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 $m{R}^*$ & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 69 holds a $m{Y}_{\bullet}$ regular meeting Monday evening on orbefore he full moon in each month. D. OF H.-Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each nonth, at 20'clock P. M. O.U. W—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits renlar meeting the 1st and 3d Friday even-of ach month.

Y A. R.—Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular IV. meeting on the first and third Saturday rening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

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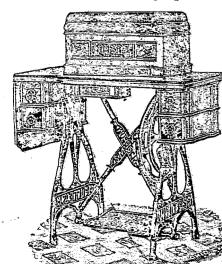
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BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXIII.

BUCHANAN. BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889.

woman, madam! and it's a woman's DRAWBACKS OF THE ELIXIR.

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Receive.—One quart of flour; thoroughly mix with it three teaspoons of Royal Baking Powder and a small teaspoon of salt; rub in a piece of butter or lard the size of an egg, and then add one large potato, grated in the flour; after the butter is well mixed, str in milkand knead to the consistency of soft biscuit dough; break off pieces of dough large enough to close over four quarters of an apple (or other fruit as desired) without rolling, and lay in an earthea dish (or steamer) and steam until the fruit is tender. Bake if preferred.

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Notice to the Ladies! Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son,

Druggists and Booksellers, have the agency for the sale of the famous specific, "Orange Blossom," a positive cure for all Female diseases. Every lady can treat herself. Call for "A Plain Talk to Ladies." Trial boxfree.

BY MORTIMER C. BROWN.

I've heerd an awful sight about This stuff they call Elixir, That's been fixed up for human fo'ks By some smart physic mixer. When old and stiff he's gettin' An' make him feel as supple

An' as frisky as a kitten. They say it works jes' like a charm, They'll take a worn out stager, An' fire a dose inter his arm, Then run him on a wager; An' if a feller once gits some, He never thinks o' dyin', An' as for killin' him, by gum, There ain't no use in tryin'.

Wal, now, it may be jes' the thing, But still I can't be sartin; Of course 'twould save' for married fo'ks, A heap o' pain an' partin'. An' if a feller'd hey good luck An' git a wife that's clever. It mightn't be so bad a thing Ter live right on forever.

But if it happened t'other way, Fur women is unsartin, An' they don't allus pull up true, Jes' like they did at startin'; An' many a weary hen-pecked man Cussed with domestic riot, Is mighty glad ter turn his toes An' git a little quiet.

The more I come ter think of it, The more I'm sot agin' it, So when they start their little plan, They needn't count me in it: I'd ruther run my nat'ral course, An' die without no fixin'. Than be doomed ter live a thousand years With some kantankers vixen.

Mrs. Moses Brown's Fit.

BY LEONA IDA MONTE. "Build a bone mill! Don't you do it, Moses Brown! As for having anything to do with a nasty old bone mill, I won't. Now you know!"

"You're crazy, Joan! What's got into you to talk so?" "I'm set, Moses. I won't have a thing to do with it. I won't even lift a finger to board the men. I'm set, I tell you.' "So be I set, Nobody's asked you to lift a finger, or cares, I was going to

say, whether you ever lift a finger again

Mr. Brown's intense black eyes snapped. It made Joan shudder to look at them, as he combed his hair through his fingers with a determined air. Such heretofore meek wife, who never be-fore had ventured beyond a protest, and then yielded her objections to his superior judgment—what did it mean? "I'm set!" repeated Mrs. Brown. "I've and you've shown time and time again that you don't care no more for my wishes—not one straw. You just go ahead and have your own way, spite of everything, and I've worked like a woman, with their course, unsightly you were determined to go into every new thing that comes along; and you've got forty things to 'tend to now, where you hadn't ought to have but one. You are an old man, Moses; but you act as if you expected to live forever. If you was young, and hadn't got forty irons in the fire, and every one of 'em burn-in', I wouldn't mind it so much, even if you did have to borrow money to do it with-as of course vou will."

"Borrow money! How like a crazy critter you talk!" "Yes, borrow money! I suppose it will take as much as four or five hundred dollars to start on, won't it?" "Most likely."

"S) of course you'd have to borrow money to start such a concern; for I've sent for a calico dress eight times in as many weeks; I've wanted a pint dish for years, and a mixing spoon. I get along without clothespins. And so it is with every little thing I want. I send for 'em and send for 'em, and that's all the good it does. You are too poor to get them, it seems." "Oh, well, you can talk, if that will

do you any good; but it won't make a particle of difference." "I mean to; I've kept still altogether too long; I've made myself too cheap. If you do go ahead and build this horrid old bone mill. as I know you will— I know you well enough for that-I shall just go ahead and buy every identical thing that I want, and you'll

have to pay the bills." "Not much I won't madam! How long d'ye s'pose it would take me to post ye?" and whether astonishment at his wife's strange conduct, or anger, grew the faster in his face, it would be hard to tell, though the latter seemed more apparent in his words.

"You couldn't give notice that I had left your bed and board, for I am not going to leave 'em; and beside, you haven't a bed to your name—never had. The bed is mine—part of my patrimony, if you remember."

"How like a simpleton you do talk! If you weren't an idiot, you'd know that I could advertise you jest the same if you didn't leave my bed and board." You go to squandering my money and

"Oh, no! I won't use a cent of your money. I shall be quite content with my own-the hundred dollars that I brought you from my father's estate, and its interest, new carpets to take the place of those I brought here, and that have been worn out, till now there isn't a carpet in the house; furniture and other things ditto; my wages for all these years and their interest, or a joint share in the increase of our property, would be quite enough to satisfy me. An equal share would not be exactly just, of course, as my patri-mony, small as it was, and the things I brought into the family at our marriage, was more than yours—yes, ten times as much; and I've certainly worked as hard as you have since. I've worked and scrimped and pinched myself, and you have worked and scrimped and pinched me, as long as I'm going to stand it. You took me away off here, out of the world, and when I wanted things like other folks, you'd say. Just wait till we get this farm paid for, and we'll have things like other folks.' But no! you wasn't satisfied. You went to that Mayhew auction, and came home with another great farm on your hands, without so much as sayin' 'peep' to me about it till it was all cut and dried. Then where were your promises to me? Right these over again—the same old promises right over! and I was 'idiot' enough to still trust you. So the grinding and the drudging went on again, only worse than ever, for another ten that we might begin to be comfortable, what should you do but up and buy another farm, and that old shoddy mill in the bargain. So you've gone on from one thing to another, and everything is all running down because you can't

tend to them as they'd ought to be. And now you grind down all your help to the lowest notch. For my part, I

was glad, the other day, when your shoddy hands struck for higher wages."

place to do just exactly as her husband tells her to; mind that. Perhaps you didn't know that the minute you promised to love, honor and obey me, what was yours was mine, and what was mine was my own. Now, madam, don't you dare to spend one single cent without my order; and if you ever dare

to break your marriage vow, why-" "Why, then, I should be breaking a great big nothing!" interrupted the non-intimidated wife. "You made the vows void when you ceased to love, honor and cherish me, years and years ago. You love me now, don't you? Just about as much as you love your oxen when they work every day, and bring in a good deal of money-not a mite more; and you don't cherish me half as much; you would have a little respect for their needs; and as for honor, deliver me from any more such!" "Oh. of course, if everything don't go jest so, it's all my fault, of course!" "Moses, look here! Here is the man

I married. You have expected every-thing to go just as you said. Now look at these pictures; then look at yourself and me, then at the house-almost as naked as a new born baby-and think who is responsible. I certainly am glad I ain't, and I should think the boys would be glad they wa'n't." Joan had opened her locket-his wedding present. It contained their like-

nesses in their wedding garments. Happy, rosy faces! Beautiful clothes! "When you were like that, Moses, I loved you. That was the man I married-whom I promised to love, honor and obey. I loved you because I honored you, and could no more have helped obeying—it came as natural as breathing, because you did honor and love and cherish me. I don't believe it was all a pretense, either. I was not so cheap then. Letters cost ten cents apiece; and every visit cost you a five dollar bill and a seven miles' walk. You seem to prize what costs you something, and I, to help you carry out your plans, have cost you as little as I

could, and keep body and soul together, for years and years." Moses looked down at the miniature in silence. A conjugal lecture was a new thing to him; he did not seem to know how to take it, as he kept his eyes glued on those pictures and listened. Ruffled shirt bosom. Moses remembered how exceedingly particular he used to be about his toilet. Every one used to say he looked "as though he'd just come out of a bandbox;" and Joan she never used to wear such looking faded out dresses.

"I loved you," she continued calmly. I loved you better than life." That would have been a good place to stop if she had only known it. But she did not observe the nervous twitching of his facial muscles. He had not seen that locket opened for years. In fact, those pictures had almost passed tried to reason with you all my life, out of his memory. And now the great contrast between the immaculate toilets of both, with the gleaming happiness on the face of the pictured bride. slave to help you do it. You act as if | habiliments as they sat there, spoke louder than words. The ghost of his old devotion shone in the pictured bridegroom's face. He had thought he had secured a prize; and indeed he had. Hadn't she proven just that? And what had be proved to her? Just a money gripper, as she intimated—just that and nothing more. And the ghost of old memories and aspirations smote Moses' old stony heart so forcibly, that in spite of all he could do to prevent it -taking him so by surprise-down splashed a queer little drop of water that had lain there gathering salt all

these years. But Joan had not observed that, either. She had seen the likenesses often, and so was not specially impressed by them now, and did not imagine that her next words were the agents to part a Red Sea of resurrecting emotions of whose existence she did not dream. So she walked with dry-shod carelessness, with her eyes, too, upon the locket, between the parted walls of water that with her next sentences closed together and left no

Her husband was taken by surprise by it all; while she, who had formulated her plans, thought only to carry

them out. "I was happy then," she said, "happy in your love. Oh, yes, I loved you then. But now I have sometimes thought, when you have been so hard and thoughtless, and have shown so much contempt for me and my sex, that I almost hate you. I certainly hate myself for standing such treatment so long —lothe and despise myself! Now go ahead! Build forty bone mills, for aught I care; and for every dollar you spend I'll spend two."

At this stage of the lecture Moses, with every vestige of tenderness banished from his heart, started away with a very red face and his two superb rows of double grinders tightly clenched.

"You're as ugly as Satan!" he hissed.
"I'd be a poor scholar if I wa'n't; I am ugly, I know I am. But not a bit uglier than I have felt time and again, if you did but know it. You never posed I could talk before, did you? Well, now, if you believe it, just remember that I'm set; and when I'm set, I'm set." "All right!" he yelled. "You'll find

out, though, that the rooster rules the Then he left the house. "She's got the very old boy in her

and no mistake," he muttered, as he stalked along, "And to think I've got children grown up and married-lived with her going on forty years before I found it out! And she won't give in, nuther. No, she'll stick. Plague on it all! Plague on the pesky women, anyway! I'm in a scrape anyhow you can fix it. By George—by George!" Just then, at the turn of the road, he came suddenly upon "the boys," Leander and Alexander, who had just finished the after-breakfast chores, and

were repairing with their scythes to

finish cutting the grass in the acre lot,

that they had begun mowing before

breakfast. "Why, father! What in the world is the matter?" exclaimed Alex. "Oh, nothin', nothin'-only mother she-your mother, you know-she-" Then he stopped. How much would it be wise to tell them? Their appearance just then had relieved him of the small stock of self-possession left

"Mother?" said Leander. "What about mother? I heard you calling out something—I couldn't tell what you said—a minute ago. Don't tell me there ain't anything. I never saw you look so in my life. Is mother sick, or "Sick!" he repeated. "She's-

-fit: and she's been kicking like the very old boy!" He sank down in the shade of the big oak tree with a nervous air. If there was anything noticeable in his appearance, he'd best wait a minute before showing his face in the mill.

He looked up. There stood the boys, as if undecided what to think or what

"What on earth do you stand there "Humph! ye was, was ye? Wall, if staring at me for, like a couple of you've got your lingo all unwound, I noodles? Don't you know beans? guess I'll have a word or two to say. Start yourselves! and don't let the grass When you get around to it, you'd better grow under your feet, either." set up a lawyer's office—you know so They stopped staring then, and mighty much about law. You are a turned away.

"How they can manage to fool away jumping at conclusions like that should much time turning out the calves I mix her some powerful drugs that (she mix see, I snum for't! They'd ought not needing them) would kill her. She so much time turning out the calves I can't see, I snum for't! They'd ought to been mowin' ten minutes ago, at least," he muttered.

Their father's irritability and snappishness the boys didn't mind; they were used to them. But they started loward the house on the run. "Mother's in a fit!" panted Leander. "Just as sure as you live, she is!" For as soon as they came near their

the door, swaying back and forth, was their mother. Mother in a fit! And father just beat out, too. Run, Alex; run like all possessed for the doctor!"

ears caught a strange sound from the

kitchen; and down on the floor, before

Alex steered for the barn. "Don't for pity's sake wait to harness up the old plug! Oh, do hurry, Alex! Run just as fast as you can leg it!" shouted Leander, after the retreating form of his brother. Leander run through the yard and

into the house, reaching out his hands to his mother as he ran. "Oh mother!" he cried. "My darling. precious mother!"

She looked up with a startled expression. She had thought them all well out of sight and hearing before she allowed herself to yield to her weakness. She had fe't a lump coming up in her throat before the departure of her husband; but she had summoned all her resolution, and forced it back till she had thought it safe to think of having a good cry all to herself. She had strung her nerves to so high a tension that she had felt them tingling and tightening to snap in the face of

before. She dashed her sleeve across her tearshowered face and essayed to rise. Leander, tainking the motion meant the beginning of another convulsion, hastily gathered her slender form in his strong arms and held her fast. He wasn't used to fits; but this he knewshe wasn't going to dash her head up and down on the floor, and around among the chairs, as he'd heard about folks doing, not if he was strong enough

to hold her.
Mrs. Brown, who was short of selfcomposure just then, struggled for freedom; but Leander's grip was like a vice.

"O mother! Dear, precious mother," he cried, kissing her passionately. "If I could only, only bear it for you!" Such unexpected sympathy was too much for her would be composure; and with a weary moan she dropped her head on Leander's breast, and picking up the parted threads of that real good old-fashioned cry she sobbed like a child, and the tears streamed down on Leander's vest. "O mother! It is terrible to see you suffer so, and not be able to help you," he said. "You blessed boy," she said, "you do help me. I do feel better; but a little

sympathy used me up. I didn't expect it. But how did you know?" she ısked. "Thank God," he replied, "if you are better. Father told us about you." "Your father?" "Yes; he was so used up over it that he sat down and couldn't go another step So I sent Alex pell-mell after

the doctor. He'll be here before many minutes now, I should think. But I'm so glad he'll find you-" "After the doctor! Cornelius Leander Brown! What in the name of common sense did he go after the doctor for?" "Why, mother, why shouldn't he?" answered the bewildered young man. "Father said you had a fit; and we

didn't know any more what to do than "Father called it a fit, did he?" interrupted his mother. During his brief explanation the whole situation had come to her like a flash. "Well," she said, "if it was a fit, you did quite right to send for the doctor—quite right. People don't always know what does all them themselves."

"No, mother, of course they don't.

