful remedy, Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine, for six weeks she was entirely cured. It is a recent discovery by one of the greatest living physicians, and is working wonders. Trial bottle fre at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store.

The rolling stone has yet to learn what it wants to gather moss for.

HOLMES, 354 Tremont street. Boston.

"Feathers marked down," advertises a dealer. That is dishonest.

Learned Professors Say. The most serious diseases of the heart, says Prof. Da Costa, may occur any sympto seau, of Paris, states that death from heart disease is usually caused by congestion of the lungs, liver, stomach or kidneys, from imperfect circulation of the blood. Dr. Miles' New Cure for the Heart is the latest and most reliable remedy for this little understood but grave disease. It has cured thousands of cases, Don't fail to try it.
Ask for testimonials. Sold at W. H.
Keeler's Drug Store.

The spring chickens sweet by and by is usually necks tweak.

Be Your Own Doctor. THE WHITE It won't cost you one-half as much. Do not delay. Send three two-cent stamps for postage, and we will send you Dr. Kaufmann's great work, fine

THE EASIEST SELLING,

ON THE MARKET.

THE WHITE

J. W. BEISTLE, Agent, Buchanan.

Estate of Thomas Vanderhoof.

First publication Sept. 20, 1833.

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 Serrien Springs, on the 8th day of September, it the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty debt.

the rear one thousand eight hundred and eightyeight.

Present, David E. Hinman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Thomas Vanderhoof, lecensed.

On reading and filing the petition, duly perified
of Henry Vanderhoof, son of deceased, praying
that administration of said estate may be granted
to William Haslett, or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the lith
lay of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon,
be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and
nat the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other
persons interested in said estate, are required
o appear at a session of said Court, then to be
folden in the Probate office, in the Village of Berslen Springs, and show cause, if any there be,
shy 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
are hearing thereof, by causeng a copy of this orler to be published in the Buchanan Record, a
lawspaper printed and circulated in said county,
three successive weeks previous to said day of
a saring.

(A true cony.)

DAVID E. HINMAN.

a laring.

(A true copy.)

[SEAL.]

Last publication October 11, 1888.

Notice for Hearing Claims.

Notice for Hearing Claims.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien—ss.
Notice is hereby given, that by an order of the Probate Court for the County of Berrien, made on the seventeenth day of July, A. D. 1888, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of Lucena L. Baker, late of said County, deceased, and that all creditors of said deceased are required to present their claims to said Probate Court, at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, for examination and allowance, on or before the seventeenth day of January next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Thursday, the sixth day of December, and on Thursday, the seventeenth day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forencom of each of those days.

Dated, September 13, A. D. 1888.

DAVID E. HINMAN,
Judge of Probate

DEEDS of DARING

By BLUE & CRAY

The great collection of the most thrilling personal adventures on both sides during the Great Civil War. Intensely interesting accounts of exploits of sconts 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. 'tô chapters. PRO-FUSELY ILLUSTRATIED to the life. No other book at all like it. AGENTS WANTED. Outsells everything.

Time for payments allowed Agents short of fands. PLANET BOOK CO., Box 6318, 46 Philadelphia, Pa., or St. Louis, Mo.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—

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To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no bettermedium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
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can clothe you and furnish you with all the necessary and unnecessary appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep,

appliances to ride, walk, dance, sleep, eat, fish, hunt, work, go to church, or stay at home, and in various sizes, styles and quantities. Just figure out what is required to do all these things COMFORTABLY, and you can make a fair estimate of the value of the BUYERS' GUIDE, which will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents to pay postage,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO. 111-114 Michigan Avenue, Chicago, III.

ALMA LADIES' COLLEGE.

St. Thomas, Ontario,

GRADUATING COURSES IN

Literature, Languages, Music, Fine Arts Commercial Science, Elecution.

New Building, \$20,000. Ready in September. Sixty page Calendar iree. Address

Bargains in Real Estate.

Principal AUSTIN, B. D.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is

issued March and Sept, each year. It is an ency-clopedic of useful infor-mation for all who pur-chase the luxuries or the necessities of life. We

It Sells on its Merits.

Its Range of Work is Unequalled.

A. P. Ordway & Co., Boston, Mass. There were 37 steamers in Tacoma.

colored plates from life, on diseases, its causes, and home cure. Address

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

What is the bandanna for? The old Roman knows.

Is Consumption Incurable?-5 Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's

New Discovery for Consumption. I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at W. H. Runner's Drug Store. Many an actress is born to blush | Do not Buy Any Other Before Trying

Electric Bitters.-5 This remedy is becomming so well | Prices and Terms Made Satisfactory known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise.—A purer medicine does not exist and is guaranteed to do all that it claims. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, will remove Pimples, Boils, Salt Rheum and other affections caused by impure lood.-Will drive Malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all Malarial fevers. For cure of Headache. Constipation and Indigestion try Electric Bitters - Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded .- Price 50 cts. and \$1.00 per bottle at W. F. Run-

ner's Drug Store. Eve told the first snake story.

You can get a quart bottle of Johnsons' Sarsaparilla for one dollar, at W. F. Runner's.

The block head is of a wooden frame of mird. 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-

ed. Only 25 cents. Sold by W. F. Runner. Another name entwined with victoy-Victor.

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. Estate of James Davis. First publication Sept. 13, 1888. The publication Sopt. 13, 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 of Berrien Springs, on the 5th day of September in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight. Present, David E. Hundan, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of James Davis, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of James Davis, deceased.

Our reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Samuel Davis, praying that partition of the real estate of said deceased may be made amongst the heirs at law of said deceased, according to the statute in such case made and provided. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 8th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there 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 previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

DAVID E. HINMAN, [SEAL.]

Last publication Oct 4, 1888.

Last publication Oct 4, 1888. Estate of Frederick A. Howe. First publication Sept 6, 1888. DTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
DTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
Probate Court for said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on Thursday, the 23d day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.
Present, David E. Hinman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Frederick A.
Howe, deceased.

Howe, deceased. Samuel French, administrator of said estate comes into Court and represents that he is nov prepared to render his final account as such Ad ministrator. prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Friday, the 28th day of September next, at ten o'clock in the forencon be assigned for examining and allowing suc account and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Frobate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, it any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Samuel French give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[SEAL.]

DAVID E, HINMAN, (A true copy.)

Last publication Sept. 27, 1868.

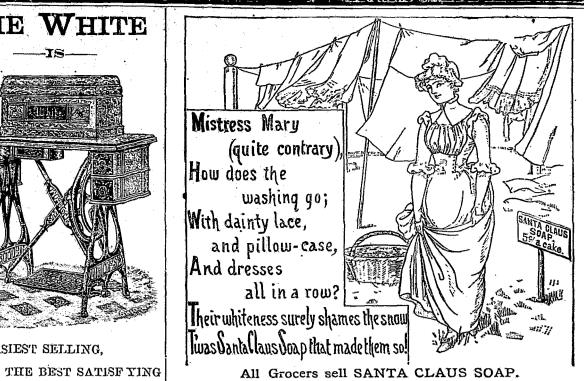
Last publication Sept. 27, 1808.

FOR SALE. A FARM of 100 acres in Jefferson Co. Indiana, A FARM one-half cleared and one-half in good timber. Good land, orchards and buildings, and the finest creek and spring water to be found anywhere. On R. R. 12 miles from Madison, 50 miles from Louisville, 75 miles from Indianapolis and 100 miles from Cincinnati. Healthy country and good neighborhood, Cun be bought on good terms. Address,

WHIT, DRYDEN, Fort Worth, Texas,

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 84 acres of land, 11/2 miles north of Buchanau, in Niles Township, and one-half interest or all of 260 acres, % of a mile south of Galien. Will sell on easy terms, or will take timber land in exchange. THIS PAPER is on file in Philadelphila the Newspaper Adver N. W. AYER 4 SON. Our authorized agents.

JACOB IMHOFF,



physicians pronounced mean Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is to discovery mode."

Made by N. K. FAIRBANK & Co., CHICAGO.

School Books, Tablets, Pens, Ink, Paper and School Supplies,

Made by N. K. FAIRBANK & CO., CHICAGO.

RUNNER'S CORNER BOOK STORE.

Stock Larger That Ever!

Prices Low as the Lowest!

Good, serviceable second-hand Books, of such kinds as are in use, taken a fair price in exchange. Large stock of shelf-worn and second-hand books a reduced prices. First come, first served.

> DR. BREWER Respectfully calls your attention to the following cured or materially benefited by his method of treating Chronic



Chas. Johnson, Sturgis, Mich., Nervousness; Geo. Wyman, Clinger Lake, Mich., Kidneys; John Dalton, Van Buren, Ind., Heart Disease; Mrs. Packard Hanier, Union City, Mich., Heart Disease; Mrs. Sylvester Fellars, Hodunk, Mich., Lungs; John Yost, Van Buren, Ind., Kidneys; G. W. Thompson, La Grange, Ind., Stomach and Liver; Mrs. Edwin Tanner, Cambria, Mich., Hemorrhagia; Simcon Drun, Summerset Center. Mich., Liver; John S. Grinnell, Moserville, Mich., Paralysis; William Ferry, Allen, Mich., Epileys; H. P. Rannsey, Hillsdale, Mich., Obstruction of Gall; Kate B. Stewart, Adrian, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Evan Ranney, Elicated With Links, Exception of Call; Kate B. Stewart, Adrian, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Evan tion of Gall; Kate B. Stewart, Adrian, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Eva Parker, Blissfield, Mich., Bright's Disease: Clara Bacon, Addison, Mich., Stomach and Liver; Daniel Mead, Kalamazoo, Mich., Vertigo; J. Gould, Schoolcraft, Mich., Catarrh; Mrs. Albert Spalding, Kalamazoo, Mich., Liver and Kidneys; Mrs. T. A. Hubbard, Silver Creek, Mich., Spasms; C. H. Cady, Decatur, Mich., Inflammation of Bladder.

I can give you many references in this city. Call and examine them. With twenty years devoted to the treatment of Chronic Diseases and thousands of patients enables me to cure every curable case. Candid in my examinations, reasonable in my charges, and nover encourage without a surety of success.

DR. F. B. BREWER, 136 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill. be at Niles, Mich., Bond House, on Tuesday, the 9th of October.

LOOK FOR

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE AROUND THE CORNER.

When you are in want of

Pure Drugs and Pat. Medicines,

Blank Books and Stationery.



COMPOSED ENTIRELY OF HERBS. A GENERAL BLOOD PURIFIER Positively cures Liver and Kidney Complaints, Constipation, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Dropsy, Biliousness, Malaria, Diabetes and all Diseases arising from Impure Blood.

FOR THE LADIES. Ladies will find this a Perfect Remedy for Female Troubles, such as Painful and Suppressed Menstruation, Sick Head-ache, and also for beautifying the Complexion and cradicating Pimples and other Skin Diseases. NOTICE OUR QUARANTEE.

We say to all try it and be convinced, the same as we have convinced others, and if it does not do just as represented return the package and have your money refunded.

For sale by all Druggists or anthorized Canvassing Agents, at 250, 50c and \$1.00 per Package, or mailed on receipt of price, by the Diamond Medicine Co., 77 State Street, - Detroit, Mich. Everybody should have a package in their home and never be without it.

Agents Wanted in all Localities. Fxtra Inducements. 24w48

SAMSON'S DRY GOODS STORE

Will be here a few weeks longer.

Don't Give Up because you feel blue and are troubled with that tired and all-gone feeling. Do as I. did, use a bottle of Sulphur Bitters, it will make you feel fike a new person; it did me. Jennie Horaugs 854 Tremont street Boston

NEW BLACK GOODS, HENRIETTAS, PLUSHES, FLANNELS, &c.

All-Wool Jerseys 75 Cents to Close. J. M. SANSON.

W. TRENBETH

Merchant Tailor

Has constantly in stock the largest stock and most desirable

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

SUITINGS

For Gentlemen's Wear,

to be found in Berrien county at the lowest living prices for good work.

Fall and Winter Stock

now in, of which

Inspection is Solicited

Buchanan Markets. Hay-\$5 @ \$10 per ton. Butter-18c. Eggs—12c. Lard-10c. Potatoes, new-35c. Salt, retail—\$1.00 Flour-\$3.60 @ \$5.20 per bbl., retail Honey—16. Live poultry-6 @ Sc.

Wheat—90c. Oats -25c. Corn-50c. Beans-1.50@2.00. Buckwheat flour-\$3.00.

Dressed pork-\$6.00 per cwt. Wool-16@20. Live Hogs-5c.

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.

L. W. BRISTOL of this place, pen

A BABY show was a part of the Benton Harbor fair, last week.

A RAIN that wet down about two

inches, fell Saturday night. IRA Enos has just been appointed

postmaster at Milberg, in this county.

THE rain of the past week amounted to 87 one hundredths of an inch.

The life saving station an Michigan City, is to be built by Almendinger, of St. Joseph. Price \$7000.

Dr. Elsie F. Anderson will be in her office, in Buchanan, next Thurs-

day, September 27. A three month's old child of Mr. and Mrs. Julian Mitchell, of this township,

died vesterday. MR. J. W. HARRISON is quite materi-

ally improving his property at the corner of Front and Portage streets.

HARRY TAYLOR, formerly of this place, has opened a new market in

THE Northern Berrien county fair is pronounced a success financially and

NILES has a chewing gum factory. This is not in any way connected with

the natural gas boom. REMEMBER the reunion of the 12th Michigan Infantry, at this place, Oct.

THE amount of wheat that will be

sown this week will be no small mat-

HIGHEST temperature during the past two weeks \$9, lowest 40. At eight

this morning 56. ATTENTION is called to the new ad-

vertisement of J. Miley, on the first page of this paper. J. M. Samson's advertisement ap-

pears once more in this paper. He makes some good offers.

MRS. OTTO WORLDS, of Bertrand township, died at their home, just

south of the High bridge, Sunday. MR. AND MRS. HENRY MARBLE, of

Mindon, Neb., are visiting relatives in | Harrison, 213; Cleveland, 139; Fisk, 32 this vicinity.

Hon. JACOB TEMPLE, of West Verginia, will speak for the Republicans in Niles, September 29.

An effort is being made to establish a stock company to develop the natural gas find in Niles.

THERE was another Uncle Tom

MINER RIVERS, of Niles, Geo. W. Angel, of Buchanan, and David Ter-

williger, of New Buffalo. pensioned. C. R. YOUNG AND C. N. MCCRACKEN will sell a lot of personal property at public auction, at Mr. McCracken's res-

idence, five miles north of this place,

on Tuesday, October, 2. N. Hamilton,

auctioneer.

MRS A. J. BARRETT, of Niles, has been elected president of the W.C.T. U. of the Fourth Congressional dis-

THE formation of the new National bank in this place, has received the sanction of the Comptroller of Curren-

THE doctors report a prevalence of

the malarial typhoid fever in this vi-

cinity that gives them considerable An interesting time is expected at the races in Niles fair tomorrow. A

large number of good horses are entered and on the grounds. FARMERS should unlatch old Towser's fastenings, as the lightning rod

swindler is abroad in the land with a new scheme. Keep him at a distance. Mr. IMHOFF is in Chicago this week purchasing the finishing supplies for

the new Evangelical association church which is rapidly nearing completion. PEACHES, Ice cream, cake, and social time, to be had at Mrs. W. A.

Palmer's, on Wednesday evening next. Everybody invited. ED KERR is in Chicago this week buying additions to his facilities for

photograph work with a view to taking large pictures. Tue Democrats had a pole raising in Dayton, Saturday afternoon, By

the aid of the Republicans present they had enough force to raise the pole. Mr. J. E. Brown, publisher of the News, of Oxford, Ohio, is visiting E. A. Blakeslee, of Galien, and made the

RECORD a call, Tuesday. Nor to be outdone, Mr. I. N. Batchelor has bought a wagonette for the accommodation of picnics and other parties, and will be on hand with that and any other accommodation in his

KIT RICKABY has moved from Hartford to Benton Harbor, and will continue the printing business there. This brings the number of printing offices in the county, back to its old standard of seventeen.

the past week, was brought before Esquire Dick Friday charged with buggery. He was bound over to the Circuit Court, and in default of \$400 bail was returned to jail to await WE the undersigned wish to express

CHAS. KANE, who has been in jail

our thanks to those who so kindly assisted us during the illness and death of Charley, also to the singers and donors of beautiful flowers.

MRS. MCCOY AND FAMILY.

SALE.—Mr. Allen Cox will sell his personal property at public auction at his residence, a short distance north of To-Morrow will be the last day of the Wagner school house, on Friday, September, 28. N. Hamilton, auction-

> BUCHANAN GRANGE No. 40, will meet Saturday, Sept. 22d, at two o'clock P. M. for important business. Every member should be present. The next meeting of Pomona Grange of this county will be held here. Date and particulars will be given later.

Open.—The Seth Straw paper store. recently closed by mortgage, is open to the public, and wallpaper being sold at cost. If you have a room that needs papering now is your time. At the prices asked you can afford to have your woodshed papered in gilt.

THE democrats met in Niles last Thursday and nominated Hon. Jas. L. McKie of Three Oaks, as their candidate for state Senator against W. I. Babcock of Niles, the present incumbent who has been renominated by the

DOWAGIAC Union fair is to be held October 2d to 5th, this year. From the first year of its existence the Dowagiac association has always had good and successful fairs, and it is fair to suppose the present will be no exception.

COL. W. W. BERRY, of Quincy, Ill., spoke for the republicans in this place Monday evening, confining his remarks to the history of the tariff in this country. The hall was well filled and the audience listened patiently to the

handling of a dry subject.

NEARLY all who attended the grand Encampment at Columbus, last week, from this county, have returned well pleased with the trip. The next encampment is to be held in Milwaukee, when we may be able to go by the new railroad and across the lake.