Now I'm going to carry you right in and put you to bed. The doctor would be sure to order that the first thing." "The doctor! Leander, it is too bad to impose on you so." And she laughed and laughed, lying there in his arms, more heartily than she had cried five minutes before. Leander, whose alarm at his mother's

illness had somewhat subsided, now grew more concerned than before. Did people generally have hysterics, in fits -cry one minute and laugh the next? "Don't worry, mother, about imposing or me," he said. "You ain't very possible to fathom. It took three days heavy. I'd do a great deal more than that for you any time-anything in the world, dear mother; and when I come of age I will work like a tiger, and you

shall have every blessed thing you "The idea of my going to hed!" she thought. "But, after all, it would be such a shame to let the doctor find himself taken in. For his sake, I'll yield to Leander's anxious whim." With one hand the strong young man drew down the quilt from the plump. freshly-made bed of geese feathers, and she, unresisting, allowed him to lay her gently in the middle of the soft mass. It was rather nice, after all, to feel taken care of," even if it did necessitate an extra job of bed-making by-and-

"Never mind, Leander," she said, "I'il make it all right with you some time. Then she reached out her hand, took his, and drew him to her and kissed

"You are good, my boy. I'm thank ful that God gave me such a good son."
Then the ludicrous situation of affairs took complete possession of her thoughts. "Leander, if you ever see anybody in a fit again you'll know what to do, won't you? Just grab them up in your

arms and hug them and kiss them and call them pet names. That did the

business for me. It'll do more good than the doctor's medicine, I'll war She covered her head with the clothes and laughed, and caught her breath, and said, "Geese, every one of them?" and shook the quilts so queerly that the sorely perplexed Leander was much relieved to see the doctor's steam-

ing horse dashing up the road.

Mrs. Brown heard him, too, and struggled to compose her unruly features; but the sight of his unusually serious face through the window, and the dripping coat of the horse, to say nothing of Alex's anxious expression, all speaking so plainly of what was supposed to be the gravity of the case, capped the climax. When the physician stepped in the counterpane was undergoing such violent agitation that Doctor Mason, without stopping to diagnose the case at all, ordered a tumbler and spoon, in a quick, sharp

"How many has she had?" he inquired in a low tone.
"How many what, sir?" "Spasms," he replied, with a motion of his head toward the bed.
"I'm sure I can't tell, sir; I warn't

here at first, and then I didn't think to count." Mrs. Brown's mood changed very fair damsel who thus silently brightsuddenly. What if that stupid doctor,

Look Here!

Having again engaged in the

BUSINESS

NUMBER 40

determined to explain at once. But

she was too late. The sheet was drawn

quickly down, and the mouth that was

opened to speak was quickly presented with a spoonful of the mixture, what-

But as 'or swallowing it, she would

not. She choked and coughed and

sputtered, and succeeded in ejecting

the greater part of it. She shut her

teeth with a snap just as the spoon was partly between them, and the handle

flew up and hit her nose so sharply

that an expression of pain, by no means

assumed, as well as the swollen eye-

lids, wild eyes and flushed face, served

to help on the delusion of the anxious

onlookers. In another moment the

skilled hand of the doctor had forced a

the liquid slipped down.

passage through those locked jaws, and

CONCLUDED NEXT WEEK.

-

A Popular Pair of Gloves.

of my acquaintance tells a quaint-little

experience of hers while sojourning as

a brand new bride in a new Colorade

town. She bad in her possession a

pair of new black kid gloves, which

turned out to be the only pair in camp.

Beside settling the question of her so

cial standing right from the start this

fact caused her to be the recipient of

many flattering little attentions from

the matrons of the camp, who did not

know how soon they might need the

loan of these emblems of mortality:

Society in the camp was mixed and

somewhat unconventional. On her

first appearance on Sunday before the

eyes of the shaved and shining camp

the black kids made their appearance

out of due respect for the day. On

Tuesday she had a feminine caller,

who, after introducing herself, and

beating about the bush a little, asked

if she could lend her the loan of the

gloves," alleging as a reason that her husbard had been stabbed in the back

that morning. The gloves were loaned and returned with zealous care at the

That first year in camp was a hard

one on deputy sheriffs, and several

times did lorn relicts of these officers

come to her entreating the loan of

those black kid gloves to wear at their

husbands' funerals; and each time

they came back a trifle more stretched

and more frayed out than before, until

finally she left off wearing them at all

herself, and devoted them entirely to

The Pueblo Indians.

There are in existence nineteen tribes

of Pueblo Indians, and all live in the

northern half of New Mexico except

a tribe name as much as Ute, and is

never applied to any other tribe. There

is not in the whole southwest an ig

noramus so monumental as to class

Navajos, Apaches, or Umas, as of the

Pueblos. No Pueblo ever dwelt in a wooden hut or "tepee." They dwell in adobe or stone house, and very neat,

wholesome and comfortable ones. They

are the only Indians in the country

who do. They have not abandoned any social laws. No American com-munity in existence is so well govern-

ed as a Pueblo town. There is no such

thing among them-nor ever has been

—as a chief. They elect their officers by ballot yearly. The Pueblos are not

paupers in a land of wealth, but are invariably in comfortable circumstances.

The population of the village runs

from one hundred to fifteen hundred

and each village owns from fifteen

thousand to one hundred and fifty

thousand acres of land, the arable part

being held in severalty. Under the sacred pledges of the treaty of Gaudaloupe Hidalgo these people are entitled to full citizenship. They are the best class of people in the territory. They

perb physique, and as for brains, the

average tourist certainly does not over-

size them. They are always modestly and picturesqely clothed, and a more modest race does not dwell in the two

A Wonderful Subterranean River.

The subterranean river recently dis-

covered in France, in the Miers dis-

trict of the Department of Lot, has now been traced a distance of seven miles to a point beyond which the

three daring explorers who undertook the task did not dare to venture, as the

river there takes an abrupt plunge into

and nights to accomplish this journey

of seven miles and return, the greater

portion being done in a folding boat made out of sailcloth. Miers is in the

heart of a wild and mountainous coun-

try in the deepest recesses of which

caves and grottoes are found, some of

which appear to have been the abode

of our troglodyte ancestors. The sub-

terranean river was first discovered a month ago at the bottom of an abyss

known as the pit of Paderae and was

then traced a distance of two miles.

The whole seven miles so far explored

are in utter darkness except at the

point where the river was discovered.

It abounds in cascades and passes

through a succession of grottoes spark-

ling with stalactites. Preparations are

A School for Beggars.

Two London boys of thirteen, the

children of respectable parents, were recently charged with begging. The boys alleged that a woman trained

them and other lads as beggars, and that she used to mind their decent

clothes and supply them with rags to

go out in. Her own boy, it was said

was the head of the gang of juvenile

beggars, and used to take the money.

which partly went to his mother, and

part in refreshments and visits to mu-

sic halls. The mother of one of the

lads said that she had been to this

woman and warned her that if she

heard that her boy's clothes were kept

again she would lock her up for unlaw

ful possession. The defendants ad-

hered to their statement about being

supplied with rags, etc., and the magistrate said that if it was true the woman really ought to be prosecuted. A

police constable said he had seen the

woman and she denied taking care of

the boys' clothes. Only the evidence

Cheered by a Smile.

long ago, in his will left the most of

his own lodgings. Of this young lady

the old gentleman knew nothing what-

ever except her name and the grateful

fact that for several years, as he had

A wealthy German who died not

of the boys could be obtained.

ened his solitude.

being made for further explorations:

Americas.

the Moquis who are just over the line

close of the obsequies.

the camp buryings.

A fascinating young married woman

over it was.

In Buchanan, (at Cathcart's old Gallery), I will be pleased to see all my old friends at the above place.

First-Class Work AT REASONABLE PRICES.

H. E. BRADLEY.

Extinction of a Noble Beast Twenty years ago there roamed over the plains and mountains of the far west nearly 8,000,000 buffaloes. To-day there are less than 500 head of the animals in existence. There are about eighty-five head cf wild buffaloes, 304 alive in captivity, and about 200 under the protection of the government in Yellowstone Park. There is also said to be about 550 head in the British pos-

sessions, north of Montana, but this is Of the eighty-five head of wild buffaloes which are known to exist, twenty-five are in Texas, twenty in Colorado, twenty-six in Wyoming, ten in Montana and four in Dakota. The statistics have been carefully gathered by the officials of the Smithsonian institution, and it is absolutely known that the number stated comprise all the wild buffaloes of the world. The skeletons of the numerous herds a score of years ago are bleaching on the western plains, a tribute to the prowess of the American Nimrod.

A thoughtful-looking woman riding on a Cass avenue car was accosted by a friend who said: "I hear you are moving into a hand-

some new house. I suppose you'll be very happy when you're moved and settled. I know I should be." "Yes," answered the friend in a tone that did not convey a sense of great expectation, "I certainly ought to be, but somehow we are leaving so much behind us that I cannot take into the

new house."

"There is no earthly use in carting a lot of stuff about because it's in the family. You won't take it out of the world with you." "You cannot burn memories," said the other woman, sadly. "There's the room where my little girl was born and where she died. I love to sit there and think that she is near me. There

"Burn it," suggested the friend.

house. I cannot toke them with the carpets and pictures. The new house isn't a home yet."

"That's so," said the friend quietly, and all the rest of the passengers looked out of the car windows at the dead in northeast Arizona, four hundred leaves, and felt sorry for that other woman's prosperity which was to cost

are associations in every room in the

her so much.—Detroit Free Press. ---

Alive With Wires. The house of one of Edison's chiefs is absolutely alive with wires. As one approaches the front rate it swings open and shuts automatically. The visitor's foot on the steps of the porch rings a bell in the kitchen and also one in the master's study. By touching a button he opens the front door before the stranger has time to knock. An electrical music box plays during dinner. When the guest retires to his bedroom the folding bed unfolds by electricity. When he puts out the gas a strange, mocking display of skeletons, gravestones, owls and other hideous phantasmagori dances about on the wall at his feet.

And Still they Suffer. It is computed that the iron miners of Pennsylvania support 4,000 saloons and groggeries, every one of which makes a large profit. The lowest estimate placed on the average amount of money spent by each per month is \$3. Hundreds of cases have been found

Fueilleton.

where the whisky bill more than equals

A paper is published in Colorado alled The Golden Perhaps. Snooper-" You call that a picked choir, do you?" Christopher—"Yes; why do you ask?" Snooper—"It strikes

me that it was picked to soon."

sixty rattl-snakes. He has been bitten by them four times, and still lives. New York skeptics say that a large part of the reed birds served in restau-rants now are really blackbirds, which are plentiful in the stalls at fifty cents

Pears may be readily kept until

A dog at Greenwood Lake. Ga., is 21

years old, and has killed in his life over

Christmas easily by picking carefully, culling well and then wrapping each in a separate piece of paper and keeping where they are out of danger from An American attended a circus in Brazil, paid half a dollar extra for a seat alongside the emperor, and the

latter had scarcely got seated when the Yankee offered him a cigar and asked him if he didn't think the United States was a thousand years ahead of Brazil. Cleanliness is the best preventive of poultry diseases. Rooms should be frequently cleaned in the summer and sprinkled occasionally with a disinfectant. Put a quarter of a pound of sulphuric acid in a three gallon pail of

and floor. As soon as the leaves have fallen it will pay to go over the orchard and look out for the tent caterpillar. By picking off the cluster of eggs that usually can be seen after this time and burning this pest may in a great meas-ure be gotten rid of. Sofar as possible this work should be done.

water and sprinkle the roosts, walls

Although it has been asserted that sealskins cannot be properly dressed and dyed in America, several firms in New York annually turn out thousands of skins prepared in their own e-tablishment by American workmen: so large is the demand for their goods that they cannot wholly meet it. An encouraging outlook, this, for home in-

A witness who had given his evidence in such a way as satisfied everybody in court that he was committing perjury, being cautioned by the judge, said, at last, "My lord, you may believe me or not, but I have been wedded to said Maule, "but the question is, how long have you been a widower?

his property to a person whom he had seen every day for years. This was a young lady who lived directly opposite Miss Flora A. Jones.

the show case, and find customers for passed to and fro, she had treated his coming and going with a pleasant, friendly smile. He was lonely in his elderly bachelorhood, and the daily smile cheered and made him grateful. No tie, indeed, seems to have bound him to any human being except to the fair damsel who thus silently bright. "Blush of Roses" are pleased to see you. ing the most perfect satisfaction. Yours for success. M. E. Barmore.

Mamy thanks for your photo received last week. Have placed it on

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1889. Readers of Chicago papers are now being regaled with the verbatim testimony in the celebrated Cronin murder case. It is likely to last as long as the readers enjoy it.

Holzhay, the Upper Peninsula murderer and robber, is going to depend upon the plea of insanity. He is just the kind of lunatic to be in close quarters, and if he prefers a cell in a lunatic asylum to one in Jackson prison he might be accommodated, but it should never be forgotton for a moment that he is a dangerous character, and not entitled to a moment's liberty.

A FEW weeks ago the Republican presented an article on "The rise and fall of county fairs," and the RECORD at once took it up and made the statement that Buchanan had never held an agricultural fair. If the editor of the RECORD had consulted some one who knew, he would have found the facts about as follows: The Berrien County Agricultural Society purchased new grounds in Niles, and while they were being prepared held one fair in Buchanan. The next year it held its fair on its own grounds, in Niles, and some society held a fair the following week in Buchanan. As to the Buchanan fairs being successful: The society never received a dollar of financial benefit from the one it had there, and the other one appeared to convince somebody that holding fairs in Buchanan did not pay.—S. C. T. in Niles

Republican. In 1867-8-9 there existed the Buchanan Park Association, who owned a good driving park in Buchanan. Berrien County Agricultural Society had come into existence a short time before that, or about that time, a Berrien county institution. In 1868 it was agreed to hold the fair in Buchanan two years, and the park association went to the expense of erecting sheds and floral hall to accommodate the fair. The fair in 1868 was a good one. Next year Niles people mustered up an extra attendance at the annual meeting, brought up the question of location of the fair and voted it to Niles, notwithstanding the understanding of the year before and the expense attending the preparation. The park association went ahead with the arrangements for a fair just as they had arranged to do the year before, and held it on the last two days in September and first day of October. 1869. There were over 800 entries of exhibits, and the premiums were all paid in full, and that ended the fair business in Buchanan. The RECORD stated two weeks since that no "agricultural society had ever been formed in Buchanan in opposition to any other society," and now we repeat it. The park association held two fairs on their grounds just as is stated above. There is another interesting item connected with this business. At that time there was one printing office in Berrien county capable of getting out the premium list of the Niles fair in 1869, and it was not in Niles, but as the fair was then a distinctively Niles institution,

Elizabeth K. Sherwood, of Watervliet, filed a bill of complaint yesterday in a suit for trespass on the case against the C. & W. M. Railway Com-

the job must be given to a Niles

printer, and instead of getting the work

done at the Berrien county office, it was-

want to know any more about the af-

fair, we have the whole history of it

in the minutest detail and shall be glad

Wants Damages from the C. & W. M.

to accommodate them.

pany. The bill sets forth that on the 4th of September, 1888, the complainant took the train from Benton Harbor to Watervliet and when she attempted to alight from the train it started up and threw her violently to the ground, fracturing her leg and hip. In consequence of the injury she suffered great pain and discomfort and is permanently crippled for life. She was obliged to pay out about \$500 during her sickness and she therefore brings suit to collect damages from the railroad company to the extent of \$20,000. Mrs. Sherwood is the widow of the former president of the West Michigan Fair Association.-G. R. Telegram-Herald.

We learn later that Mrs. Sherwood has withdrawn her suit, the railroad company paying the costs, and it is supposed otherwise satisfying her for the injuries she received.

FROM GALLEN.

Mr. Wm. Mell shipped another car load of cabbage last week.

Mrs. J. Warren Wright returned to

her home in Battle Creek, on Friday of Mrs. Barnhart, of Benton Harbor, Mich., and wife of Prof. Maybe, of Blissfield. Mich., were entertained by

Prof. Kelley and wife, of this place, Dr. Bulhand has been repairing his residence by the way of a shingle roof,

and it was amusing to see Doc. pound nails. Mr. G. A. Blakeslee has moved the

building used as a store room, which was west of his store, and is now having a foundation laid, preparatory for an extension of his now commodious store. He intends building an addition of 40 feet, which will give him a store 100 feet deep.