THE Star is thoroughly disgusted because Niles people would make no move toward securing the great car factory that proposed to establish itself here a few weeks since. It is rather atiguing to waste so much valuable

breath upon a desert air, truly. A CARD from C. B. Treat, from Olean; N. Y., says: "A vote was faken on an excursion train that I was on coming out of Buffalo and stood as follows: Harrison, 100; Cleveland, 56; Fisk. 18. The vote that was taken on another train the same day stood:

THREE OAKS has also struck a natural gas lead. Mr. Crosby, living about four miles south-west of town, in pûtting down a tubular well, struck the much-sought-for gas, at a depth of about fifty feet. Whether in sufficient quantities to be of practical value is yet

to be determined. MR. HENRY GROVER, one of the em-Cabin in this county last week. No | ployes of this office, left Saturday afteroon for a two week's visit in Chicago Henry has been very busy the past two weeks fitting up a house on Portage street with a brand new outlit of furniture and cooking traps, and it is generally understood that there will be one more of him when he returns, Lenah Schottley of Chicago, being the one who is expected to share his perils and prosperity in future. Their many friends in Buchanan will wish them an abundance of the latter.

GILLEN KIMMEL made a bullet hole through his corpus, in a South Bend hotel, just because a South Bend woman refused to accept his proffered affections. He hailed from Wabash. The chances are he will live.

WHILE one of Harvey Haskins' daugh ters was driving down Front street hill, this morning, the bolt holding one side of the thill lost out, and there came near enough being a runaway to give her a good fright. The horse was caught at Ross' corner, before serious damage was done.

IT will soon be time for Buchanan to begin to invest some money to determine whether we may not have the benefit of natural gas as well as our neighbors. The stuff appears to be working around this way, and where it did not exist one year ago is now being found.

ONE of the propositions in connection with the building of the new railroad through this county is to concentrate the railroad business at the mouth the river to a point beween the two towns in a union depot. This will lead to what will be the great interests of the two towns-organizing them under one city charter.

Notice.—There will be a meeting this evening of the young republican club in S. O. V. Hall, for the purpose of organizing. Good music will be in attendance. This club starts out with flattering prospects and up to last evening's report fifty-two names were on the list of those who will cast their first republican vote next November.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan. Mich., for the week ending Sept. 19: Mrs. R. Blackman, Miss Nell Dimon, Mrs. Mary A. Brown, Mrs. A. Lamb. Mrs. Anna Foster, Mr. E. S. Frites, Mr. Act Miller, Mr. Seth Beach, Mr. William Ferry.

J. G. MANSFIELD, P. M.

DURING the past year 354 teachers certificates were granted by the examiners in this county. Of these 348 were third grade, five second, and one first. This is not a most excellent showing for either the ambition or ability of those who teach our schools. Either they have not the ability to secure higher than third grade certificates, or they have not the ambition to go higher so long as that grade grants them power to teach. Which?

Marriage Licenses.

Charles Edwards, Niles. Josephine Alexander, same,

Charles Kerlakowski, Gemany. Minnie Milke, St. Joseph.

331 Edward R. Lake, Lansing. Lillian M. Stryker, Niles. 332 | Charles McGowan, Sodus.

John R. King, Sodus. Flora B. Gano, same. Byron C. Pratt, Coloma.

THERE was a little case of careless abstraction of personal property in Dayton last Thursday. A sachel was missed from Curtis Lamb's store. Mr. Lamb followed home one of the men who had been in the store, and after a careful search of his premises discovered the sachel, but a dress that it had contained had been taken out. Next morning that was found by a neighbor of the man, in an outhouse, and returned to the owner. No arrests were

EDNA CURTIS whose parents live near Osceola, while in attendance at the South Bend fair, on Wednesday of last week, undertook to step over a revolving shaft in Machinery hall, when her clothes were caught by the shaft and she was twirled about it fifteen or twenty times before the engine could be stopped. Her body was swung in the air and against the ground with force enough to indent the trodden earth. Her face and shoulders were pounded to a jelly and she lived but a short time after the accident. She was sixteen years old and a great favorite in her home neighbor-

ELTON Fox died at the home of his mother in this place, Sunday. He had suffered severely during the past nine years from a bruise that led to necrosis of the bone of the left thigh. He kept about work until a few weeks since, when an abscess formed about the diseased bone and it became necessary to amputate the leg, which was done Sunday. The wound had gone too long and he did not recover from the shock, dying a few minutes after the operation. The funeral was held Tuesday. Under the circumstances it was a sad case.

The Petit Jury. The following is a list of the petit jury drawn for the October term of

the Circuit Court: David Scherer, Bainbridge. Ben. Bishop, Benton. Joe Hand, Berrien. John B. Currier, Bertrand. Joseph P. Binns, Buchanan. Thomas H. McCarten, Chikaming. Malcomb Q. Smith, Galien.

L. F. Bryant, Hagar. Andrew Johnson, Lake. W. H. Wells, Lincoln. Wm. Z. Gowdy, New Buffalo. Geo. F. Harding, Niles Township. T. W. Hains, 1st and 4th wards,

J. B. Cockran, 2d and 3d wards. Clarence H. Vinton, Oronoko. Wm. M. Ferry, Pipestone. Carlton L. Bunker, Royalton. E. P. Perkins, St. Joseph. Orin Rrown, Sodus. Dwight Warren, Three Oaks. Frank Tompkins, Watervliet. Henderson Ballengee, Weesaw. Horace M. Wise, Bainbridge.

Geo. H. King, Benton.

WILLIS WOODWORTH, wanted for stealing fishing tackle from a St. . Joe fisherman, arrived here this morning in charge of Deputy Sheriff Palmer, and was given over to Marshal Shilladey for safe keeping until the marshal of St. Joe arrived and in company with the St. Joe officer he was taken to the latter place for examination. Woodworth has just finished a 60 days' sentence, and had returned to his home in Buchanan when recaptured. He has been arrested many times before, been fined and received sentences of imprisonment, but he seems to be a natural born thief, and does not try to refrain from pursuing a wayward course.tee mill.

AL ATTEN TOWNS

Mr. Mac Smith, druggist, resigned his position with his brother, and has gone to Vandalia, Ill.

Mr. Mont Sayles and mother return ed to their home, near Vandalia, ind. Mr. Cone's are entertaining Mr. Jay Brown, a relative from Oxford, Ohio. The father of E. B. Denison visited this place last week, being called to attend the funeral of Mrs. M. G. Owens. Mrs. Cora Devians, who has been on the-sick list for some time, is slowly

improving. The camping party which was rusticating at Clear Lake returned on Friday evening. They report a pleas ant time, and much improved physi-

cally.

See Denison's new fall and winter stock of gloves and mitts before buy-

ing elsewhere Mr. Jay Jones resumed teaching in the Lamb district, last Monday. Dr. Mann is confined to his room by indisposition, but hope for him a

Try that new coffee, at Denison's. Miss Stella Martin, of Dayton, Mich., visited friends in this place last week. Try that 30c fine cut tobacco, at Den-

speedy recovery.

A short visit was paid to Mr. G. A Blakeslee, by Mr. E. L. Kelley, of Kirtland, Ohio, on Friday of last week. Among the many sensations in this place, last week, was a Democratic row which created some surprise, because the father of the town was the chief participant. He becoming infurated and even assumed the pugilistic attitude, his rebellious arm fell heavily upon a cortain young man, for which our town father was arrested and taken before Justice Alcott, pleaded guilty, fined \$5 and cost, thus peace was restored, by the interposition of Re-

Rev. Nix, pastor of the M. E. church, visited his new field of labor, in this place, on Monday. Mrs. Sarah Wheaton has been seri-

ously ill, but hopes are entertained of her recovery. Miss Jennie Cone returned home Tuesday evening, after an extended

visit in Ohio accompanied by her grandmother, Mrs. Cone and Mrs. Dr. A very enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in the Town hall, cn

Tuesday evening, the questions of the day were discussed by the Hon. Messrs. Edwards, Hamilton, and Senator Babcock for this District. The occasion was enlivened by Niles glee club and Galien band.

Watervliet Record. The eleven-year-old son of James Polmanteer had the misfortune to cut one of his toes off with an axe, last Monday....The National Democratic Committee have sent us a circular containing an extract from a letter writen by Bishop Hurst to General Fisk in support of the prohibition party, and the National Democratic Committee request us to publish the same in our paper. Now then there are several easons why we decline to pu extract. First, we are not a third party prohibitionist. We would be a third better plan for dealing with the liquor Second, we question the mo tives of the National Democratic Committee in sending out prohibition documents; it is to much like fusion. There is some hypocracy in the thing it seems to us. Third, we do not allow any political party or committee to

furnish us matter for publication, SHERIFF STERNS to-day served the preliminary papers in a \$3,000 suit for damages against John Shaffer, Conrad Kammerer and Wm. Frick, the plaintiff, Mrs. Sarah Rutter, of Cassopolis, being represented by attorneys Hendryx & Howell, of Dowagiac. The suit is for damages on the life of the husband of the plaintiff, who it is alleged, was brought to his death by the drink sold him by the defendants in St. Joseph. The latter are cited to appear on the first day of the October term of the circuit court at Berrien

Springs.—Palladium, Tuesday. DR. BULHAND'S barn in the southern part of Calvin township, was struck lightning Tuesday night and burned with all its contents, including two horses, grain, hay, etc. It was insured in the Cass county mutual for \$300.—Cass Vigilant.