Mr. R. Short and wife, B. Short and wife, and M. Ruppright, of Ft. Wayne, Ind., and Mr. G. Short and wife, and Mr. B. Barker and wife, also, Mr. B. and C. Short, of Mill Creek, Ind., returned to their homes on Monday, from visiting relatives in this vicinity.

Miss Ella Harris, on Monday morning, took her departure for Chicago, where she contemplates making her future home. The best wishes of the people for her future happiness attend her.

Some sneak thief or thieves made an attempt to burglarize Mr. Harris' store on Saturday night, but Mr. Sherman Cutshaw, who rooms at the store, intercepted their design by sending a a bullet after them. We believe this makes the third time that store has been visited. Twice before they were successful. Can it be possible that the village of Galien has in it a band of

thieves? Mr. Willis Dowling started Monday morning for St. Louis, Mo., a position in telegraphing having been tendered

Material for the watertank on the Ind. & L. M. R. R. arrived this week distance. To secure an early copy of

via the M. C. R. R. A jubilee struck up on Sunday even-A jubilee struck up on Sunday even-ing, not by a "hallelujah band" nor in Ry, enclosing the price, 25 cents.

ebriates, but by men that are citizens. who are neighbors, as we use the term, but any person who had the misfortune to hear the remarks hurled at each other as well as slander, could not help forming an opinion. The language indulged in was ridiculous, such as outlaws use, but when men who assume the respectable make use of such obscene and ungentlemanly expressions, it is a shame and disgrace to themselves, but what makes this so much worse they are men of families. A beautiful panorama for fathers to ex-

Board of Supervisors.

At their meeting last week the Board of Supervisors transacted the follow-

ing business: John F. Gard was re-elected County Superintendent by 22 votes. Frank Heim was elected Drain Commissioner in place of L. Hemingway. The finance committee recommend ed the following appropriations, which were adopted:

State tax.....\$32,752 00 General expense fund..... 10,000 00 Rejected tax.... Rejected drain tax..... County poorfund......... 3,500 00 Stenographer's fund..... Officers' salaries..... 5,300 00 Jury..... 2,500 00 By the equalization committee's re-

port, which was accepted, Chikaming is raised 1 per cent; Niles city, 2 per cent; township, 8 per cent; Weesaw, 11 per cent; Galien, 2 per cent, and Three Oaks was reduced 3 per cent. The usual invitation to the annual

dinner at the county poor farm was received and accepted. The township clerks were directed to amend their reports as to the amount to be raised by taxation.

The report of the superintendents of the county poor was read by the Clerk. Present number, 47; average cost of maintaining per head, \$1,221/6; balance on hand, \$1,187.90; appropriation asked for, \$3,500; valuation of farm and

The following is a summary of the report of the committee on finance as

Bainbridge 1176 5 Bertrand 2493 Berrien 2103 6 Benton 2969 Buchanan 2698	1857.24 1567 2012	3768 4773	5790.78 8308•42 8506.69
Bertrand	5 1567 2212	4773	
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Buchanan 2698			
Buchanan 2698		20531	25926.93
Oli talana tara	2010	10456	15336
Chickaming 516	384	4357	545S
Galien 779	580	3:81	5716
Hagar 499	371	2637	3644
Lake 873	650	4043	7983
Lincoln 783	583	4751	62:29
New Buffalo 567	422	6848	7845
Niles, 1 & 4 wds 1042	776	10150	12001
" 2,3 & 5 " 3105	2313	10150	15736
Niles township. 2495	1859	20561	21915
Oronoko 2180	1624	5120	10713
Pipestone 1410	1051	7474	10316
Royalton 850	634	2312	4133
St. Joseph 2047	1525	39512	43150
Sodus	539	2261	3626
Three Oaks 1055	785	2425	4 86
Watervliet 1278	952	3577	6106
Weesaw 1102	821	4181	6201

Rejected tax, \$277; indebtedness to county poor fund, 714; township drain tax, \$7,000; county drain tax, 504; equalized valuation of Berrien county personal, \$1,758,523; real, \$11,570,558; total valuation, \$13,329,081,

The Board adopted a resolution allowing Judge Hinman \$500 a year for clerk hire; and also a resolution to pay District Attorney Bridgman \$100 extra The Board failed to authorize the

County Treasurer to borrow any money. -B. H. Palladium.

American and European Wages. The most recent effective and inter-

esting documents for the protectionists are the articles written by the workingmen sent over by the Scripps league to Europe and the Paris exhibition. For example Mr. Milligan who writes up car building abroad says that the United States car builders could sent to Detroit. If our Niles friends | not compete with their English rivals because the best passenger car builders over there get but SS a week while the same workmen in the United States get \$16 to \$18 for the same number of hours of work. And while there is all the difference in the wages there is little or no difference in the price of commodities. A four pound loaf of bread over there costs 9 cents; bacon 12; butter 28; white sugar 10 cents; suit of clothes \$7.50; working shoes \$4.50; rent for brick cottage of three rooms and kitchen for \$5 a month; five rooms and kitchen \$6; children's school fees, 25 to 30 cents a week. The superintendent of one of the car-building firms admitted that the difference in favor of English car builders was the fact that car wages in the United States were nearly double those paid in Great Britain, and with the tariff removed the English would soon show them

whether they could compete or not. The same revelations have been made by the writers on iron moulding and the woolen manufactures. When the free trader undertakes to back up his views by comparing the condition of the working man in Europe with his condition in the United States, the facts are against him. There stream of emigration is of itself a con-

may be exceptions, but the steady vincing proof that the workingman's instincts are not wrong when he abandons his own land and seeks this one. It is true that the advocates of free trade generally meet this argument by declaring that this difference is independent of the tariff and is due to the cheaper land and less crowded population of the new world. This putting of the question admits the difference in the condition of the two countries. But the very next day they withdraw the force of their contention by declaring that there is no such difference after all, and that if the wage earners abroad get less money, they get more for their money than they do here, which more than compensates them for their smaller wages. If this were true they would not flock from Europe to this country in such enormous throngs.—Detroit Journal.

After So Long a Time. Washington, Oct. 29.-A treasury

warrant for \$293, was issued today in favor of Honore Lervernier, Co. B. First Wisconsin cavalry, now residing in Chicago, the amount due him as his portion of the reward offered by the government for the capture of Jeff.

The board of supervisors of Ontonagon county filed charges of drunkenness, extortion and official misconduct against the judge of probate of that county and ask for his removal. The governor directed the prosecuting attorney to investigate him, and if the charges are sustained he will be bounced.—Detroit Journal.

An Exquisite Engraving. Gateway to the Garden of the Gods, Colorade, with view of Pike's Peak

in the Middle Distance. A very costly and elegant steel plate engraving has just been executed in the highest style of the art, copies of which from a limited supply, are now ready for delivery, and will be sent to any part of the world on receipt of 25 cents each, in stamps or coin. The noble grandeur of the "Entrance" to the "Garden of the Gods" is the favorite theme of poet and painter. The outer parapets are of pure white, while the interior columns spring boldly from the plain to a height of 350 feet—the whole suggesting the ruins of a vast temple. These towering walls form a majestic frame work for the snow capanal and the suggestion of the snow capanal capanal and the suggestion of the snow capanal capana ped summit of Pike's Peak which reveals itself among the clouds in the far this admirable work of art, address JOHN SEBASTIAN, Gen. Ticket & Pass.

HACK DRIVERS' GRIEVANCES.

They Have Them Against Each Other, the Man "with a Pull" and the Public. In even the hack business trust tendencies are manifesting themselves, according to a cabman, whom a reporter of The News met at one of the Jersev City ferries the other day. The vast majority of hacks in this city, he explained, are under the control of one man who claims to have a "pull" at the city hall, but who does not own single horse or vehicle himself. "How can that be?" asked the re-

"Well, he enjoys the privilege of going within the wharf gates and soliciting patronage while the regular hackmen are kept outside. He, consequently, has a monopoly of the business connected with four or five of the principal ocean steamship lines, and the others can have what is left after he gets through.

"He makes arrangements with the big car companies which enable him to collect large commissions on the business he turns over to them. Hackthe speaker thought, "pan out about the same as other people. In the matter of honesty their reputations are bad," he explained, many persons think they charge outrageous prices, yet if those persons were to consider how much time is lost in waiting for an ocean steamer to tie up or a train to arrive they would not have so bad an opinion of the cabmen.

"Of course," in reply to another question the hackman proceeded, "I snow some cab drivers are dishonest but they belong to that class to whom licenses are issued without investigation as to character. Anybody can get a license in this city. Men who own their rigs are generally an up-right lot, and the rascals are those follows who hire a cab or coach for a few days or weeks in order to get a

chance to fleece he public.

"'Have we any rule about customers among us?' Certainly. It is that the first driver at a gate should have first position, and each man afterward in the order of his arrival, and is understood by all hackmen. If the first man caunot arrange satisfactory terms with his first call, the call is passed over to the next, and so on, the last in the line being generally the cheapest.' "Why is the last man in the line

"Because the very fact of his coming late shows that he has coined money elsewhere, and so can afford to take less.

"If a man at the head steps out of a line at the ferry or railroad station he loses his position, but not when in a line before steamship passengers When in the latter line he holds his position until he makes a bargain. "What class of people pay high rates with the least reluctance? "South Americans. They never kick. The average English tourist and New York city club man are the hardest to deal with. The Englishman is accustomed to the cheap rates of London, and cannot understand

our higher charges over here. "The average Frenchman is a good fellow to deal with. His trips are generally to hotels close by, and he pays well. Bostonians as a class are not good food for hackmen. The 25 cent rates in that city lead them to ex. pect similar rates elsewhere.

"Whenever you see a hackman whose badge number does not correspond with the carriage number keep a sharp eye on him, because something is wrong about the fellow," was the hackman's parting advice.—New

How Passover Bread Is Made. In the preparation of the Jewish passover bread, the kneading is done n the ordinary way. Pure gunpowder water is the only component added. The time for the dough to be baked is reduced to the minimum. It is broken into flat cakes, and then run between rollers into very thin sheets. Over these workmen roll a pronged steel to perforate the dough, so that air holes may be seen in baked cakes. A steel hoop cuts the dough into round, flat sheets, which are then ready for the oven. The baker then stands with a paddle attached to a very long handle. With the aid of a boy he thrusts the cakes into the brick compartment, and in half a minute pulls them out ready for use. A matzath cake is round, about four feet in diameter, somewhat browned, and having slight air hole projections on its surface. They have a rather pleas-ant taste, not unlike that of crackers, and make a good substitute for bread. In some places there is a demand throughout the entire year for the unleavened cakes by dyspeptics. About eight cakes weigh a pound, which in large quantities sell at eight cents. The cakes are very brittle, and their pieces are ground up into fine meal. This is the substitute for wheat flour

in the household during the passover. Chinese Taxation. The system of taxation is quite unlike that of other countries. Taxes outside of Peking are paid on arable land only, the tax varying with the crop producing quality of the soil. In-side the city of Peking there is no tax on land, houses or personal property. Goods brought to the city gate pay a lekin tax, but are exempt from taxation afterward. The only tax on land and houses in Peking is on the sale of real estate, 10 per cent. being charged on the price obtained for the property sold. There is also a tax resembling license fee. Outside of Peking, Chinese subjects are liable to be called on to perform certain duties whenever the emperor passes through their districts, but this duty may be avoided by the payment of a small tax. All money spent on public account in Peking comes from the imperial treasury, and the expenditure is not limited to funds raised by taxation within the city. The bulk of the people in Peking pay no taxes whatever. The man who owns his house and lot and implements of labor enjoys his earn-ings without tax or deduction.—Bank-

er's Magazine. A MARVELOUS INVENTION.

New Sort of Railway That Is Cheap, Fast and Safe Beyond Comparison. A press view took place yesterday of the so called "Chemin de Fer Glissant," or "Slide Railway," on the Esplanade des Invalides, within the exhibition. The new invention is a singularly original contrivance for enabling trains to run, by means of water power, at a speed hitherto undreamed of. Arriving there without any intimation as to what a sliding railway might be, I at first mistook it for an overgrown switchback, with the humps smoothed away. The train consisted of four carriages

affording room for about a hundred passengers. The carriages had no wheels, being supported at the corners by blocks of iron of a size somewhat larger than a brick, which rested upon a double line of iron girders. In the middle of the line at regular intervals jutted out irregularly shaped pillars, the use of which was not yet appar-ent. Having taken our seats and the signal being given, we glided along gently for the space of a few yards, when suddenly we gathered speed; two or three tugs were felt and we were flying on at a pace of an ordinary train, but as smoothly as a boat on a river. There was a clicking noise on the rails, but this, I was assured, was due to a defect in the construction of the slides, and would be remedied. The absence of any vibration, shaking or "tail motion" was wonderful. A slight jerk there was at regular intervals; but then, again, I was told that it was due merely to the shortness of the course and the inability to get up a proper pace. In a hydraulic train traveling at full speed, that is to say at the rate of 140 to 200 kilometers, or

87 to 124 miles an hour, there would e almost no consciousness of motion. The journey down the length of the Esplanade only occupied a few sec-

Upon our safe return Mr. Pilter, chairman of the company which owns the invention, gave a full account of it. The sliding railway was anvented in 1868 by an engineer named Girard, who was killed in the Franco-German war, and it has been improved to its present state by one of his assistant engineers, M. Barre.

As has already been mentioned, the hydraulic carriages have no wheels, these being replaced by hollow slides fitting upon a flat and wide rail, and grooved on the inner surface. When t is desired to get the carriage in motion water is forced into the slide or skate of the carriage from a reservoir by compressed air, and seeking to escape, it spreads over the under surface of the slide, which it raises for about a nail's thickness above the rail. The slides thus resting, not on the rails, but on a film of water, are in a perfectly mobile condition; in fact. he pressure of the forefinger is sufficient to displace a carriage thus supported. The propelling force is supolied by the pillars, which stand at regular intervals on the line between the rails. Running underneath every carriage is an iron rack, about six nches wide, fitted with paddles. Now as the foremost carriage passes

in front of the pillar a tap on the latter is opened automatically, and a stream of water at high pressure is directed on the paddles. This drives the train on, and by the time the last carriage has gone past the tap (which then closes) the foremost one is in front of the next tap, the water's action thus being continuous. The force developed is almost incredible. There is some splashing on the rails at the start; but this diminishes the faster the train goes. To stop the train the small stream of water that feeds the slides is turned off, and, the latter coming in contact with the rails, the resulting friction stops the carriage almost instantaneously.