Dr. Bulhand was at one time a Ga-

The Western Rural and American Stockman, of Chicago, makes its weekly visits to our sanctum, and we are afforded much pleasure and profit in its perusal. The Rural is not only one of the largest and best Journals of its class, but the handsomest in its dress from new type. We commend the Rural and Stockman to our readers for the reason that it technically represents, in an able manner, the leading industries of our country, and for the further reason that it is an advocate of the people's rights, and is a reform paper in the highest sense of the term.

Subscription price \$1.50 per year. For particulars, address. MILTON GEORGE, Proprietor,

State Items.

Chicago, Ill.

A blacksnake 13 feet long was re cently killed near Lawton.

Lansing has five beer shops selling without license. A Grand Rapids woman, who whipped a neighbor, was fined only six

Owing to the drought the Cass county mint crop will not pay the expense of cultivation. Eight only of the 44 applicants for

certificates to teach got there, at a recent Gobleville examination. A stock company is being formed to mine soft coal near Meridan, a 10-foot

vein having been found there only 40 feet below the surface. John L. Sullivan, the slugger, has met his match in the "oldest inhabitant." This new winner in the prize ring is whisky. He knocked out the

A Woodland, Barry county, justice had a big job on hand last week. He united a couple whose combined weight was 400 pounds, the groom weighing 100 and the blushing bride the remain-

The rains of the past week have

been a great blessing to Northern

fires that have been raging there the In two languages: English-"Employes and visitors will take notice that smoking upon and around these premises is strictly forbidden." And here is exactly the same notice in the Polish language: "Robotniknow i prezschodzacych niniejszym zawiadomiamy is palenie tabaki. pod wszelkiemi ject

John C. Shroeder, of Manistee, has found on his land a deposit composed of potash, magnesia and calcite, which makes an excellent polishing material, and is worth \$12 per ton. He has

thousands of tons of it. A chunk of gold-bearing rock taken out of one of the Ishpeming gold mines assayed \$100,476.87 to the ton. This will make Leadville miners tired.

WHAT EVERY WOMAN WANTS is a magazine that gives the latest fashionnews, first-class fiction, and fine engravings. This is exactly what can be said for "Peterson;" any lady has only to glance over the October number to see that it is a real treasury of femine needs. It is replete with beautiful steel and wood engravings, capital stories, good poetry, and useful articles on miscellaneous subjects. This is the time for ladies to begin getting up clubs, "Peterson's" inducements to club-getters are always tempting; but the premiums announced for next year are finer and more numerous than ever. Send for a sample copy. Terms: Two Dollars a year. Address Peterson's MAGAZINE, 306 Chestnut Street. Philadelphia, Pa.

Inter-State Industrial Exposition of Chicago.

For the sixteenth consecutive years Chicago opens up its great Inter-State Industrial Exposition, replete with the best products of Science, Industry and Art, on Wednesday, September 5th, and closing Saturday, October 20th.

The immense structure is now laden to its fullest capacity with the finest and most magnificent exhibits ever displayed; from almost every quarter of the civilized world, illustrating as it does every avenue of human industry in its most complete form, it is almost a necessity that they who would keep abreast of our most advanced ideas in both industry, science and art, should not fail to visit this great Exposition.

Every railroad and transportation line running into the city has made reduced rates, and there is every indication that a much larger attendance will follow than any year that has pre-

THE M. C. R. R. Co. will sell tickets from Buchanan to Chicago and return on the following dates at \$2.50, including admission to Exposition:

Tuesday, Sept. 11, good for return until Monday, Sept. 17, inclusive. Tuesday, Sept. 18, good for return

until Monday, Sept. 24, inclusive: Tuesday, Sept. 25, good for return until Monday, Oct. 1, inclusive. Tuesday, Oct. 2, good for return un-

til Monday, Oct. 8, inclusive. Tuesday, Oct. 9, good for return until Monday, Oct. 15, inclusive.

Tuesday, Oct. 16, good for return un-We have just received some very til Monday, Oct. 22, inclusive. nice Dress Goods, both in Broadcloth Tickets will be good going only on and Flannel. Ladies come and see train No. 11 (Mail) and No. 13 (Kalama-HIGH & DUNCAN'S. 15 zoo Accommodation) and returning on The finest stock of Couches, Chairs, train No. 4 (Mail) and No. 8 (Kalamaand everything in the Furniture line. zoo Accommodation). MEACH & HUNT'S.

A. F. PEACOCK.

Locals.

GRAND OPENING OF FALL MIL-

LINERY! Friday afternoon and evening, Sept. 28. Everybody are cordial invited. All ladies are expected to be present when the roll is called. Don't forget

date and day, at "BOYLE & BAKER." I wish to notify the public that I have not sold my stock of Groceries and will continue the business the 5 pounds for 25 cents, at BLAKE'S. same as before, and will try and enlarge my stock and improve my business. Therefore I invite all of my old customers to continue to trade with me, and as many new ones as feel dis-

posed to give me a trial. J. BLAKE, 10 Auction.—I am prepared to meet all calls for sales of all kinds and solicit a share of the patronage of the community.

When you want MILLINERY don't forget that Mrs. DeBunker is still in Timothy seed at BISHOP & KENT'S. 2

C. ROZELL Auctioneer.

fancy novel Skirting as they have the best stock and styles in town. Lots of New Goods at CHARLIE HIGH'S Seeds of all kinds at

Go to HIGH & DUNCAN'S for your

GRAPES CHEAP. I will sell you grapes in any quantity for 3c per lb. Leave orders at residence or with Roe Bro's.

BISHOP & KENT'S.

ELI J. ROE. First Fall Millinery Opening Friday and Saturday, Sept. 14 and 15, at MAY TREMMEL'S. Our fall stock of Dry Goods this

week at High & Duncan's. Come and see the New Novelties. Rooms to rent on Berrien street. Enquire of Mrs. S. E. JOHNSON.

FOR RENT.—One of the best located Store rooms in Buchanan, just relitted, painted, papered, &c. Inquire of J. M. ROE. Go to High & Duncan for Bargains.

Nobby hats and Novel Millinery will be displayed at MAY TREMMEL'S Friday and Saturday, Sept. 14 and 15. Look at the Broadcloths and learn prices, we have all shades at BOYLE & BAKER'S.

If you want a nice Dress and for litthe money, you want to go to High & DUNCAN. They will suit you both in price and quality.

It is no mistake, we show the best line of Dress Goods in town. BOYLE & BAKER. TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN, All

persons are hereby warned against

trusting my wife Libbie Price, on my

account, as I shall pay no debts of her

contracting after this date, as she has left my bed and board without just cause or provocation. September 8, 1888. THOMAS PRICE. 33m1

FARM FOR SALE.—A farm of 99

acres. For particulars enquire of

A. C. ROE. J. Miley, Undertaker and Funeral director, located foot of Day's avenue Michigan, by extinguishing the forest | and Front street. Residence corner Chicago and Clark streets. Hearse furnished. NOTICE

On account of settling the estate of

E. Morgan, all accounts of the firm

must be settled within thirty days, or

be placed in the hands of an attorney

for collection. Please call at once and

save cost. Go to J. MILEY and have your et and will pay the highest market pictures framed. He has a fine lot of price for all kinds of live stock. Cash. tu zakazane." The sign is on a Manis-Moulding and many New Styles.

C. A. SIMONDS & CO.,

O. F. BARNES,

43 MAIN STREET,

Mr. Et. HELMION has just purchased

a fine new Wagonette and is prepared

to take passengers to picnics, fairs, and

HIGH & DUNCAN'S is the place to

Call and see the fancy Water Sets at

A fine assortment of dishes at 7

I HAVE two Mason & Hamlin Or-

gans for sale on the easiest possible

terms. Also one Mason & Hamlin

Glassware! Glassware!

For the next 30 days you can buy

Seersucker and other Summer Goods,

at W. L. Hogue & Co's, at prime cost.

FOUND,-A pocket book. Owner can

The Eelt Tooth Brush is the Daisy,

ry it. BARMORE. 7

New Dress Goods come rolling in

our store every day. We are bound to

show you the nobbiest line in the city

Everything in the line of Stationery

kinds of Watch. Clock and Jewelry re-

Ladies, something new in Hats. You

School Tablets, Slates and Sponges

Flannel Skirting now for sale at

The Seed Emporium is located at

Staley Yarns always in Stock at (

Now, ladies, if you want to see some

Starch. Bulk Starch, 6c per pound, or

Look at the New Goods at 17
BOYLE & BAKER'S.

Goods as cheap as the cheapest.

me before buying.

Call and see us, and we will sell you

HIGH & DUNCAN are giving the best

inducements ever offered in Dry Goods

SCHOOL BOOKS.

full line of School Books, Slates, Tab

lets and School Stationery.

for everybody at

Salt \$1.00 per barrel.

and Winter Suitings.

perfect.

Neckties, at

AND WINTER GOODS.

best located Lots in town.

Milk and as cheap as anybody

Day's Avenue, near the depot.

door east of the Bank.

W. H. KEELER is on hand with a

Ladies, look at our line of Hose for

Call and see TRENBETH'S Fall

10 Farms For Sale.

tity 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

JEROME WALTON,

HIGH & DUNCAN'S.

FOR SALE, some of the nicest and

DRESS-MAKING.

styles and the lowest prices, call on

us as we will show you the largest line. BOYLE & BAKER. 28

FRANK MERSON wants it distinctly

understood that he is still in the mark-

Ypsilanti, Mich.

J. K. WOODS'.

In Berrien and Cass Counties, Mich.,

BOYLE & BAKER.

TREAT BROS

25 cents, reduced from 50 cents. 36

in Buchanan. Go and see them. 18

MORGAN & CO.

J. K. WOODS.

Closing out Glassware, at

gain information at this office.

Look at ours before you buy.

found at

pairing.

of Portmonnaie.

will find them at

. MORRIS' FAIR.2

Piano for sale cheap.

J. BLAKE'S /

TREAT BRO'S.

J. G. HOLMES.

ware, at MORRIS' FAIR.

BOYLE & BAKER.

J. HARVEY ROE.

CHARLIE HIGH'S.

BISHOP & KENT'S.

CHARLIE HIGH'S.

BARMORE'S. 🛠

other places at reasonable prices.

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

IT WILL PAY YOU TO COME AND SEE US.

· ODIRECTORS: Piano. new. and one second-hand square J. B. MILLARD,

ARZA G. GAGE, II. M. DEAN, I. P. HUTTON, O. F. BARNES NELSON BRADLEY, E. F. WOODCOCK.

E. F. WOODCOCK,

W. M. HUTTON.

New and Second-Hand.

In fact, everything in School Books and School Supplies for both

BARMORE'S. Ladies, come and see the latest Style Paper and Borders. BARMORE, 6 Better prepared than ever to do all

> One Door East of Post Office. BUCHANAN, MICH,



FOR SALE. 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 condition. B. S. CRAWFORD. School Books and School Supplies

New and Second-Hand,

and Laporte county, Indiana, near the Michigan State line. Will sell in quan- Dodd's Drug and Book Store.



BOOTS & SHOES, NILES, MICH.

> Vice President. Cashier.] Ass't Cashier! Citizens' National Bank,

NILES MICH

SCHOOL BOOKS,

Tablets, Slates, Pencils,

town and country schools. ALSO A NEW LINE OF

W. H. KEELER'S DRUG STORE

thing nice in all-wool Dress Goods step into BOYLE & BAKER'S. 2 ? Now is your time to buy your Glass-MORRIS' FAIR. 6 I have a flock of sheep to rent for the coming year. Call at the Record office for particulars. J. G. HOLMES. Just received ten boxes of Fox's My stock is now full, Call and see

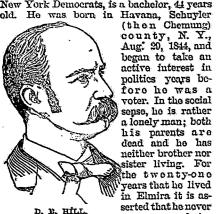
In Any Size or Style at Reasonable Prices.

COME AND SEE.

WOOD & HOFFMAN. BUCHANAN, MICH.

Here Are Portraits and Sketches of D. R. Hill, J. P. Richardson, Luzon B. Morris, V. J. Shipman, Oliver Ames and Job A.

Cooper, All Gubernatorial Nominees. Nominating conventions have been held by both the leading parties in most of the states now, and the state canvasses are well under way. Here are portraits and sketches of a number of the candidates lately put up: David Bennett Hill, renominated by the New York Democrats, is a bachelor, 44 years



once appeared at a "swell party," though the best houses were open to him, and the ladies certainly did not slight the handsome and successful young lawyer. For many years he had a suite of rooms, elegantly furnished, in the Chemung Canal bank building. The governor is singularly regular in his

habits. It used to be said in Elmira that "you could set your watch correctly by the hour he went to his office or his meals." The law is his life, politics his recreation. As other men spend money on music or vachting, dogs, books or pictures, Governor Hill spends his in politics. He is, however, quite fond of theatrical and minstrel entertainments, and is a very discriminating critic. One of his friends says he would as soon hear Governor Hill give an account of a drama as His political rise has been quite steady, and

he has generally gained votes for his ticket. In 1871 he was elected to the assembly; was a delegate to the national Democratic convention of 1876, and has many times been delegate to various conventions. He took an active part in the reform movement of 1871-72. which resulted in the impeachment of Judges Barnard and Cardozo, and thus secured the lasting friendship of Samuel J. Tilden. In 1875 Governor Tilden named him as one of

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provide a uniform charter for cities, engagements forbade acceptance. which was Republispring of 1882 he was elected mayor of Elmira. Soon after he was nomi-

nated for licutenant LUZON B. MORRIS. governor on the same ticket with Grover Cleveland, succeeded to the governorship when Cloveland became president, was elected governor in 1885 and is now a candidate for re-election. Most men who meet Governor Hill for the first time are agreeably disappointed, as his manner is quite engaging and he puts every one at ease. In his political career he seems to have made no personal enemies, but in his early life as a lawyer he had a tragic experience. Being employed by a lady to protect her property rights against aer husband, from whom she was separated, the husband attacked Mr. Hill in his offic and inflicted a dangerous stab in his neck and back. After serving a short term in the penitentiary the man came to Elmira and again threatened the life of the lawyer; but as he was crossing the street near Mr. Hill's office he was run down by a street car and terribly mangled, dving in a few hours. The governor still bears an ugly scar as a me-

Luzon B. Morris, named by the Connecticut Democrats, has been prominent in the politics of his state for many years.

Job A. Cooper, who has been nominated

for governor by the Republicans of Colorado, was born in Bond county, Ills., in 1840. Until 10 years of age he lived on a farm. Then he went to Knoxville and attended school till he was 15. From Knoxville he went to Galesburg, where he studied at Knox college until 1864. In that year he entered the vice in the One Hundred and Sev-

volunteers. He was Gen. Forrest made his famous raid on that place and disished himself

JOB A. COOPER. for his bravery. At the close of the war he returned to Knox college, and graduated with high honors in 1865. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1867. In 1868 he was elected clerk of the circuit court of Bond county, and served as such for four years.

It was in 1872 that he went to Colorado

and settled in Denver. In 1876 he was elected vice president of the German National bank, and in December of the same year he was chosen cashier, which post he now holds. He was also that year elected to the Denver city council, serving two terms. In Septem-1867, he married Miss Jennie O. Barnes, of Galesburg, Ills.

Governor Oliver Ames, recently nominated for a third term by the Republicans of Mas-sachusetts, has had a varied career, both

politically and financially; but his remarkable success in extricating his father's estate from its embarrasscapacity as a business manager. He is now several times a millionaire but still a busines man of fine execu tive abilities and an untiring worker He was born at North Easton, Mass., Feb. 4, 1831 OLIVER AMES.

reached manhood his father, the noted Oakes Ames, was already a prominent manufac-turer and politician. He was, therefore, placed in his father's shovel manufactory for five years, mastering the details of the business, before he entered on his college course: and he has followed the example by placing

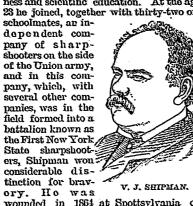
his own sons in the manufactory, where they rate as other employes in their special lines. After preliminary study at other places he finished his education at Brown university, and soon after joined his brothers in taking charge of the vast interests left in such confusion by the death of their father at the very beginning of the disasters of 1878-78. The decline in values was so great, the collapse in manufacturing so complete, that it was then supposed that the immenso debts due Oakes Ames' estate could not be made to pay more than forty cents on the dollar, and consequently that the estate was hopelessly insolvent. Yet the young men went resolutely to work, kept even through the hard times, paid every debt with interest when the better days came, and not only made fortunes for themselves, but paid legacies to the amount of \$1,000,000 out of the estate.

Governor Ames is president or director in several big railinterests all over the west and south, is trustee of seve ral savings banks and other institutions, and ranks United States, His first venture in polwhen he was elect-

ed to the state sen-J. P. RICHARDSON. ate. In 1882 he was elected lieutenant governor, and was re-elected every year till promoted to the governorship. In 1887 he was re-elected to that office, and is now a candidate for a third

J. P. Richardson, named by the Democrats of South Carolina, is the present incumbent.

Col. V. J. Shipman, who has been nominated for governor of Florida by the Republicans, was born in 1830 in New York state. His early life was devoted to agriculture. but ho managed to acquire a thorough business and scientific education. At the age of 23 he joined, together with thirty-two of his schoolmates, ar independent com-



wounded in 1864 at Spottsylvania court house. He participated in the battle of Gettysburg, and in many other hard fought battles of the war.