A water train running at over 100 miles an hour could, I was told, be pulled up within thirty yards, could climb up gradients of sixteen inches in the yard, descend them with equal safety, and run on curves of fortyfour yards radius. This system would seem peculiarly adapted for elevated railways in cities, being light, noise-less, smooth, without smoke, fast and thoroughly under command. The danger of running off the rails is reduced to a minimum, the center of gravity of the carriages being scarcely more than a couple of feet from the rails. The cost of a metropolitan system would only be a third of one on the old plan, while in the open country its cost would be somewhat higher than the ordinary railway; but M. Barre tells me the expense would be in average of £8,000 a mile.

natural water supply is availao... a propelling machine every twelve miles or so would be sufficient to keep the trains going at full speed. The consumption of coal per passenger would be one-tenth only of the usual quantity. The importance of this may be real-

ized by considering the statement that the Paris-Lyons company alone has an annual coal bill of two millions sterling. Nevertheless, it would be rash to predict the general introduction of the water system on railways. One objection, for instance, that occurs to me is its apparent unsuitability for goods traffic. M. Persil, the manager of the "Chemins de Fer Glissants," believes it will all but do away with the locomotive engine. With respect to England, he believes that the disadvantage of the present slow method of crossing the channel will become so apparent that all opposition to the tun-nel will vanish. "I am ready," he said, with enthusiasm, "to wager any sum that when the tunnel is made and our system has a trial people will go from London to Paris in two hours."—

The First Fuchsia in England. Mr. Lee, a nurseryman of Hammersmith, in 1789, was the first to obtain and increase this plant for sale, and the traditional account of his good fortune in the matter may interest some of those who now admire the fuchsia as a popular garden flower. A hundred years ago the vineyard nursery garden near Kensington was as renowned for its rare collection of exotics as it had been at a still earlier date for its flourishing vineyard and the good wine made and sold on the premises. One day a visitor fond of plants called and was shown all the floral treasures of the place by the pro-prietor himself. "Ah, Mr. Lee," said the visitor at parting, "I saw a won-derful plant flowering in a cottage window at Wapping the other day, with dreasing misers flowers and with drooping crimson flowers and buds like coral eardrops, and I have seen nothing so beautiful in your green

house today. The great nurseryman was a little piqued at the idea of anything in a window being compared with his choicest hot house rarities, and curiosity prompted him to make inquiries, the result being that he drove down to Wapping next day, and there, sure enough, in the window of a humble dwelling was the first fuchsia he had ever seen. Half beside himself with exultation of such a beautiful discovery, he soon introduced himself to the owner of the plant, who told him that her Jack the sailor had brought it home with him on his return from South America, and that, poor as she was, nothing would induce her to part with the plant, or, as she called it, "her keepsake." After some per-suasion, however, Mr. Lee induced her to let him take away the plant, and in return he emptied his pockets of all the money he had about him (several guineas), at the same time promising that a plant should be returned to her after he had succeeded in increasing it from cuttings or slips. And so from the cottage at Wapping the first fuch-sia was brought to the aristocratic side of London, and the story spread, and the highest and fairest women in England drove to the great nursery at Hammersmth to see the prize.—Good

Battle Between Golden Eagles Mr. Alexander Shaw, farmer, Oldtown Stratherick, was going his usual rounds to look after his sheep. While going past a small clump of birch wood among very long heather, he fancied he heard a peculiar flutter

He took little notice, but the noise being repeated, he went to see what was ado. He found two golden eagles fighting, firmly fixed in each other with beak and talons. On his approaching, one of the birds noticed the intrusion and let go his hold. The other held his opponent

fast in his talons. Mr. Shaw then got up quite close and got hold of one of them. He put his foot on the other one's neck. He searched his pockets and found a little bit of string, just enough to tie one of the eagles. While he was tying the one he kept he let the other

one off. The bird was not able to take flight for considerable time after being set at liberty, being much done out with the fight. The other one, which Mr. Shaw took home, does not seem to be any

What seems most strange is that the eagles are seldom or never seen so low down the country. My belief is that they must have been fighting for a long time in the skies, the one having been pursuing the other till they fixed in each other and dropped.—Rod and

Three Good Looking Performers

Gilbert Duprez, the great French tenor, was in his voice as well as in his appearance a very model of power; short, thickset, as tenors so often are, he was created for the part of Samson, but as to his beauty, the following

little story will emiguten the reader Duprez once walked away from the Grand Opera with the baritone, Bariohet, who was not an Apollo either. Whom should they happen to meet but Perrot, the dancer, a man of very great ability, but short and thin, and ugly to such an extent that a man ager, whom I do not wish to name, said to him he could never engage him unless for the Jardin des Plantes. (zoological garden), as he engaged no monkeys. Perrot told them the story, and when Duprez laughed at him, Perrot said: "Why, surely you need not laugh; if I am ugly I am certain-

ly not so ugly as either of you," "You monkey," said Duprez, "this differ-ence shall soon be settled," and seeing a gentleman pass whom he had never known, but who appeared to be a well bred man, "Monsieur," said he, "will you be so good as to make the umpire in a little difference of opinion be-tween us?" "With pleasure," said the strauger, "if I can." "Well," said Duprez, "just look at us and say whom you consider the plainest of the three?" The gentleman looked quietly and pensively for some time from one to the other, and then he

roaring with laughter.—Temple Bar. JOHN CHINAMAN'S WOOING.

eid: "Gentlemen, I give it up; I can-

not possibly decide!" and he went off

It Frightened the Pretty American Gal and the Suitor Fled. As a pretty young typewriter sat at her desk near an office window looking out on Broad street the other day. working rapidly with her nimble fin gers, she felt the consciousness of strange eyes upon her, and raised her own only to meet those of a Chinaman. The Chinaman was gazing at her most intently.

The young lady went on with her

work, thinking the strange little fig-ure would depart; but it moved not, neither did it speak for some minutes. After gazing at her intently, the figure glided noiselessly into the office, and said to one of the clerks: "Meli can gal muchee likee Chinee.' "Melican gal" referred to flushed with embarrasment and indignation. She didn't fancy being likened to those ladies with small feel

and queer faces that disport themselves upon fans and banners. The clerk started to say that he could see no resemblance, but the Celestial had departed as noiselessly as he had

The next day and the next the yellow man in blue clothes stood silently at the window and gazed at the pretty little girl, who grew more and more nervous at this dumb admiration.

One morning she found on her desk a package uncannily interesting. It was wrapped in a Chinese gift cloth of golden tissue embroidered in Chinese figures. Removing this the girl discovered a box of papier mache, wrought in wondrous designs of beasts and birds, a regular delirium tremens of a box. Lifting the lid revealed a thin, white paper with "Mel-can girl" upon it. Beneath this lay a wealth of sweets, nuts, candies and dates, prepared in such a way as only the Chinese can, all upside down in a surprising sort of way, with sirup in balls that made you wonder how they were fixed, and all sorts of conglomerations going to make a sweet har-

mony.

The girl distrusted these enticing things, which goes to prove she was timid enough for a Chinese wife, if fear could make her resist the seduc tive bonbon so enticing to the female youth of America. But she said she couldn't and she wouldn't touch the iff, and so the other em in economy and presently in joy, ate

the whole box full. The Chinaman and the boxes came regularly for several days. The young lady would not touch them, but her comrades enjoyed the gifts too well to doubt them.

The last visit was a few days ago He entered the office in a garb the mikado might have envied, so richly was it embossed and embroid ered with things that swam and crawled and flew. In his hand he held a lighted yellow candle that the Chinese use as an hour glass. Plac-ing it before the startled girl at the

typewriter, he said, solemnly: "Mally while light burn." The girl, in mortal terror of being espoused by some compelling Celestial rite, snatched the candle and blew it out; and then the Chinaman, showing for the first time some human emotion, left her presence with a face one degree more passionless and solemn. This was the end of a Chinese courtship. The girl has never seen him since.—Atlanta Constitution.

The stealing of an umbrella on a clear day is held to be a theft by an Omaha judge, but the stealing of the same article on a rainy day is said to be justifiable on the ground of self

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Turrell, of Litchfield, celebrated their pearl wedding, a few days since, having lived together in happiness sixty years, and being surrounded by four generations of

PRACTS AND PHYSIC The Southern people consume the

bulk of inferior grades of candy manufactured in this country. Loose's Red Clover Pilis Cure Sick

Headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation. 25c per box, 5 boxes \$1. For sale by W. H. Keeler. 1791 A dream of fair women-Fine clothes-

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will send free of charge, to all who desire it this recipe, in German. French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this

A temporary lone-The grass widow. The Homeliest Man in Buchanan s well as the handsomest, and others are invited to call on any druggist and get free a trial bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, a remedy that is selling entirely upon its merits and is guaranteed to relieve and cure all chronic and acute coughs, asthma, bronchitis and consumption. Large bottles 50 cents and \$1. 43y1

paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power Block,

The rule of three-One too many. The Handsomest Lady in Buchanan Remarked to a friend the other day that she knew Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs was a superior remedy, as it stopped her cough instantly when other cough remedies had no effect whatever. So to prove this and con-vince you of its merit any druggist will give you a Sample Rottle Free. Large size 50c and \$1.

The potter's field—Ceramics. Consumption Surely Cured. To THE EDITOR-Please inform your

readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy free to any of your readers who will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully, T. A. Slooum, M. C., 181 Pearl st., N. Y. 44y1 Behind the b'ars—the tails

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. Pliny recommended almonds as help-

ful in the cure of inebriety.

The Population of Buchana Is about 3,000, and we would say at least one half are troubled with some affection of the throat and lungs, as those complaints are, according to statistics more numerous than others. We would advise all our readers not to neglect the opportunity to call on their druggists and get a bottle of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. Trila size free. Large bottles 50c and \$1. Sold by all druggists.

An I-glass-The mirror. A glass I-In the mirror.

Loose's Red Clover Pile Remedy Is a possitive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, bleeding, itching, ulcerated, and protruding Piles. Price 50c. For sale by W. H. Keeler. 17v1 Remove stains from cups and saucers by scouring with fine coal ashes.

Eupepsy.-4 This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Elecric Bitters, if used according to direcions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia and install instead of Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia, and all diseases of the Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50 and \$1.00 per bottle, by F. Liunner, Druggist.

Vinegar improves by keeping, therefore it is best to lay in a large supply. A Scrap of Paper Saved Her Life.-4 It was just an ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consump-

tion, told by physicians that she was incurable and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping pa-per she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle: it helped her, she bought a large bottle, it helped her more, bought another and grew better fast, continued its use, and is now strong, healthy, rosy plump, weighing 140 pounds. For full-Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonder Discovery Free, at W. F. Runner's Drugstore.

Love of money may be the root of evil, but Bobby thinks love of mischief brings forth the branch.

Dropped Dead. Physiologists estimate that the heart does 5,000,000 pounds of work each day. No wonder people drop dead with worn out hearts. This could be prevented by Dr. Miles' new and great discovery, the New Cure. Always commence when you first begin to get short of breath, have weak, faint or smothering spells, pain or tenderness in side, etc. Sold at W. H. Keeler's. Lime free from grit mixed with alco hol, applied with leather, will give a beautiful polish to steel.

Weakened and deranged livers, stomachs and bowels should never be acted on by irritants like common pills. bran, etc. Miles' Pills cures liver complaint, constipation, piles, etc., by a new method. Samples free at W. H.

Then He Went.—He (at 11:30 p. m.) "I feel wound up to-night." She—"Why you don't seem to go."—N. Y. Sun.

Blood vs. Nerves. Great mistakes have been made in the world by supposing many nervous troubles were due to bad blood. Thus headache, fits, dizziness, sleeplessness, etc., are always due to weakness or irritation of the nerves of the brain; dyspepsia, pain, wind, etc. to weakness of the stomach; weak lungs is caused by weakness of the parts; biliousness, constipation, etc., to weak ness of the nerves of the liver or bow els; pains, irregularity, sterility, to derangement of the uterine nerves. For all weakness, Dr. Miles' great nerve and brain food surpasses other reme dies. Trial bottles free at W. H. Keel-

er's Drug Store. Chamois can be washed in warm water without soap; wring well, and pull and stretch to soften while drying.

Interested People. Advertising a patent medicine in peculiar way in which the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam for coughs and colds does, it is indeed wonderful. He authorizes all druggists to give those who call for it a sample bottle free that they try it before purchasing The large bottles 50c and \$1. We certainly would advise a trial. It may save you from consumption. 43y1 There is only one vineyard in England—at Cardiff, Wine is made there

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

Chinese tanks in New York divide profits with every employe down to the

Some Foolish People

Allow a cough to run until it goes be yond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wear away," but in most cases it wears them away. Could theybe induced to try the suc-cessful medicine called Kemp's Balsam, which is sold on positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c and \$1. Trial size free.

At all druggists. Calling a halt-"Hi, there you crip-A Sensible man

Would use Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs. It is curing more cases of coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis croup and all throat and lung diseases than any other medicine. The proprietor has authorized any druggist to give you a sample bottle free to convince you of the merit of this great remedy. Large bottles 50c and \$1.

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An energetic agent wanted at every post office to whom a good cash commission will be paid. References required. Make application at once

Every Farmer who has anything to sell can

MAKE MONEY "MICHIGAN FARMER" and reading its market reports. The "Farmer" is a business paper for farmers.

ONLY \$1 PER YEAR . WITH "HOUSEHOLD" SUPPLEMENT. Sample copies sent free on application. Address

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Detroit, Mich

Estate of Franklin Spenetta. The Detroit Free Press First publication, Oct. 24, 1889. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 21st day of October, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Present, Davin E. Hinnan, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Franklin C. Spendiff, decreased. Prize Story Competition.

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

Last publication Nov. 11, 1999

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Something About it and How it Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Franklin C. Spenetta, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Geneva A. Spenetta, administratrix of the estate of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated, that she may be authorized, empowered and licensed, to sell the real estate of said deceased in said petition described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 18th day of November 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 he, 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 thereol, 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.) Turned Out. In the early part of the year The Free Press offered three prizes, the first of \$1,600, the second of \$900 and the third of \$500, making \$2,000 in all for the three best serial stories sent into it before May 1. The first premium was the largest prize that had

The first premium was the largest prize that had ever been offered for a serial story. The conditions were that the stories should not contain less than 60,000 words, that they might be on any subject that the writer chose to select, that the MS. must be type written, that ench installment should end at a point of such interest that the reader would be anxious to see the next, and that the story should have the greatest amount of movement with the least amount of thresome description. Two of these conditiors The Free Press was obliged to modify.

It was seen even before the first MS. was received that the time given was too short in which to complete a good serial story, and so the time was extended to July 1, thus giving authors two montils longer. This extension of time was made before the first MS. was received, and so was tair to all. The next condition, as to typewriting, was modified so that any story in clear script would be received. The next condition, as to typewriting, was ed so that any story in clear script would be nounced so that any story in occur sorry nounce received.

Referring to this competition the Chicago Tri-Action in the Content of the Chicago Tribune says:

About a year ago The Denoir Free Press offered premiums for the three best serial stories that should be sent to it before July 1, 1889. As nothing has yet been neard of the result, it is supposed that the mass of manuscript offered has smothered the judges, if not the entire Free Press establishment.

smothered the judges, if not the entire Free Press establishment.

The Chicago Tribune is nearer right than it imagined, probably, when that item was penned. The \$3.00 offer of The Depthor Free Press called forth manuscripts, not only from every part of the country, but from every part of the world. Over seventy-five manuscript came from England alone. Several were stories received from Anstralia, and one or two from New Zealand. South America sent in some, but the great bulk of manuscripts came from the United States. The Judges, as the Tribune surmises, were almost smothered underneath the immense accumulation of manuscripts. It was proposed, when the large number received were connted over, that the best thing The Free Press could do was to have the judges read only the first three chapters of each story. But, on considering the matter, it was thought that perhaps a story which did not appear to amount to much in the first three installments, might develop great strength as the story went on, and so every MS. received was read through with the greatest of care from beginning to end.

The work of reading the manuscripts and judge to end.

The work of reading the manuscripts and judging them occupied about two months and a half.

Many very good stories had to be thrown cut of the competition, because they did not comply

Many very good stories and to be thrown cut of the competition, because they did not comply with the rules set down.

The result of the competition has been that Maj. Joseph Kirkland, of Chicago, Ill., has taken the first prize of \$1.600. His story is entitled "The Captain of Company K."

Mr. Kirkland is the auther of "Zury, the Meanet Man in Spring Connty," "The McVeys," and other famous stories. Mr. Kirkland is the anther of "Zury, the Meanest Man in Spring County," "The McVeys," and other famous stories.

The second prize goes to Omaha, Neb., and is taken by Mrs. Ella W. Peattie. Her story is entitled "The Judge."

The third prize, of S500, was awarded to Elbridge S. Brooks, of Boston, Mass. The title of his story is "The Son of Issichar."

The great object which The Free Press had in view was to encourage writers who had been hitherto unknown, and the result of the contest has been to place in the hands of The Free Press many MSS. of exceptional merit. The competition has more than fulfilled expectations, and there will be published during the next year or so, not only the three great prize stories but many others, from known and unknown authors, which will more than compensate The Free Press for its large expenditure of time and money.

The Free Press has to congratulate itself on the successful issue of its great enterprise. It extends its congratulation to the successful authors who have won the prizes, and last, but not least, it congratulates its hundreds of thousands of readers in all parts of the world on the fact that they will have the pleasure of being the first to peruse works of fiction that will doubtless be notable among the books of the century.

The first of these stories to be published will be "THE WIDGE," writen by Mrs. Ella W. Peattie, of Omaha, Neb. It may be interesting to quote, relative to this story, part of the report of the literary judges who read the manuscript of "The Judge." "This story is one of the best that could be offered to a newspaper for serial publication. It is a most powerful and most brainy work. In fluish it stands head and shoulders above the ordinary successful novel. Its humor is of the refined kin I and there is plenty of it. The women characters are specially attractive, and the love element, though subordinate, adds to the strength of the plot materially. The interest is held to the end, and the end is fitting and satisfactory. We can hardly call to m send \$2.70 to this Office, and secure both the Young professional and business men secking paying locations, should read the 'Business Opportunities' shown in THE COSMOPOLITAN. They are something PERLESSBRAND FOR

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> most critical class, his co-workers; there are two or three characters whose humor will fill all the demands for that always attractive element of a story; there is the literary finish to satisfy the love of high-class novels, and lastly there is Margaret, with her love and her lover, and her delightful womanly qualities to fascinate—well, all of us."

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BUCHANAN, MICH.

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W. TRENBETH,

Has moved into his new brick building on Frant street, foot of Day's ave., and has the largest stock of new

Merchant Tailor

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

SUITINGS,

For Gentlemen's Wear,

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

FALL STOCK

now arriving, of which

An Inspection is Solicited.

Buchanan Markets.

Corrected weekly by Bishop & Kent. Hay-\$0 @ \$8 per ton. Butter-18c. Eggs—1Sc.

Lard-9c. Potatoes,-new, 25c. Salt. retail—Si.00 Flour-\$4.40 @ \$6.00 per bbl., retail.

Honey-1212. Live poultry-6 @ Sc. Wheat, -new, 73c. Oats -21c.

Corn-38c. Beans-1.00@1.50. Live Hogs-\$3.50.

NOVEMBER, to morrow.

PROF. CHALMERS was in Columbus

Ohio, over Sunday. MRS. MARY LORD is in Berrien

Springs for a short visit.

Housecleaning season, and Kerr is taking advanage of it.

AFTER a rest of a few days Court commenced grinding again yesterday.

GEO. WYMAN & Co. are catering for trade. See their advertisement.

BUCKWHEAT cakes and Tasses will scoale fashionable.

WE could almost read the Coloms Courier of last week.

A RAIN much needed by wheat and grass fell yesterday and last night.

FOURTEN miles of iron are said to be laid on the Vandalia extension.

MR. AND MRS. WM. PEARS, who have been visiting in the west the past two m inths, returned Saturday.

A BENTON HARBOR lady pared forty bushels of apples in four hours. She writes her name with a Miss yet.

FISHING for rock bass at the dam in Niles is daily sport just now. Good catches are being made.

1,200,000 cans of tomatoes were put up by the canning works in Benton Harbor this season.

NUTPICKERS did not have quite the

usual pienie this year. The crop was THE next examination of teachers

for the county will be held in St. Joseph, the last Friday in November. LAY in your winter's supply of pota-

toes and other fruits before freezing

MR. C. L. HASLETT, of Chesterton. Ind., is in Buchanan for a visit, and to attend to business.

HIGHEST temperature during the week, 56 Lowest, 26. At one o'clock this afternoon, 48. W. K. SAWYER has sold his St. Jo-

seph Sun to Chas. C. Heer, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa. REV. O. E. GATES, of the Christian

church, is enjoying a visit by his father, Rev. Orrin Gates of St. Louis, Mich. MR. L. P. ALEXANDER has been

treating the front of his row of office buildings to a dressing of fresh paint that is enlivening. DETROIT Tribune has thus far sent

out over 200 flags to schools in this state, ten of which have come into this county.

THE Christian society have bought new seats for their church, and are calculating upon doing a considerable amount of brightening up.

MR. BENJAMIN GEVER has been having a desperate struggle with typhoid fever the past few days. Dr. Henderson is attending him.

JOHN CONRADT is making a decided improvement upon his property on West Front street, by the erection of two stories of house.

IF you leave the leaves that have fallen from your shade trees upon the grass until spring, the grass will be all the better for the protection.

ARTHUR HAHN, well known here, has been appointed Michigan Central agent at Michigan City. A good position and a good man to fill it.

THE question of the purchase of the old grist mill and removing it, as a matter of protection against fire, was brought up at the meeting of the Common Council, last Monday evening, the matter.

Our school debt will be off our hands this year and we can then talk waterworks. Dowagiac has a most excellent system at a cost of less than \$50,000.

THE Epworth League, of the M. E. church here, will hold a business meeting at the parsonage, Saturday, at 7:30 P. M. All young people are invited. ELMER DAY, who served as miller

in the Rough & Fox mill which was burned last week, has secured employment in the mill of Hill Bros., in South

THE McGibeney family is in this county in its usual flourishing and rapidly growing condition. There are now sixteen members. They will be in Benton Harbor to-morrow evening.

THE meeting of the stockholders of the agricultural society was held yes-terday, and the stockholders are wiped out and there is a prospect of a new organization. The amount due on the gronuds is only about \$1800 .- Mirror.

LIST of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Oct. 29, '89: Mrs. Wilbur Brown, Menlen Smith. J. G. MANSFIELD, P. M.

MRS. DAVID SMITH and J. R. Smith. two and one-half miles east of Hamilton, on Chicago road, will sell their farm personal property at auction on Monday next, Nov. 4.

ST. JOSEPH is doing the wind work preparatory to putting in water-works. Better join hands with Benton Harbor, and put in one good plant that will accommodate both towns and amount to

something. MANY parents are experiencing some disappointment in sending their boys to the store for tobacco and have them refused the weed. They should take a hint from this and not send the boys

on any such errand. It does them no good to do such errands. Something appears to be wrong with the show business. The company advertised to be in this place this evening will not be here, and the same

is true of the company advertised to play "Peck's Bad Boy" in Niles to-morrow evening. PROF. J. H. SMITH, a former New Troy lad, who for the past year has been superintendent of the Durango, (Col.) schools, has resigned his position

there and is now principal of the

schools at Rogers Park, Ill., a suburb

of Chicago. C. L. S. C.—The Alphas will meet ext Monday at 7:00 P. M., at Mr. Samson's, with the following program: History, chapter 3, conducted by Mrs. N. E. Smith. Political Economy, chapters 7, 8 and 9, by Mrs. Johnson. Critic, free concert will be given in the Mrs. Whitman. Select Reading, Mrs.

MR. M. H. SMITH has disposed of his interest in the Gartley House, in Benton Harbor, and gone into the Building and Loan business for a Minneapolis establishment. He has moved his family to Buchanan, and will make

CHARLES SWARTZ, who has been employed in the bridge gang on the Michigan Central the past two years, had the hammer of a pile driver fall upon his hand, and the symmetry of the hand is somewhat marred. Two fingers less than before.

ONE of the amusing things seen by some of our citizens, yesterday morning, was Attorney Van Riper, of Niles, working his passage to Berrien Springs on a hand-car. It is usual for the attorney of a railroad to ride in a palace car, but this was a special occasion.

THE Comedy Company, which was to appear in this place this evening, has slipped a cog somewhere and will not appear. The same was true of the one that was billed here two weeks since. The town will boom just as rapidly as if they had both come here and grown

THE Michigan Lodge Ancient Order of United Workmen, pays \$2000 to the family of a dead member in Niles this month. The lodge in this place is gradually acquiring new members. A. A. Worthington or S. A. Wood receive applications.

The securing of the lecture course, mentioned last week, depends upon the sale of 285 season tickets at \$1 each. Nearly 100 tickets are yet to be sold. If you want to have these most excellent entertainments to be had in Buchanan, see Mr. Worthington and give him your order for one or more tickets. Think of first-class entertainments, such as these, for 25 cents.

MASONIC MEETING.—The regular meeting of Buchanan Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., will be held next Monday evening, Nov. 4, 1889, and it is desired that every member who can possibly attend will do so, as business of importance to every member will come up. By order of the W. M. B. D. HARPER, Sec.

A young man named Ritchie, from St. Joseph, was brought before Justice Alexander Friday, charged with seduction, held for trial and landed in jail, all within three hours from the time Under Sheriff Palmyr got his as there is no human probability that clutches on him in St. Joseph. His any other road will steer in this direc-

SEVERAL Berrien Springs people were in town, Tuesday, on business an to have it prove a successful underconnected with the St. Joseph Valley railroad. An attachment had been placed upon the train for a claim, by Rough & Earl, and there has been no railway connection between the two towns since that day.

victim is Maggie Shook.

THÉ last legislature did some very bright things, and one of them was to pass a law making it necessary for the Secretary of State to attend to printing all election tickets, municipal and all others. Think of the idea of being obliged to send to Lansing for tickets whenever we want to elect a mayor or | rien they found not the expected esmarshal, and then when they arrive, cort of brass band and interested popunext day after election, to find half of lace, nor was the street car at that end discussed, but no action was taken in the names wrongly spelled and useless. of its route when they arrived, and Brilliant notion.

THE examination of the supposed Benders is going on in Niles, and is creating considerable interest. Enough has been elicited to satisfy many that the long-wanted Benders are in limbo there, and they will most likely be taken to Kansas.

LATER.—We learn to-day that Deputy Sheriff Dick, of Parsons, Kansas, who has been in this state several days, has taken the old lady and Eliza to Kansas for trial for murder, he being satisfied they are members of the Bender family.

DEED, in the bend of the river, Oct. 25, 1889, Alexander M. Alexander, aged 89 years, 10 months and 3 days. Deceased was born in Bucks county Pa., Dec. 22, 1799. He was married to Sarah Ann VanPelt, Sept. 22, 1825, in Trenton, New Jersey. Their first home was in Morrisville, where they lived until 1839. They then moved to Indiana and lived there until 1840, when they moved to Michigan and lived at his present home till bis death. He left a family of seven children, one of whom is Mrs. Charles Snyder of this place. His wife died Feb. 26, 1882.

THE Michigan State Sunday School Association, whose pleasant and profitable sessions at East Saginaw last winter are recalled by hundreds of Sunday School workers, is planning for another large enthusiastic gathering at Grand Rapids, Dec. 3, 4 and 5. It is confidently expected that Brethren Jacobs and Reynolds, of Illinois, will be present to aid by their wise counsel and stimulating addresses, and also that brother E. O. Excell, of Chicago, will lead the singing, while some of the best talent of our own state will be called into requisition.

For several years A. L. Drew has been the center of a commotion, in Chicaming township, which led to the poisoning of his stock, last spring, and for which a couple of men are now awaiting trial. Last Sunday evening some one shot at him through a window of his house with a shot gun. The shot scattered somewhat, and the heavy glass so retarded the force of the shot that it fell harmless on the inside of the room. No delinite clue to the perpetrators of the act has been discovered, but the officers are at work upon the case. Mr. Drew must have some pretty reckless neighbors who are not partial to his good feeling.

LAST Thursday evening the young people of the M. E. Church organized for the purpose of purchasing a new organ for the church, and on Tuesday ordered, of Lyon & Hearly, through the agency of J. G. Holmes, one of the celebrated Pelonbet reed pipe organs. It is the expectation of the dealers to have the organ in the church ready for services one week from next Sunday, and on the following evening a treated to some excellent music.

Marriage Licenses.

751 \ Alfred Carter, Iowa. Catherine Pierson, Watervliet. S. E. Maudlin, Bridgman.

Elnora Hopkins, Stevensville, John Field, Sawyer. Clara More, Sodus.

Jacob B. Crall, Berrien Centre. Juliettee Enos, Pipestone. G. B. Dobson, Niles. Anna Huston,

756 Frank Allenwire, Three Oaks. Ricka Kluth, John H. Evans, Niles.

Nellie Lucas,, Franklin Walters, South Bend.

Allie Dean, South Bend. William M. Stewart, Pepestone. Elizabeth Tidy

Frank M. Shaw, Weesaw. Mattie J. Conant, Lewis Stevens, Pipestone. Elizabeth Krohue, "

EXPLANATION .-- It has come to our ears a number of times that the Rec-ORD is ferninst the St. J. V. railroad, Mr. Burns, Berrien Springs, and everything connected therewith on account of one or two items that have found their way into these columns. The same accusation is made against the Palladium at Benton Harbor, and the two are classed together. The first item they don't like was the announcement that several carloads of ties had arrived and that they were sawed hemlock ties. A plain statement of facts and no comments made. The next is the copying of the item from the South Bend Times, that the railroad commissioner had ordered heavier rails put down in place of the light ones of the old N. G. road. Our reporter asked of one of the train employes if he knew anything about the rail order. He said he didn't, but the Commissioner had been here, rode down and walked back over the track, so that item was copied, given its credit, and no comments made. It appears to have been a Times canard, at least so claimed by the Berrien people. So far as the Record having any spite to vent upon the un-dertaking, Mr. Burns, Berrien Springs, or any one else connected with it, there is no truth in, and we believe the same to be true with the Palladium. The RECORD and Palladium are both news gatherers, and in most cases intend to come as near giving all of the news as the circumstances will permit. We want that road to go to Benton Harbor and then to some point to the south-west of us, to give us connection with the Grand Trunk and some other trunk roads, become a first-class road, and be successfully operated, as the last sight for Buchanan to secure a north and south outlet lies in this road,

THE St. Joseph Valley train took between eighty and one/hungred, including the actors in that greatest of modern American dramas, Ye Old Fashioned Skule, to Berrien Springs Friday afternoon, to surprise and entertain the natives of the capital city with the High's is arresting the attention of abundance of native genius possessed in Buchanan. All were bent on having a good time and if any one failed it was not discovered by any of the rest of the party. When they reached Berthey merrily trudged their way to the found at

tion during the life of the present gen-

eration, and it is to the interest of the

RECORD and all of the rest of Buchan-

 Six good handkerchiefs
 .25c Coat Racks
 .5e to 10e

 Six pair Socks
 .25c Hand Saws
 .25c to 60e

 Three pair Socks. 25c to 60c

Suspenders 10c to 25c

Good Flannel Shirts 50c

Good Spirit Levels 25c

Good Spirit Levels 25c

Good Spirit Levels 25c

 Six doz. good Needles
 10c
 Old Maids' Coffee and Tea Pots
 10c

 10-quart Pails
 I. C. 15c, I. X. 25c
 Tubular Lanterns
 50c

 No. 8 Wash Boiler, copper bottom
 1 00
 Good pair Scales
 1 00

 No. 8 Tea Kettle, "

 keep good time
 1 25

 Shaving Soap
 5c

 Razor Strops
 15c to 25c

 quart Covered Dinner Pails..... One pound good Smoking Tobacco.... 15c Big assortment Pocket Knives ... 5c to 65c Water Sets ... 65c
One set good Table Knives and Forks . 50c Umbrellas, good ... 50c
Playing Cards, ... 5c to 25c One-foot Rules ... 5c
Three doz, Clothes Pins ... 5c Two-foot Rules ... 10c
Three doz. Hair Pins ... 5c Good Cigars, by the box ... 1 00

Also a full line of Furnishing Goods, very cheap.