In the latter part of 1864 he moved to Iowa and embarked in farming and business, but in 1878, owing to a catarrhal disability, he moved to Lawtey, Fla., where he now resides. In 1880 he was a delegate to the national Republican convention at Chicago.

Trouble with the Farcy. The French managers of the Exposition bring the novel gunboat Farcy to the grounds, but as yet have not succeeded in getting it afloat, and so it is exhibited on wheels-"in the manner," the Parisian papers say, "which the Americans once proposed for a railroad ship canal (!) at Panama."

This gunboat, known to the French as La Canonniere Farcy, is 6514 feet long and 16 feet wide, carrying a cannon of fourteen centimetres bore (nearly five inches), which weighs 13,200 pounds. The boat is of such



THE GUNDOAT FARCY.

light drought that it was brought up tho canal from Burgundy by way of Youne and the Haute Seine, passing through 233 locks; then the great problem was to get it from the nearest canal anchorage to the grounds of

The first step was effected by constructing an inclined track-very like those with which American travelers were familiar a few years ago, when railroad trains were ferried across western rivers and taken up to the track on the other side without breaking freight or disturbing passengers. Thenco the was comparatively simple till they reached the walls of the exposition grounds, where another, and so far insuperable difficulty, presented itself-the gate was too narrow Various schemes were proposed and rejected so, for the present, the Parisians and visitors take pleasure in seeing a "gunboat on wheels"—such a "railroad" canal as the Americans wanted at Panama, as aforesaid. The gunboat was built in 1886 by popular subscription, which makes it a sort of idol.

Printing Uncle Sam's Money. But take a look at the factory proper. This is the printing department of the bureau. It hums like a linen mill. The most of the printing is done by hand, though a part of the work is that of machinery. In one single room there are 200 presses, and at these there are 400 men and women at work. The women are of all ages, sizes and types, and they act, as a rule, as assistants to the men. They do not make good wages, and the average is about \$1.25 per day. The work is hard and it cannot be healthy. A gas jet continually burns beneath the plate to keep it warm, and the printer and his assistants must breathe this gas while inking the plate.

a day. They usually work in their shirt sleeves, and they rub their hands over the hot plate after each impression. The girls lay the sheets on the press, and they turn the crank and do the inking. Six hundred sheets a day are printed on each press, and after each impression the delicate copper and steel plate has to be wiped dry, polished with whiting, inked and returned to its place for another impression. It is no wonder that bank notes are beautiful when such care is taken, and we do some of the best money printing in the world. A number of other countries have their money made in this country, and Homer Lee was offered, I understand, \$100,000 if he would go to Japan and establish a government engraving bureau there. The time required was three years, but he refused to go.—Washington Letter.

work they do, and they make from \$5 to \$8

IN THE SECRET SERVICE.

A. L. DRUMMOND, TILL RECENTLY HEAD OF THAT DEPARTMENT.

Some of His Experiences Have Been Thrilling, and One of Them, Which Is Here Related, Will Be Found Interesting

Probably no prominent person in the United States has had a wider or more varied experience with the more intellectual class of lawbreakers than A. L. Drummond, who for many years was the head of the secret service of the treasury department. His professional experiences were in many cases stranger than fiction, and if published would make a volume of the most interesting sort. One of his oddest stories is as follows:

About 1883 opium smuggling became so

systematized and successful that the treasury receipts showed a heavy falling off. The attention of the customs officials was called to the matter from headquarters, and every precaution imaginable was taken to prevent the fraud upon the revenue. As fast though as one trick was exposed the smugglers invented another. Their expedients were remarkably ingenious, especially when it is remembered that nearly all the opium in the narket is brought in vessels from China and the British possessions in Hindostan. In one case they filled a lot of fine bamboo canes with the drug. In another they hid cans of the prepared article in jars of sweetmeats, boxes of dried fish and barrels of oriental liquors. In a third instance they filled sausage skins and mixed these in a lot of Chinese sausages. The temptation to smuggle was very \$15 a pound. So strict a watch was kept by the authorities and so many were the seizures and confiscations that at length it seemed as if the smugglers had been routed foot and horse. The arrests grew fewer in number, the convictions rapidly diminished, and the treasury returns rose until they were about normal. Satisfied with the success which had accompanied their endeavors, the vigithe officials became somewhat relaxed. The enemy nevertheless were on the watch, and immediately advantage of the confidence of the in spectors. Only the shrewdest or most reckess again endeavored to evade the law, but these were the very men who realized the largest profits from their dishonest ventures. many different ways they succeeded in cluding the representatives of the treasury will never be known. In one instance they played a trick with absolute success, which was accidentally discovered a few days thereafter. A ship had arrived from the east and was moored to one of the New York wharves. A custom house inspector was on guard, who suspecting that some one on board might attempt smuggling silk, opium, manilla cigars

or other dutiable articles, was keeping a sharp watch upon vessel, crew and all visitors. About 11 o'clock in the morning, on the day after the arrival, a decent looking Chinaman, about 30 years of age, who carried a large open grocer's basket, came upon the wharf, and was about to go on board, when he was called back by the inspector. The Mongolian explained in broken English to the best of his ability, and it must be said to the extreme bewilderment of the official, that he wished to peddle fruit and vegetables to the crew, among whom were

mber of Las-36 cars, Malays and Chinese. The vig-ilant inspector not only looked over the contents of the basket, but searched it thoroughly. It contained some twenty odd cans of tomatoes, and a large quantity of A. L. DRUMMOND. other fruit. There and all. "Steering" is out of the question.

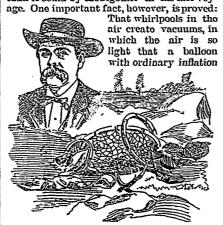
was nothing extraordinary about the fact, as all Orientals are great lovers of fruit and vegetables, and buy them in the most liberal mer. The officer having satisfied himself that the would be visitor was acting in good faith, allowed the peddler to go on board, but not being certain of his purpose watched him carefully. The peddler sold most of his fruit and was beginning to dicker about a can of tomatoes, when one of the crew play-fully knocked his hat over his eyes and pretended to steal the basket. The enraged

peddler struck at the man nearest to him and in a moment a lively row was in full progress. It was soon over, and resulted in the peddler, hatless, bloody and torn, being thrown down the gang plank to the wharf. The officer, a large muscular man, sympathized with the victim, and gladly volun-teered to protect him and get back his hat, basket and tomatoes from the grinning crow. The two ascended to the deck, whereupon the latter, as if fearful of the official, dispersed, most of them retreating to the forecastle. The hat, basket and unsold fruit were speedily recovered, but the canned tomatoes remained invisible. Only by threatening to arrest all present and send them to jail did the officer succeed in inducing the reluctant seamen to restore the booty they had captured from the peddler. The latter stood scowling, as the cans were handed back, and checked them one by one, till all were returned. When the lot had been restored, he grasped the inspector's hand and warmly hook it, exclaiming: "You velly good gennelmen! you like smoke?" Upon the officer's saying that he was a devotee of the weed, the peddler pulled a half dozen Havanas from some mysterious recess in his blouse, and handed them to his benefactor. Then as he was about to leave the ship, he turned and cursed the crew in the wildest burst of profanity that the English, Chinese and Malay languages allow. The inspector accompanied him to the street, and saw him safely on

board a horse car. Two days afterwards one of the mates found in a dark corner of the forecastle two dozen odd fresh cans of tomatoes. As these were never used on board of the vessel, his curiosity was excited, and a thorough search of the place was made. Nothing was found, however, but an opened tomato can which contained a small quantity of opium pre-pared for smoking, but which had previously been full of that drug to the very brim. The inspector who had witnessed the search suddenly saw that he had been duped. The guileless peddler had brought on genuine canned tomatoes. The peddling, row and theft was simply a clever dodge, under the cover of which the parties who were in collusion with him had concealed the cans of tomatoes, and when compelled to disgorge had substituted tomato cans filled with pr pared opium. The peddler had succeeded n passing at least fifty pounds of the narcotic without paying duty under the very eyes of the law, and had probably cleared a profit of at least \$500 by the transaction. The inspector did everything in his power to lay his hands upon the regue and the opium, but never succeeded in getting the slightest

ADVENTURES IN THE AIR.