JOHN MORRIS, Proprietor.

hall, a mile or less, only to find it locked. About half of the company settled upon the stairway to variously comment upon the unfavorable surroundings, while the others went to reconnoiter. After an hour's search the janitor was found and from that all went merrily. The display of the hall diagram, well filled with pegs, had the effect to raise the drooping spirits of the artists. The hall was well filled and the day's school passed off without a serious hitch, excepting an occasional skirmish between | Cloaks. "Jimmy Blaine" and the Master, and knock down between two members of the infant class at the noon hour. Cotton Mather managed to fall down a dark stairway leading to the stage, and next day his face bore the appearance of having been through a prize fight or a week's spree. He was fortunate in not being more injured. The best part | quire of JOHN SALLIDAY. of the show, as viewed from the stage, was to hear the county clerk and commissioner of the State Land office laugh. They returned home by 11:30, all tired and fully satisfied with their bargain. experience on the stage. The total receipts for the evening amounted to \$65.50, and after paying all expenses there was \$33.60 to be divided between Berrien schools and the Presbyterian church in this place.

School Notes.

Everything is moving off smoothly and harmoniously. Order is better than ever and good, solid work is being done everywhere.

of interest and variety, have been cheaper than any other place in the Our morning exercises, for the sake changed from the asking and answer- state, barring the Big Four of Chichurch, where our citizens will be ing of general questions to the giving cago. of scriptural quotations by pupils of the school. This is a very interesting and profitable exercise.

the piano thus far this year, asked to Wymans', South Bend, Ind. Please be relieved, and Tuesday morning an | call at her residence, corner of Front election by ballot was held to fill her and Detroit Sts., before purchasing place. The result was the election of your winter cloaks and examine styles Fannie French as pianist.

But one pupil is now allowed to leave the High School room at a time, and record is taken of the length of his her neighbor to come to Buchanan to absence. The outdoor "picnics" of pre- trade, and she bought a good bill. vious times must cease.

The long-looked-for flag-staff is up, and the stars and stripes will be hoisted on Friday afternoon at two o'clock. The exercises will be of an extemporaneous nature, and if the day is pleas- gallon, at ant will be held in the open ground in front of the building. Everyone is in-

NILES city is boring for salt. Just hink for a moment of the latent idea CAN's, at prices to meet any competiof that Democratic city boring for salt, tion in Buchanan or elsewhere. 10 when there is a duty on the stuff, and wood \$5 per cord, to be used in making steam for pumping the brine and evaporating purposes, and then to wholesale salt at 55 cents per barrel, including barrel.—St. Joseph Sun.

Locals.

Don't fail to buy some of those fine Dress Flannels, for 25 cents per yard, belore they are gone, at S. P. HIGH'S.

PUBLIC SALE. — Mr. DANIEL BOONE will sell a large collection of personal property, including a fine lot of live stock, at public auction at his residence in Niles township, four miles for the price. northwest of Niles and four miles northeast of Buchanan, next Tuesday, Nov. 5. John Hartman, Auctioneer. Lots of Carts, cheaper than ever.

Closing out sale. Come and see. T. C. ELSON. LOST:-A brindle cow by an old woman with knots on her horns. The me woman lost 5 dollars by not buying her Cloak of S. P. HIGH.

Picture Frames made to order, cheaper than ever before, at AL. HUNT'S. Go to H. B. Duncan's for Under-

PAPER FLOWERS: We have Tissue Paper, oll shades, clean and unfaded, Wire, &c., for making paper flowers. P. O. NEWS DEPOT.

MAY TREMMEL'S.2_ For Husking Gloves, call at es, call at J. K. WOODS: If you want to be suited, go to Mrs. BINNS' for Fancy Goods and Millinery. FOUND:—At S. P. High's, the low-

est prices on Plushes in Berrien co. 7

The largest line of Millinery in towp,

Bedroom and Parlor Setts at bottom AL HUNT'S Have you seen that Table Linen, at MAY TREMMEL leads the procession in styles and prices.

Call and see our fine Shoes. \angle J. K. WOODS. It is reported that the marshal ar- go to BOYLE & BAKER'S. / rested five persons the other day. The Corn and Oats, at HIGH's is arresting the attention of five times as many every day, and induced them to buy, Too. You can buy Dress Goods cheaper

of H. B. Duncan than any store in found at the The biggest lot of Millinery you ever saw, at MAY TREMMEL'S

Come in and see the best of everything in Watches, Clocks, Jewelery, Silverware, Novelties, etc. Prices never so low for honest goods. J. HARVEY ROE.

There is no mistake about it, you get the very best Work, the most and best Goods, the best Styles, at MRS. BINNS'.

He fitted TWELVE last week with Call at Morgan & Co.'s and see our new stock of Fine Dishes, cheap for Yours truly,

S. P. HIGH is obeying the divine in-

junction, and clothing those who need.

MORGAN & CO. FOR SALE.

A ten-horse portable engine and boiler, in good condition, for sale. En-Five miles north of Buchanan.

I have for rent or to sell cheap, one Kimball Organ in good order. Will sell on \$5 monthly payments, at a J. G. HOLMES.

Quick sales and Small Profits is increasing our trade. We can do you good. Look before you buy, at BOYLE & BAKER'S.

New Lamp goods, at-BISHOP & KENT'S.

The superior quality and low prices of Cloaks at S. P. HIGH's, enables him to sell to the citizens of other towns. Two sold this week to ladies living in Benton Harbor. Beef by the Quarter at MERSON'S.

LADIES, ATTENTION! MRS. HOWARD SMITH has a large assortment of ladies' and children's Elsie Kingery, who has presided at | Cloaks on exhibition and for sale, from

and prices. The nice Plush sold last week by S. P. High to a Three Oaks lady, induced

Prices will tell. The low Prices begin to tell. Go to BOYLE & BAKER'S. O Bulk Oysters by the pint, quart or

New stock of Glassware and Fancy Goods, finest we ever had, CHEAP. MORGAN & CO'S Look out for New Goods, at Dun-

1 have three brand new Mason & Hamlin Organs, which I offer for sale ing made better than the Mason & Hamlin. Several are in this county that have been in constant use over

twenty-five years, and are good for as Have you seen that Short Hip Cor-We want your Apples and Potatoes. TREAT BROS.

Call at J. K. Woods and see those \$1.50 Kid Shoes. They are stunners

The Low Price dry goods store is Q BOYLE & BAKER'S.

We can save you money on Dry BOYLE & BAKER. / H. B. DUNCAN has just arrived from the city, with a nice variety of Goods The new Swing Rockers are going

Jackson Flour. Try it. BISHOP & KENT. New Table Linen, and fine Linen for drawn work, found at CHARLIE HIGH'S. BOOTS! BOOTS!! for everybody,

J. K. WOOD'S. 7 Handsome Henriette Cloth, is found CHARLEY HIGH'S. 7 Lots of New Goods at CHARLEY HIGH'S.

Look at those 25 cent Dress Flannels,

All kinds of Yarns found at CHARLIE HIGH'S. The finest Bakery Goods in town, MORGAN & CO. 9 Fannel Skirting for ladies that will

CHARLIE HIGH'S. Ho! Ho! See the new Millinery H. B. DUNCAN'S. 4 Goods, at BOYLE & BAKER'S. / always the same. Something new in Collars, for ladies and children, at

For low prices and the best selection

CHARLIE HIGH'S.

keep you warm. Look at /4

BISHOP & KENTS. Lots of New Goods this week, at / G. H. B. DUNCAN'S. Good, solid, everyday Writing Paper and Envelopes, in any quality, may be

POST-OFFICE. Try that excellent Flour, at BOARDMAN & WEHRLE'S. Don't forget that S. P. High meets The best colors in Dress Flannels are ANY and ALL competition, and will CHARLIE HIGH'S / not be undersold by any town. 3

C. A. SIMONDS & CO.,

43 MAIN STREET, NILES,

ALWAYS LEAD IN BOOTS AND SHOES.

It will pay all parties reading this advertisement to call and see them before you buy. The Best Rubber Goods Sold in the Market.

C. A. Simonds, formerly with Noble.

See the new Hanging Lamps, at BISHOP & KENT'S. Cheapest Bed Blankets in town, at CHARLIE HIGH'S Don't forget that I still sell Pianos and Organs. If you contemplate buy-

ing either, see me before buying. J. G. HOLMES. Don't fail to look at the new Hats at BOYLE & BAKER'S. Underwear, Hosiery and Gloves, all

new, found at CHARLIE HIGHS Look at those 5c Prints, at BOYLE & BAKER'S. Z Best fifty cent fine shirt in town, at BRINK DUNCAN'S.

at 2 4 CHARLIE HIGH'S. Prints, all new, at Go to BRINK DUNCAN'S for Canton Flannel.

Handsome Dress - Ginghams and

What nice cheap Hats, at the old stand of MRS. LOUISE DEBUNKER'S.

TAKE NOTICE.-All of my un-

settled accounts and notes have been left with Charles Pears for collection. All persons knowing themselves to be indebted to me please call and settle. T. F. H. SPRENG.

DRESS-MAKING. Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do

dress-making in the latest styles and give good work. Call at her home on Day's Avenue, near the depot.

Call and see our new stock of Wall Paper and Decorations before you buy.



New and Second-Hand. ----AT----

W. H. KEELER'S DRUG STORE. One door east of post office.

GEO. WYMAN & CO.

AS CATERERS.

We'are catering for trade. Our effort are all for trade; trade is what we are after May we say here that we want your trade? We want it in our business. See?

Have you seen that Short Hip Cor-set at H. B. Duncan's. Best in town. Shirts and Drawers, Matchless Cordigar Jackets, Matchless Overshirts. We have named the goods in this stock Matchless for the reason you will not be able to match the goods for the money.

> Lrdies' Jersey Vests 25, 40, 45 and 50 cents, that cannot be matched for the money. Gents' all-wool Natural Grey Shirts and Drawers \$1, that can't be matched for the money. Ladies', Gents' and Children's Undershirts and Drawers 25, 37½, 50 cents and upwards, that can't be matched for the money.

We sell all-wool Black Stockings, made fast. Finest Rockers on the market, at to 8½ inches, for 50 cents per pair, and we sell the yarn to knit them with for \$1.00 of German Knitting Worsted, all sizes, s per pound.

One of our prominent ladies told us just

lately that she bought three pair of these half dollar stockings for each of her boys and they lasted them two years, summe and winter. This is no new thing to us but we want to let you know what good goods we sell, for it's your trade we want. We must have a larger trade to enable us to buy the quantity to get the price right We know of one prominent dry goods house in Chicago that gets 75 cents per pair for this same stocking that we sell at 50 cents. May we ask you to just step in se 25 cent Dress Flannels, thing else you want, and then you can see for yourself what good quality of goods we sell. See? The more goods we sell the cheaper you will get the goods, for the once and buy a pair of stockings or anycheaper we will be able to buy them. Well we are not paying much of anything for them now, but you can depend on getting the quality just the same. We are very jealous of the quality of our goods.

> Do vou know we never had anything in Prints in our house except Standard, 64 threads to the square inch? No difference if we sell them at 3 cents, the quality is

Our Cloak Sale will continue. Our Carpet and Curtain Sale will continue.

COME AND SEE US.

South Bend, Ind.

ION. O. F. BARNES, PRESIDENT. E. F. WOODCOCK, CASHIER ARZA G. GAGE, VICE PRESIDENT. W. M. HUTTON, ASS'T CASHIER.

Citizens' National Bank,

NILES, MICH., Aug. 28, 1889. DEAR SIRS:

money to loan on approved security. Come over and see us.

Yours at hand and contents noted. We always have

Yours Respectfully, E. F. WOODCOCK, Cashier.



ROE BROS.

Second-Hand

New School Books,

AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES,

-AND-

Cheaper Than Ever Before,

DODD'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

AL. HUNT HAS A FULL LINE OF

Furniture. Picture Framing and Upholstering A specialty at unegaled prices. Call and be convinced.

Main Street, Buchanan, Mich.

New Patterns! New Papers! New Borders! WALL PAPER.

A FINE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS GOODS. NEW FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

All seeds unsold will be burned at the end of the season.

CORNER DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE AROUND THE CORNER,

FOR PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES. Also, Blank Books, School and Writing Tablets. In fact

everything pertaining to a first-class stock. BARMORE.

NOTICE TO FARMERS.

Any person detected in delivering in Michigan Central elevator for C. Bishop of a lower grade of grain than bargained for, on account of dampness. smut, dirt or any cause whatever, will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law. You have warning.

C. BISHOP.



that the Prince of Wales has been informed by his physicians that he has that incurable ailment known as Bright's disease of the kidneys. If this be true there is no probability of his ever sitting on the English throne. There are yet no signs of any breaking down in his mother, the queen, and there is no malady more sure to bring death than Bright's disease.

The English people would regard the death
of Albert Edward as a great misfortune to

them. This may seem singular, since his reputation in America is that of a profligate, One hears of him at the theatres paying especial attention to the most beautiful actresses. In India, some years ago, he was said to have given free vent to his immoral tastes and shocked the civilized world. Recently he witnessed a sparring match in which the bruiser John L. Sullivan took part. Why is it, then, that the English people take so great an interest in the life of this man, who is neither great nor good?

In the first place the prince had largely finished sowing his "wild oats" ten years ago. Of late those scandals with which his name was formerly connected seem to have ceased. His English taste for manly sports led him to rise English taste for manly sports led him to view a sparring match, perhaps an undigni-fied act for one of his position, but it would easily be forgiven by a nation whose young men all read sporting papers; and whose school boys are trained to box and settle their disputes in a ring. Indeed, one of the elements of popularity of Albert Edward is that he is the patron in England of those hardy sports which have given such strength and courage to Englishmen, and enabled them always to do more with fewer troops than any

The prince, though not a great man, is far seeing. One occupying his position, belonging to a family set apart from all others except of royal blood, would be expected to hold to the belief that he was secure in his position. The prince does not take this view of royalty in England. He has watched the democratic tendency of the age and adapted himself to it. He has the wisdom to follow public opinion rather than stand against it. The Prince of Wales is the most democratic man of those enjoying a similar position in Europe. He makes it a point to become identified with all classes. He can always be counted upon to take a part in meetings and other matters tending to benefit the public. He constantly is called upon to preside at these meetings, and his speeches are remark-

able for being adapted to the audience and to the purpose. To hospitals, churches, public buildings of all kinds he constantly lends the interest attaching to his presence, and is kept busy either in laying their corner stones or at their dedication. In this way he becomes identified with the people whose king, it was supposed, he would one day be, and it is peraps this want of holding aloof from them, common with his predecessors, which has led him to that democratic demeanor he shows whenever court etiquette will permit. He goes about quite as other people go, and of late years it has been a common occurrence to see him riding in the park in a hansom cab.

It is said that the prince would do well in politics; not that he troubles himself as to the law making of the nation, for he has never availed himself of his privilege as a voter in the house of lords except once, and that was upon the deceased wife's sister bill. His reputation is not as a politician, but for being politic. He remembers faces; he has rare tact; he is easy and unstudied in his manner; in short, he has dropped all that lofty carriage which is as indispensable to other European princes of the blood as a ramrod is to an old flint lock musket.



THE PRINCE AS A HIGHLANDER. There is a pretty story in this connection which reads as if it might come from one of those fairy tales wherein princes are constantly doing something very nice or very wicked. Albert Edward on one occasion stopped and picked up the cane of a cripple. The prince did not regard it so remarkable an act for him to do as to remember it, but the cripple appreciated it sufficiently to send the prince a handsome clock, with a note containing the information that it was in acknowledgment of the prince's kindness in picking up his cane. The clock came from Brookline, Mass., and the sender was probably an American. It adorns one of the rooms of Marlborough house.