The Fatality That Befell Aeronaut Simmons—Belgian Balloonists' Misfortunes. Another prominent aeronaut is killed, his two companions are crushed almost to death, tbree others are dropped in the Atlantic and barely saved from drowning, and we are no nore masters of the balloon than they were a century ago. None of the theories of per-manent and reliable air currents are verified, and the direction a ballcon may take can no more be decided by the best aeronant today than it could by Montgolfier in his last voyage. One important fact, however, is proved:



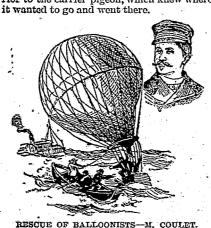
will drop in it like a billet of wood. It is just as if a man walking on solid ground should step into a deep well, and this, no doubt, explains the sudden fall of balloons in cases where the globe was not broken, which have heretofore been so mysterious. Unless the whirl of air moves on and allows the balloon to strike a denser stratum before getting near the earth, destruction is certain. The last aeronaut killed was Simmons, of

England, who had had thirty years experience and made many notable ascensions. On the 27th of August he went up from the Olympia grounds, Kensington, where the great Irish exhibition was in progress, his immense balloon, the Cosmo, having 62,000 feet of gas as an estimated lifting capacity of 2,400 pounds. With him in the car were a Mr. Field and Professor Myers, of the Natural History museum of South Kensington, and they had made their calculations to strike a current which would carry them over to France. For two hours they moved southward, then, sighting the sea coast, resolved to anchor for the night, as they were rapidly nearing the earth. The anchor caught in a tree just as the balloon was whirled upward by a fresh current of air. It then struck a sort of air vacuum and fell, was whirled upward again and fell again, and repeated this for the third time. Mr. Simmons was killed and the other

gentlemen badly but not fatally injured. Deceased had had some perilous adventures before, and was twice barely rescued from drowning in the English channel. In 1875 he ascended with Lee Groof, the celebrated Belgian "flying man." The latter attempted to descend by a parachute of his own invention; it broke, and he was killed by the fall. Mr. Simmons had made successful ascents in France, India, Egypt and the United States.

A few days before his death three Belgians, Capt. Mahanden, Lieut. Croy and M. Coulet, ascended from Bercham, Belgium, and were whirled out and over the North sea. Descending in the dark, they saw their danger, threw out ballast and rose again; at daw they dropped to the water, but succeeded in getting off again. Perceiving a steamer, they thought best to descend near it; all three were thrown into the water, but were rescued by a boat from the steamer when almost exhausted. Relieved of their weight, the balloon again rose, and when last seen was hovering over the Scotch coast.

It was on the 12th of September, 1784, that the first notable success was achieved, as on that day a balloon seventy-two feet high and forty-one feet in diameter (an oval), constructed by Stephen Montgolfier, ascended before a commission in France; but no one went up with it. On the nineteenth of the same month another of the same size was sent up before Louis XVI, Marie Antoinette and the whole court at Versailles, carrying a sheep, a rooster and a duck, all of which descende safely. Soon after the Montgolfiers made their first ascension, and in a few years aeronautics were about as perfect as they are today, except that the general use of gas has made inflation easier. Every year we read or hear that some one has invented a flying nachine which "positively will go," but that is all we ever hear of it. Even during the siege of Paris it was found that though a man could get out of the city easily enough he had to go where the air took him, and for mail transportation the balloon was far inferior to the carrier pigeon, which knew where



Professor C. E. Myers, of Mohawk, N. Y., and his wife, better known as "Carlotta," have presented some novel theories of air currents and practicable routes of aerial travel drawn from their experience, but little is proved. All conclusions drawn from the sailing of a vessel across the wind are necessarily misleading, for the vessel is guided by working the force of one fluid against mother; the sails take the wind, but the hull rests in the water, a vastly denser fluid, and so the rudder uses that force to partially circumvent the other. But an air ship would all be in the same fluid, and would inevitably take the course of the wind, sails, hull, rudder

THE DEAD ASTRONOMER.

RICHARD ANTHONY PROCTOR

esting Information.

VICTIM OF YELLOW FEVER. The Career of the Scientist Briefly Told How the Vellow Fover Has Refere Visited the City of New York-Some Inter-

It is well known that Richard Anthony

Proctor, the famous English astronomer, who recently died of yellow fever in New York city, did more for the popularization of the science of astronomy than any other scientific writer in his generation. Ho was a man of large attainments, and some of his remarkable astronomical theories caused something like a revolution in that science. Professor Proctor was born in Chelsen who was very well to do, had retired from business, and received his early education first at home, then at an academy at Milton, on the Thames. At the age of 17 he became a clerk in a London banking house. A year later he entered King's college, London, to pursue his studies, and in the following year was able to enter St. John's college, Cambridge, from which he was graduated in 1860. He married before the close of that year, and devoted himself for the next three years chiefly to historical and literary studies. But by 1864 his attention had become entirely centered in astronomical and mathe matical pursuits. In 1866 his fortune was lost by the failure of a bank, and he then resolved to devote himself to authorship professionally. He wrote a number of works on astronomical subjects, gaining somewhat of a reputation, but on the publication, in 1870, "Other Worlds Than Ours," he sprang into fame at a bound, and from that time he became one of the most popular writers on scientific subjects, as he has certainly been

Macdonald and others of his distinguished countrymen by visiting America to lecture, in which field he was quite successful. He made another tour of the United States in 1879, after which he spent a whole year lecturing in Australia, where Australia, where his success was un-1884 he returned to America and established his RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

one of the most facile and fertile. In 1873

he followed the example of Froude, Tyndall,

Mo. In 1887 he removed to Oaklands, near Orange Lake, in Florida, where the state purposed to build an astronomical observatory for him, and where he remained until a few days before his death, when he went to New York city on his way to Europe, and was stricken with a sporadic case of the

Yellow fever in New York city is very rare, and most of the cases have been communicated ted by refugees from infected districts. Since the year 1800 there have been 446 deaths in New York city from yellow fever. There has scarcely been a year during the century ir which there has not been at least one death from the fever. In 1805 the plague visited the city and over 100 deaths ensued. In 1822, hundreds of people were stricken with the scourage, and 166 died. In the intervening years, between 1822 and 1870, there were from one to fifteen deaths a year from the disease. In 1856, between April 10 and Oct. 4. seventy-nine infected vessels arrived in the bay of New York, and anchored four miles above and below the Narrows, between Long Island and Staten Island, from Gravesend bay to within a short distance of New Brighton. The fever extended to the land along the borders of each island, opposite the line of infected vessels and no further, except one spot on the south side of Governor's Island and another about opposite on the Jersey shore. Thirteen deaths from the disease occurred in New York, but they had all been infected outside of the city, and no cases originated in either New York or Brooklyn. During July, August and Sepernor's Island and several hundred along the shores of Long Island and Staten Island.

There are many who recall the fearful epidemic of 1870. Yellow fever in its most terrible form was then rampant. The city itself was not so much afflicted as Governor's Island, where the germs of the disease were planted and blossomed forth, and where a great many people died. How the microbes got there none knew, nor was the disease known until three persons had died. It had been first described as remittent and intermittent fever. The diseaso raged there until October, when the welcome arrival of frost killed it off and stayed its ravages. Nearly 300 out of 800 soldiers had felt the effects of the scourge, and fifty-two deaths ensued.

The quarantine system of New York is as perfect as any in the world, and it is said that, with the present sanitary arrangements of the city, it would be almost impossible for the dreaded fever to make much headway. It is said on good authority, moreover, that the disease is not so contagious in northern cities, like New York, as is smallpox; indeed some physicians of high standing go so far as to say that it is not contagious at all. The weight of evidence, however, would seem to licate that it is.

It is not generally known that there were two deaths from yellow fever in Brooklyn about a month before Professor Proctor died of the disease in New York city, but such is nevertheless a fact. A ship from the south brought the cases, but was quarantined and so thoroughly funigated that the disease

Commander-in-Chief Warner Maj. 1 illiam Warner, of Missouri, elected commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Columbus, O., is now serving his second term in congress.
Upon the breaking out of the civil war, he

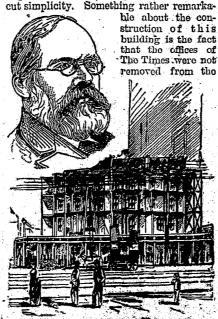
of the Thirty-third Wisconsin, and tant of the regi-ment. Some timo afterward he was made captain of Company D of the same regiment. President Lincoln later appointed him assistant adjutant general to the ander of his

division. Still later WILLIAM WARNER. he was promoted to the majorship of the Forty-fourth Wis consin infantry, which position he held until mustered out of the service in 1865. Maj Warner was born in Lafayette county, Wis. in 1840, and was educated at Lawrence and Ann Arbor university. At the close of the war he took up the practice of the law in Kansas City, but his talents were soon recognized by the people, and before his election to congress, he was chosen city attorney and later was raised to the office of mayor.

The New Building of The New York Times, Now Nearing Completion.

A GREAT JOURNAL'S HOME.

The new building now being rapidly pushed to completion for The New York Times, in New York city, is designed to be one of the finest newspaper buildings in the world. It is already many stories high, and is built partly of magnificent white granite and partly of Indiana sandstone, which glistens brightly in the sunlight, and makes the towering brick buildings surrounding it look dark and gloomy. The architecture of the building is rather severe, but is beautiful and impressive if for nothing else than its clean cut simplicity. Something rather remarkable about the con struction of this



GEORGE JONES - RECONSTRUCTION. site of the new building at all; on the contrary, the old building was torn down and the new one is being erected without in the least disturbing the plant of the newspaper

office. This is a clever feat of engineering,

which is quite frequently performed in New were completely torn away, disclosing to view temporary walls of wood, covered with tarred paper and tin, and the numerous floors were braced and held in position by heavy scaffoldings under each, which were gradually taken away as the new walls made them unnecessary. When these walls were finished the new floors were put in, starting from the top and going downwards, thus enabling the office to continue its business vithout interruption.



THE NEW TIMES BUILDING. The building is to be thirteen stories high The thirteenth story will be 23 feet from floor to ceiling, its windows looking out above the highest structures of the city or all sides, and its slate and iron roof pierce with several skylights. This story will be occupied, as was the top floor of the former building, by the composing room of The Times, and the 100 or more printers and proof readers employed there have reason to be the finest workroom of its kind in the

The New York Times, as is well known, i owned by Mr. George Jones, who is ac-counted a man of great wealth, nearly all of which he has made out of his paper.

Candidates' Wives. The public is already very familiar with the pictured face of Mrs. Cleveland, and reasonably so with those of Mrs. Harrison wife of the Republican candidate for presi dent, and Mrs. Morton, wife of the Re-



MRS, HARRISON, MRS. MORTON. MRS. CLEVELAND ublican vice presidential candidate. Mrs Thurman, the most elderly of the quartette

has been pictured less than any of the others. They are all intelligent looking ladies, and whichever party wins the prize, the "first ladies of the land" will be well fitted for their high social position.

In matters of religion every Boer, with hardly an exception, belongs to the Lutheran or Dutch Reformed church, as it is called at the Cape. As illustrating their simple faith and credulity in matters of doctrinal belief Many years ago the late Mr. Burgers, at one time president of the Transvaal, but at that time the Rev. Mr. Burgers, an able and popular preacher, was suspected of having im-bibed somewhat freely of the schismatic doctrines of what was known in those days as the "Modern School of Theology." Certain rumors gave rise to such grave scandal that the venerable deacons, or elders, resolved to bring him to task, and a synod was convened to discuss the question. One of the serious counts in the indictment was, That Mr. Burgers had declared that the Evil One was not, in his opinion, embellished with a tail and horns. The special witness-a fine old specimen of crusted Boer orthodoxy-on be ing asked by the president of the synod what scriptural grounds he had himself for belief in those appendages, triumphantly produced as evidence an immense Bible, on one of the plates of which were unmistakably represented all the accessories denied by the accused.—London Globa

Description of the Stiletto. The stiletto is a peculiar weapon. There is nothing of American manufacture like it. In length it runs from six to fifteen inches. The blade is about twice the length of the handle dagger edged, thick at the narrow guard and tapering off to excessive thinness at the point. At the guard the diameter of the blade is diamond shaped, and the two extra edges run almost to the point.

The real edges, which are razor sharp, make a wound which the auxiliary edges, more blunt than sharp, aggravate to a terri-ble degree. So effective is it and so murderons in the hands of a dexterous man that the Italian government has recently been experimenting with it as a weapon at close quarters, and in the Massowah campaign several companies were armed with shields and long stilettos. The weapon is carried in a sheath like an ordinary dagger.-New York Graphic.

Best Position During Sleep. Of all our sleeping millions who arise at sun call with more or less reluctance or promptness, how many are free from morning headache? Not a large proportion, so far as I have observed. It is probable that a majority acquire their pain from wrong posture during sleep. I have asked many how they lie in bed; I find generally they rest upon the side with legs drawn up and chin upon the chest-rolled up like a chicken in an egg shell. Some few sleep upon the back, one or two prone, and several with an arm stretched up beneath the head; but the usual posture is, I think, as first stated.

Now, in this shape, the human body describes an arc of a circle, with blood and air vessels constricted by pressure on the inside of the arc, and their caliber sensibly diminished. Jugular veins, returning exhausted blood from the brain find the flow of their contents interfered with, and a condition of passive congestion is set up. Lungs compressed by weight of head and curvature of trunk expand but partially, and their work is badly done. Therefore it takes an hour or more in the morning, with bath and toilet, to set wheels going that should never have been checked, and to get rid of the headache. Try this way once: When fairly in bed, lights out, and ready for sleep, throw the head well back, upon a pillow of medium height, chest forward, arms by the side and legs extended Fight it out a few minutes and sleep will come this time without a headache in it.-William F. Hutchinson, M. D., in American Magazine.

A Pundit's Sly Trick. About 500 years ago there was a celebrated pundit of Nudya, who was particularly fond of country spirits, and used to take about a quart of it every day. People suspecting him of this weakness watched him. One evening, when he was returning from his vesper prayers at the riverside, he was seen to come out on the sly from a grog shop, with his water pot full of aniseed arrack, and he was taxed by the crowd for conduct so disreputable in a Brahmin of his learning and sanctity. He denied the charge, and placed the vessel before his accuser, when lol it appeared to contain milk. A miracle! a miracle! cried the crowd, and the pundit, instead of being degraded, was canonized; the fact being that the wily toper knew well that aniseed liquor, mixed with a little water, becomes milky, and he had prepared it accordingly.—Report of British Commission.

Daughter or Doggie? Mistress (severely)—Marie, didn't I hear you make use of the expression 'you little brat' in the nursery just now?
Marie (a. French bonne)—Yees, madame, but Mees Flossie do wexes me sol Mistress (less severely)—Oh, I thought you were speaking to Fido. Send Miss Flossie to me at once.—The Epoch. Children Cry

GASTOR

A Practically Perfect Preparation for Children's Complaints.

The Newspaper Revolution.

"The era of cumbrous blanket-sheets seems coming to an end, and newspapers like the New York Sun and The Chicago Dally News are the prominent journalistic successes of the period. The papers that give enough reading matter to fill a good volume in each daily issue are going out of favor with many people who have some other employment for their time than the search through mountains of straw for kernels of news. The sheets that give the news systematically and amply, and without unnecessary padding, are taking the lead in the great cities."

into the newspaper offices, and there being it challenges comparison with any in the land. no idea of discrimination, all were printed. In its editorial columns The Daily News Thus originated the "blanket sheet." speaks from the standpoint of the indeThe publisher who could send out the biggest blanket for a nickel was the standard of the temptation of impairing honest and

the biggest blanket for a nickel was the

both, as to size and price, but they are still too far tators, and THE DAILY NEWS has the endorsement removed from the true ideal of American jour-nalism to meet the needs of the great majority. such imitation always bestows. However as it is the only one-cent paper in Chicago or the West which been the first to appreciate and meet the situation, cago Associated Press papers cost 3 cents—all and it now enjoys the results of its twelve years of imitation must continue, so far as news giving value

Forty years ago the chief duty of an editor, in | considerably more than the circulations of all other view of his limited facilities, was to gather all the Chicago dailies combined. It is hardly necessary news he could and print it. Intelligence was to say that such a circulation could not be attained, transmitted slowly; many occurrences of interest much less maintained, except by a paper of high were never heard of beyond their immediate grade of excellence, as well as one sold at a populocality; ocean mails were long in transit, and the lar price. To win such recognition the cheap overthrow of an European dynasty was not known paper must be as good a newspaper as the best of here until long after the event. Suddenly there of its higher-priced competitors. And this THE came a change. The railroad and the telegraph DAILY NEWS certainly is. It is a member of the superseded old methods, and the newspaper was Associated Press, and is the only paper in Chicago literally flooded with news. The death of a petty which possesses a franchise which secures to it ward politician in San Francisco, the result of a both the day and night dispatches of the Associa-Presidential election, the accession of a sovereign, tion. In the general field of news-gathering it rethe outbreak of a war, and notice that a shanty had presents in the highest degree the progressive enterbeen burden in Texas, all were hurried over the wires prise of American journalism: as a news-paper

the temptation of impairing honest and honorable influence by condoning or most enterprising; the biggest paper honorable influence by condoning or was the best; it was a period of bigness. But after a time the very excess of the evil brought the remedy, and there began an era of discrimination, during which arose such journals as the New York Sun age of its convictions. The organ of and The Chicago Daily News. That the public no party, sect or interest, it voices the united deappreciated the new departure is best evidenced in mand of all those better elements of society in the fact that the Sun reached a circulation of 150,- behalf of purity, honesty and decency in all the 000 a day, and The Daily News 175,000. The relations of life. By just so much as it thus comwonderful and constantly growing popularity of the mends itself to the regard of the truly "best peocondensed, low-priced papers has so far brought the ple" of the community does it voluntarily recumbrous and high-priced blanket-sheets to their nounce any community of interest with all others.

senses, that they have now somewhat reformed So conspicious a success must have its imi-In the west THE CHICAGO DAILY NEWS has is amember of the Associated Press—all other Chipioneer work in a daily circulation averaging over is concerned, to be but imitation. THE CHICAGO three times that of any of its contemporaries, and DAILY NEWS is "the original," "the best."

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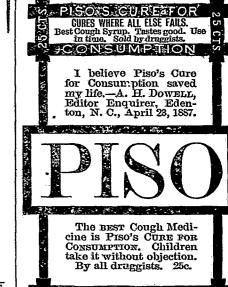
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