The prince, if he had not been born to so exalted a station, would doubtless have made a typical club man. He likes good company and is a man about town. There is scarcely an evening that he doesn't visit some one o the theatres. Actresses whom he has desired should be presented to him have, with one exception, accepted the invitation. The exception is Mary Anderson. It doubtless required a good deal of courage for the American to decline this invitation. Her action was liable to misconstruction, and she might offend the British public. Miss Anderson, however, boldly declined the honor, and it does not appear that her audiences grew less

after she had done so. The prince has a royal income, but when he was younger he spent so much money that he became involved. His allowance by parliament is £40,000 a year, or nearly \$200,000, and the princess is allowed £10,000 more, or \$50,000. The prince also has an income of over £60,000, or \$300,000, from his revenues of the duchy of Cornwall, which is his by inheritance, so that his income aggregates about \$500,000 a year. But he has nearly all the royal entertaining to do, and it is said that his mother makes him an additional allowance. He spends every penny of his income; including the allowance.

The prince has had sufficient sense to avail himself of his position as out of or above party strife. Several years ago he gave a dinner at Marlborough house, at which he gathered P forty-two guests, all prominent in one way or another. Such a dinner could only begiven by the Prince of Wales, for he need receive no regrets. An invitation from him is in the form of a command, and no previous engagement can stand. At this dinner Tories

and Conservatives PRINCE ALBERT VICTOR were mingled in delightful confusion, and were placed beside one another at table. Perhaps it was well that there was the restraining presence of the heir apparent, or some hot headed Tory might have got into a row with an old enemy of the opposition, and the

racket once started would probably have broken bones. The age of Albert Edward is 48. He is

portly and bald; weighing 150 pounds, though not quite 5 feet 7 inches in height. Ho dresses well, and on the whole 98 is quite a respectable looking gentleman. He is the leader of society in England, being a member of what is called the Marlborough or Sandringham set. Both anothese names are taken from his residences. He used to set the fashions for PRINCE GEORGE. dress, but that is

now the province of his son, Prince Albert lictor.
In the autumn the prince has usually gone to Scotland for deer stalking. Early winter to has spent in the south of France; spring and early summer—the social season—in London, and midsummer on the continent. He s the father of five children, Princes Albert Victor and George and the Princesses Louise, Victoria and Maud. The Princess of Wales s a sister of the present czarina of Russia.

Should the heir apparent die of the disease which it is said has come upon him, the event will cause considerable commotion in social circles in England. Albert Victor will then be Prince of Wales, and will have to do the entertaining. This will necessitate his taking wife, which thus far he has delayed. The cut at the head of this article is of the country house, Sandringham.

HONORED BY HARVARD.

ketch and Portrait of Clement G. Morgan, Elected Senior Orator. Clement Morgan, the colored man who vas chosen next senior orator at Harvard,

but who has declined to serve, was born in Petersburg, Va., twenty-eight years ago, and early re-moved, with his family, to Washon. He attended and was graduated from the high school there. earned the barber's trade and worked at it awhile. Then desiring more edu-

cation he taught CLEMENT MORGAN. school in St. Louis. When he had laid aside a fair amount he went to Boston, and in 1884 entered the Latin school. He was very popular with the boys and was graduated well up in his class. In 1886 he entered Harvard. During his spare hours he plied the razor and shears as a means of support. During the summers he served as hall boy in a Saratoga hotel. Last summer he earned considerable money lectur-ing on the colored problem. By these and other devices he worked his way through his undergraduate course and secured a fair library. In spite of his narrow means he always contrived to dress in becoming style and good taste.

Morgan is of medium height, weighs about 150 pounds and wears a mustache. He is a brilliant speaker, and talks in a smooth, fluent, yet forcible style. He pronounces his words with clear articulation and never falters for a word. Standing erect, he makes a striking figure.

his elocutionary training having taught him how to hold himself when on his feet. His oratory is finished to a degree. His manners are polished, his personal appearance prepos-

Morgan has not associated with the members of his class to any great extent. That is, his association with them has not been of the intimate character of student life. This, it is claimed, has not been on account of hostility among the students toward a colored man. but because he has had little time outside of his college work that has not been devoted to money making. He intends to study law and to enter the race for legal honors in the

The little 7-year-old daughter of a leading physician in a neighboring city heard the question as to what flower would make the hest national emblem discussed at considerable length only the other day by a party of guests at her father's dinner table. Each guest had given an opinion and supported it with the customary arguments, when suddenly the little girl woke up.
"Papa," she said, "I know what I think

would be the best national emblem." "Well, Josephine," said the father, "what is it?" She answered with an air of relief, as if

glad to have the question definitely set-"The chestnut!"-Boston Transcript.

The number of horses in Russia reaches the imposing total of 20,000,000; but \$6 per cent. of these are under sized village ponies.

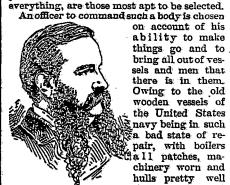
THE FLYING SQUADRON.

A NEW DEPARTURE IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

Important Results Expected from the Coming Cruise of the Chicago, Atlanta, Bos-

ton, Yorktown and Perhaps the Dolphin. Rear Admiral J. G. Walker in Command. For some years it has been the aim of various naval officers high in authority to get enough vessels together to form a squadron of evolution, or a flying squadron, as it is now usually termed. Other powers have fitted out similar squadrons, and it has been a notable fact that discipline and efficiency have never been carried to a higher degree of perfection than in such squadrons. In the first place, the vessels selected must necessarily be in the best of condition to stand the cruise, the motto of which is always to be ready for movement on the shortest possible notice. As the speed of a fleet or squadron is obviously that of the slowest vessel, ships having good speed and endurance are those most generally selected. As a rule, this means the crack vessels of the navy, and naturally, officers who are proud of their

profession and anxious to see it succeed in



wooden vessels of the United States navy being in such a bad state of repair, with boilers fall patches, machinery worn and hulls pretty well shaken to pieces, it

REAR ADMIRAL WALKER has hardly been possible to get enough vessels together in any one place to form a respectable command for a rear admiral, as for a flying squadron it has been utterly impossible, and with the terribly slow speed the word "flying" would most certainly be a misnomer.

Since the government has begun building steel cruisers with stanch frames and strong, powerful machinery, the case assumes a different aspect, and the possibility of realizing some of the long talked of and well digested schemes has at last arrived. With the new vessels and improved guns have come new methods of doing things, which differ in many respects most radically from what officers and men, during the long period of stag-nation, have been accustomed to. In those days of what it is presumed may be now most properly called the "old navy," or perhaps still earlier in the days of self supporting sailing ships, method was not so indispensable, although even then it made important contributions to success, but in these days of mastless armored ships, of coal and countle mechanisms, torpedoes, electricity, high powered rifled guns and smokeless powders, a dozen shops and factories contribute to the outfit of a single ship, and a single misfitting valve may cause disaster. Method, the most

refined and careful in detail, and the success of which is tested by experiment and maneuver, is absolutely requisite.

The vessels of the squadron, although not up to the most recent date in their style of construction, disposition of batteries, power of machinery and so forth, are vessels that those who serve in them will have no reason to be at all ashamed of; as they are very much superior to the foreign squadrons that, as a general rule, are sent to visit our ports. They are unarmored, to be sure, but they have steel curved decks and more or less coal protection to their vitals. The batteries of the Boston and Atlanta are very much heavier than any ships of similar tonnage carry in other navies, they have fine sea-going qualities, good maneuvering power and are comfortable craft to serve in. Four, or at the most five, vessels, should the Dolphin accompany the squadron, do not make a very large number for extensive evo-

Intions, but for cruising or a flying squadron

the differences in type, the electric appliances and the various fittings make them well calculated to fill every requisite. Should the present plan be carried out, all the other new vessels, as they are put in commission ready for sea service, will join this squadron for a period of six month's drill, and at the end of that time, if they pass the rigid scrutiny of the commander-in-chief, they are to be de-tached and sent to join some one of the squadrons on a foreign station.

The Chicago, the flagship, is the largest of our cruisers in commission. Her command ing officer is Capt. H. B. Robeson, and at her mizzen she is to fly the broad blue flag with the 和例 two white stars of a rear admiral which is flown by Commodore J. G. Walker, who has for the time being been made an acting rear admiral. The main battery of the Chicago is

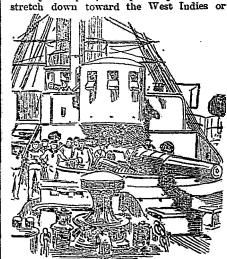
four & inch eight 6inch and two 5-inch LT. S. A. STANTON. breech loading steel rifles, with twelve rapid fire and machine guns. She was built by John Roach & Sons at Chester, and the contract price was \$889,000. Owing to the numerous changes that have been made in the fitting of this vessel, the sum actually expended is largely in excess of this estimate. Lieut, S. S. Stanton will be flag lieutenant

of the squadron. The Atlanta, Capt. Howell, the inventor of the automobile torpedo now being furnished to naval vessels, and the Boston, Capt O'Kane, and sister ships of about 3,200 tons displacement, also built by John Roach & Sons, and probably costing to date about \$625,000. Their batteries are extremely heavy for vessels of their class, and although they apparently carry them with ease, show ing thus far no signs of being over weighted the latest practice of the day is not in favor of such heavy guns as the eight inch, the ten dency being a larger number of quick fire guns of smaller caliber, the projectiles from which are sufficiently powerful to pierce the sides of any craft against which these ship

would be called upon to fight. Their batteries are two S-inch and six 6 inch breech loading steel rifles, with ten rapid fire and machine guns; there are no torpedo fittings for these vessels. A radical departure from the then existing methods of construction is apparent in the build of these ships, the raised portions forward and aft are moved together, forming a superstructure deck amidships, leaving the ends low and af-fording thereby a free sweep for her large guns, one of which is mounted on the port side forward and the other diagonally aft on the starboard side. All sorts of direful pre dictions were made regarding these vessel when they were at first proposed, and it mus have been a genuine surprise to the wise acres and croakers when their stanchness and stability at sea became an assured fact The Yorktown, Commander Chadwick corsmanding, is one of the gunboat class, the pioneer of her type in the new navy. She ha proved herself a very speedy as well as an extremely handy vessel, and on account of her qualities and smaller size, she will proba be made occasional flagship, whenever the admiral thinks it necessary to proceed in a hurry to some port where the depth of water would prevent the Chicago from enter-ing. Commander Chadwick was for a number of years naval attache to the United States legation in England, and is probably more thoroughly equipped than any other commanding officer in the squadron to carry out the details of plans similar to those at present proposed, as for years the maneuvers of the English squadrons have been proverbial for the thoroughness and reality that have attended their every detail, and the discussions that they have given rise to have been of greatest value in the formulating of methods for the carrying on of duty in their navy. The Yorktown is of only 1,700 tons displacement, and her battery is of 6 inch guns with nine rapid fire and machine guns. She is the first of the vessels built by Messrs Cramp at Philadelphia. She has a top speed of a little over seventeen knots, and her cost was \$455,000.

uld the graceful Dolphin be ordered to the squadron she will form a by no means to be despised addition. Her qualities have been more thoroughly proved than those of any of the other vessels, as she has just completed a cruise around the world, returning in such excellent condition that she could be sent out again almost immediately to take her part in

Early in November is the period fixed upon for everything to be in readiness, and if the plan as at present drawn up should be carried out, the squadron will start over for Lisbon touching on the way at the Azores and Madeira. Then it will work its wav into the Mediterranean, remaining but a short while at any one port, and probably will then



EIGHT INCH GUN OF THE ATLANTA. South America. The coal question will be the all important one, as the bunkers of the Boston and Atlanta are not very capacious; and, as their sail power amounts to but little. their engines will be the main reliance for

The commander in chief will be allowed more or less independence in conducting the movements of his squadron, as in no other way can the development so satisfactorily progress. The mere fact of steaming in squadron and going in and out of port every few days would make the cruise a constan school for the officers in handling these ves sels. The frequent tactical drills will familiarize them with the powers of their ships, and the ease with which steam steering gea and double screws admit of this being done will no doubt be surprising to those whose sea life has thus far been passed in the old style wooden ship. The drills about the individual vessels will be of considerable value to the service at large, as no manuals have been thus far entirely satisfactory, and it has been almost an impossibility to adapt the old systems of drill in use with muzzle loading smooth bores to the requirements of the breechloading rifles.

The electrical appliances for training the guns and the electrical shell hoists are in an experimental state, and whether the new vessels are to have them will depend largely upon the report made on those already installed. One very important feature of the exercises will be the target firing while under way at sea, and interesting results may be looked for, particularly with the large caliber guns. The recent speeding and turning trials at Newport were in reality the prelim inary evolutions of this squadron, and afford excellent data on which to base the comparative merits of the different vessels. What they can accomplish under sail alone and their behavior in weathering the Atlantic gales are features that will be of interest to

professional men. The drawing up of this programme, with a view of accomplishing as much as possible with the means at command, is an important feature of our naval administration, and will be an excellent test of the value and efficiency of the departure from the older methods. The squadron of evolution cannot be too highly spoken of as a regular part of naval training and preparation for war; it is a school of the most elevated standard possible, with the chances greatly in favor of the best results for officers and men. It will prune theories, point out defects and suggest remedies with a force and authority that the navy has long been in need of, and it will convey lessons next in value to those taught by war itself.

Believers in Voodooism. "It is not necessary to go to Jamaica or Hayti to find believers in voodoo," said a physician to a Pittsburg Dispatch reporter. "When I was a younger man I had considerable practice among colored people in Philadel-phia, and I constantly had trouble with my patients. They would declare they were bewitched and refused to take the medicine prescribed for them, but go off to some conjurer who, for a consideration, would pretend to take the spell away. And this would hap-pen among respectable people who sent their children to school and were themselves more than ordinarily in-

telligent." The estate of the late Simon Cameron is valued at \$1,700,000.

LIBBY PRISON MUSEUM. Has at Last Been Opened in the City of Chicago. Old Richmond has adopted a fair share of Chicago's enterprise, and by way of fair ex-

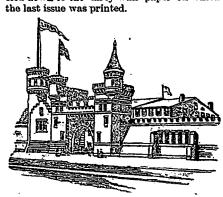
LIBBY PRISON AS IT WAS. change Chicago has taken Libby prison. This noted structure now stands in Chicago with almost exactly the same appearance it had in Richmond, though a castellated wall surrounds it, and is a museum of curiosities of the war and southern life and history genor the war and southern me and instity generally. The removal and reconstruction of the old tobacco warehouse may be compared in skill with the noted removal of the obelisk of Luxor from Egypt to Paris and similar feats, save that the obelish had to be moved entire, while the Libby was taken to pieces.

The old building as it stood in Richmond was first photographed and sketched as a whole, and in parts large and small, till it was so pictured to eye and mind that every detail could be reproduced. Then, as it wa taken down, every one of its 600,000 pieces of wood, brick, stone and iron was classed and numbered; they were transported to Chicago and, save the decayed wooden sections which had to be replaced, and some portions de-stroyed in a railroad accident, the whole was restored. It stands upon a commanding point, and is well filled with Union and Con federate relics, largely the collection of Mr. C. F. Gunter, the president of the Museum

There are old swords, guns, flags, shells, pictures and fragments of a hundred kinds collected from the battle fields. There are diaries from the pockets of fallen soldiers. containing the last lines they wrote; photographs stained with the blood of their own ers, letters without direction when the writer was killed, scores of curious ornaments whittled out in camp, and hundreds of original letters written on the battle field or immediately after by men who had taken part, and donated by their recipients. There are also nany curios not so directly connected with the war, such as autograph letters of eminent men and old books and papers throwing light

association.

on those times. Special departments are given to Lincoln, Grant and Sherman, and many of the me nentoes are quite rare and valuable. There are displays under glass of war time news-papers, flaming "extras," noted proclama-tions and many other stirring documents, and one series which combines the pathetic and the ludicrous-files of southern papers from the clean and hotly edited sheets in which the beginning of the war was chronicled down to the dirty wall paper on which



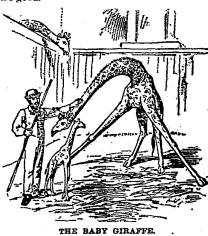
LIBBY PRISON MUSEUM. The famous tunnel through which Col. Streight and others escaped is reproduced as nearly as possible, and all the beams and bricks on which the prisoners carved or painted sentences or devices are in their place. The mementoes of Lincoln and John Brown are of peculiar interest. The Libby prison war museum will rank high among the sights of Chicago.

CINCINNATI'S FAVORITE.

The New Baby at the Zoological Gardens. The first giraffe ever born in America, and the only one ever born alive in confinement, has taken up his abode at the Zoologi-

cal Garden in Cincinnati. He was born on Sunday, and in honor of the occasion was immediately dubbed "Sunday." The little shaver weighed shortly after birth about 125 pounds. His height was 5 feet 5 inches, and easured from the ground to the root of his tail 3 feet 3 inches. From his nose to the top of his head he measured 10 inches. The neck from jaw to waist measured 19 inches. The head of this interesting animal is of a red-dish brown color. The abdomen and legs are whitish and faintly spotted. The neck, back and sides, outside the shoulders and thighs, are of a dull rust color. The father of the baby is eighteen feet tall,

and can reach twenty-two feet. The mother is seventeen feet tall. The pair have been in the Zoo for twelve years, and have never missed a single meal on account of sickness during the time of their captivity. The mother is very affectionate, but, strange to say, will not nurse the baby, thus forcing the attendants to supply him with a bottle. How-ever, this does not seem to affect him in the least, and his chances of becoming a strong man, like his father, and an honor to the Zoo are good.



[From the Commercial Gazette.] Giraffes are caught in pitfalls about ten feet deep, having a wall of dirt heaped up from one side to the other and about six or seven feet high. When caught in one of these pits its fore legs fall on one side, its hind legs on the other, and its abdomen rests on the edge of the wall. The animal thus balanced by its belly on the wall is unable to spring out, despite its struggles. The hide of the giraffe is so thick that oftentimes a bullet will not pierce it.

Theory and Condition. Doctor—Take these powders as directed, and your cold will be gone in two or three Patient—You seem quite hoarse, doctor. Doctor—Yes; I've had a bad cold for four weeks.—Epoch.

THE CRONIN JURY. Sketches of the Men Who Have Been Chosen. In all, 1,115 men were sworn on their "voir dire" in the effort to get a jury to try the men charged with the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago. Here are portraits and sketches

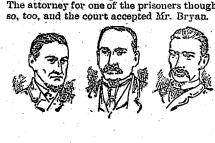


PEARSON. ALLISON. First of the chosen twelve is John Culver, Chicago real estate man, 40 years old, Methodist, a radical temperance men and a native American. The second is James A. Pierson, a farmer, living near Glenwood. He 55 years old, an American of "Pennsylva nia Dutch" extraction, and an "unattached Protestant"-a phrase invented during this trial to signify a man of Protestant parent-age and rearing, but not a member of any church. John L. Hall is a draughtsman, of Chicago, 29 years old, formerly a country school teacher, a native American, a Methodist, and pronounced temperance man. Charles C. Dix is a clerk, and at present cashier at an insurance office, quite a young man, unmarried, an "unattached Protestant," but regular attendant on the Episcopal services. Henry D. Walker is 58 years old, a native American, a Chicago upholsterer and "unattached Protestant." Frank Allison is

89 years old, a Chicago machinist, native American and Presbyterian. Charles I Corke, of Evanston, is a drug clerk, 80 years old, a Methodist and native American. On question Mr. Corle stated that he had a prejudice against the Clan-na-Gael, but could lay it aside for this trial. The defense challay it aside for this trial. In excess our lenged him for cause, the court overruled it, and the attorney for Beggs withdrew objection on behalf of his client. William S. North, of Chicago, is a manufacturer of sewing machine, 43 years old, a native American and Bischwarian. Charles F. Marlor. can and a Presbyterian. Charles F. Marlor, of Chicago, ia a drug clerk, quite a young man, a hative of New York, of American parentage and an Episcopalian. He acknowledged a general prejudice against the Clanna-Gael and was accented by the attorney for Gael, and was accepted by the attorney for Beggs, though objected to by other attorneys

for the defense.

Elijah Boutecon is a dry goods salesman of Chicago, a young man, native of New York, "unattached Protestant" and member of sev eral secret societies. Edward S. Bryan lives at Maywood, near Chicago, is a salesman and young looking man, native of New Jersey, "of a family American for several genera-tions," and a Congregationalist. He was examined at great length, admitting that he had read "all the papers said on the case" (he must have given up all other business), and had a prejudice against the Clan-na-Gael. Nevertheless he thought he could do justice The attorney for one of the prisoners thought



WALKER. NORTH. CLARKE. Finally, and after rather the warmes struggle of all, Benjamin F. Clarke, real estate man of Chicago, was admitted as the twelfth juror. He had read much about the case, had a prejudice against the Clan-na Gael, doubted his ability to believe a member of that order in such a trial as this, and had some more rather decided views. Nevertheless he could throw prejudice aside, and "assuredly would not find any prisoner guilty

unless the prosecution proved a clear case;

so the defense withdrew its objection. The Late Lawyer Bowman The wildly sensational career of Frank J. Bowman, lawyer, duelist, bigamist and adventurer, came suddenly to a sensational end the other day when B. M. Chambers, exbanker and bankrupt, fired a load of buck-shot into his heart. For years Bowman had pursued Chambers, through the courts, trying to force him to surrender an annuity he held from his deceased wife's estate, to satisfy an old judgment. At last Bowman got a favor able decision and went in person to seize Chambers' furniture, receiving instead

Bowman was about fifty years old, and for twenty-five years had been a notorious char acter in St. Louis. Once he was disbarred for betraying cli-

ents, there being nineteen charges against him. During the life of his first wife he took a young girl to Chicago and lived with her, and after his wife's death persuaded her that any form of ceremony was a common law marriage. Disregarding that

woman in Brook-lyn. His second wife succeeded in getting a divorce and alimony on her common lay marriage, but he appealed successively to higher courts and the case was pending at his death. He had many personal encoun ters, challenged various parties to duels and openly threatened death to his enemies. He was employed to collect desperate claims, and in one case earned a contingent fee of \$70. 000. To poor debtors he was merciless, and by the hand of one, a feeble old man, he met his death. Since Aaron Burr and Monroe Edwards the west has not seen his equal.

Perhaps you are looking for a land flowing with milk and honey? If so, you should know that only one person in thirteen can drink milk in any quantity without becoming bilious, and only one in eleven can eat honey without having a touch of the colic. Just better stay right here in this land and get a blue handled snow shovel ready for winter.— Detroit Free Press.

A Woman for Mayor. Brooklyn is not greatly torn up over the canvas of Mrs. Emma Beckwith for mayor, but the lady herself asserts that she is in deadly earnest about it. She says her plans, if elected, are to help women. She would like to have women on the school board, in the police courts.



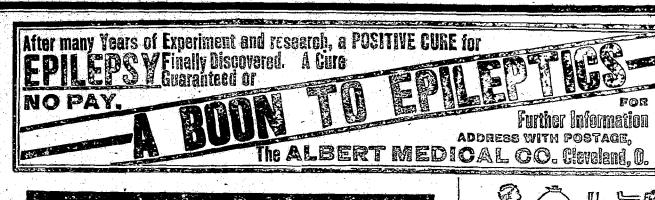
for woman. She also especially desires women to be appointed inspect ors of tenement houses, factories and markets. She

is a woman of middle age, and is spoken of as "attractive and fearless." Bad Brooklyn boys annoy her by singing "Whoa, Emma!" in front of her house. Her ballots will be printed on pink paper.

· An Old Ironclad. The popular belief that ironclad men-ofwar are an invention of the last half of the Nineteenth century is evidently not founded upon fact. Divers have recently been at work in the harbor of Trieste and have brought up portions of the French frigate' Danae, a fifty-six gun frigate which was wrecked seventy-eight years ago. The wreck had sunk so deeply in the sand as to be well preserved, and it has been found that the hull was of wood and was heavily plated with iron.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Don't Sleep in the Fields. The habit in country parts of stretching one's self out on the ground for the purpose of taking a nap is common enough in the summer time; but from a case that is reported from a village in the Dordogne, in France, a nap on the grass is not unattended with danger. A farmer residing near the village, tired with the heat of the day and with his work, recently laid himself down to rest beneath the shade of an oak tree in a meadow. He was suddenly aroused from his repose by a sharp twinge of pain in one of his ears, the pain increasing to such an extent that before the poor fellow reached his home he was half beside himself. For several days he suffered the greatest agony, which neither doctors nor the remedies they prescribed could allay, and the patient was brought to such a pass that he made up his mind that he must die. It chanced, however, that a neighbor had the felicitous idea, as the sequel proved, of pouring a little turpentine into his ear, the immediate effect of which was to make the patient fall back insensible on his pillow. On recovering consciousness he remarked that he experienced a strange feeling of relief, the cause of which was soon explained by the exit from his ear of an enormous worm which had taken up its quarters there during the farmer's sleep.—London Standard.

A Scientific Puzzle. The nature of electricity still reas well as to the unlearned. We know it is one form of molecular motion and that it passes along a rod or wire in much the same manner that heatis conveyed along the same conductor. In other words, electricity is one form of energy and makes itself visible at work whenever or wherever is exists. Whenever electricity passes over a good conductor some form of work is performed, to matter how or in what shape it may be disguised. If simply passed through a wire the work becomes visible as heat.—New York Telegram.



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Castoria is so well adapted to conjugen that Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Eructation, ecommend it as superior to any prescription Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di-111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Without injurious medication. THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MUITAY Street, N. Y.

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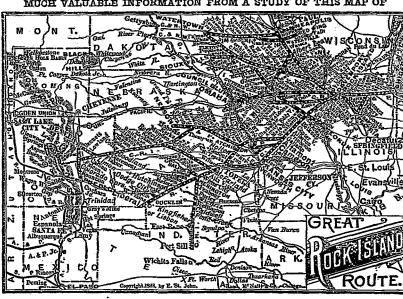
This extensive experience with thousands of patients enables me to cure every curable case. Those afflicted with diseases of the Lungs, Throat - Heart, Liver, Kidneys, Nerves, Brain, or suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Cancers, Old Sores, Tumors, Fits. any Chronic Ailment, are invited to call and examine my record of cases corep, when hope of cure has been abandoned. Candid in my examinations, reasonable in my charges, and never encourage without a surety of success. RAYMOND, FEB. 28, 1888.

Dr. F. B. Brewer:—I received your last box of medicine all right. I think I am much better than I was a week ago. I commenced to gain strength as soon as I got the chills and fever broken up. I don't have those nervous spells any more. I don't cough and raise as much as I did: what I do raise looks pretty bad, but no blood just clear corruption. I have not vomited up my food for about a week. My victuals begin to tast natural. I have a splendid appetite. MRS. A. F. BERDAN, Raymond, Dak

DR. F. B. BREWER, 135 Chicago Ave., EVANSTON, ILL. Will be at Niles, Mich., Bond House, on Wednesday, the 30th of Cctober.



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Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Notice for Hearing Claims. (First publication September 26, 1889.)

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.

Probate Court for said County. Estate of William H. Brewer, decased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate of said county, Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1889, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate, to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment.

Notice is hereby given that we will meet on Tuesday, October the 29th, 1889, and Monday, the 17th of March, A. D. 1890, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of each day, at the store of Timothy Smith in the village of Galien, in said county, to receive and examine such claims.

CHARLES CLARK, TIMOTHY SMITH, Commissioners.

(Last publication October 24, 1889.) (First publication September 26, 1889.) (Graduate of Ontario Veterinary College.)

(Last publication October 24, 1889.) ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. First publication September 19, 1889.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss— In the matter of the estate of Daniel Babcock,

In the matter of the estate of Daniel Babcock, deceased.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said Daniel Babcock, deceased by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the county of Berrien on the 2d day of September, A. D. 1889, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises to be sold, in the county of Berrien, in said state, on Sathirday, the 2d day of November A. D. 1889, at ten o'clock in the forencon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower and the homestead rights of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at a point about ninety rods east of the southwest corner of section twenty-six (26, town seven (7) south, range nineteen (19) west, and being at that point where the west line of the Indiana and Lake Michigan. railroad as now located, crosses the south line of said section twenty-six; thence north along the west line of the following twenty six; thence east on quarter line one hundred feet; thence south alon, the cast line of said section twenty-six; thence west one hundred feet to the place of beginning. section twenty-six; thence west one hundred feet to the place of beginning.

JOHN BABCOCK, Administrator.

Dated Sept. 19, 1889. Last publication October 31, 1889.

Notice for Hearing Claims. Notice for Hearing Claims.

First publication October 10, 1889.

CTATE 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 fifteenth day of August, A. D. 1889, six months from that date were allowed for creditors to present their claims against the estate of William S. Denno, 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 16th day of February next, and that such claims will be heard before said Court on Wednesday, the afteenth day of February next, at ten o'clock in the foreuoon of each of those days.

DAVID E. HINMAN,

Judge of Probate.

Last Publication Nov. 7, 1889.

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Mns. Lee. "Yes, and last week you said you wished I could manage to look as tylish as Mrs. Allen,—and she makes all her own clothes. But she has what I haven't."

Mns. Lee. "What is that?"

Mns. Lee. "Well, she gets all of her information from the Magazine they take. I admit that she knews all that is going on, and is bright and entertaining in conversation: but I could do as well as she does if I had the same source of information. She lent me the last number of her Magazine lately, and I learned more in one hours reading, about-various social matters and the topics of the day, than I would pick up in amonth by my occasional chats with friends. It certainly covers every topic of interest, from the news of the day down to the details of housekeeping; and everything is so beautifully illustrated, too. Every time Mamie goes over to the Allens' she comes back and teases me to get you to take Demorest's Family Magazine, as the stories are so good. Even the boys watch for it every month, as a place is found for them also in its pages; and Mr. Allen swears by it. It is really wonderful how it suits every member of the family !"

Mns. Lee. "Well, perhaps I had better send for a Specimen Copy; for, if it is anything like what you sayitis, it will amuse and instruct the whole of us."

Mns. Lee. "Yes that W. Jennings Demorest, the publisher, 15 East 14th Street. New York, is effering to send a Specimen Copy for Iti cents, so we can't lose anything, as each number contains a 'Pattern Order' entitling the holder to any Pattern she may choose, and in any size—which alone makes each copy worth 30 cents; and I just want a jacket pattern like Mrs. Allen's. The subscription price is only \$200 a yen; and I must say I can't see how they can publish so elegant a Magazine for so little money."

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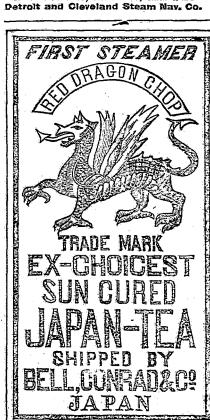
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