BUCHANAN RECORD.

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—BY—

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BUCHANAN RECORD.

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Business Directory.

SABBATH SERVICES.

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

I. O. O. F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening.

F. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

P. OF H.—Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each month, at 2 o'clock P. M.

A. O. U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holds its regular meeting the 1st and 3d Tuesday evening of each month.

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

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. 81. Meetings held regularly, in Grange Hall, first and third Saturday of each month.

DR. LEWIS W. BAKER, Physician and Surgeon. Night calls promptly attended to. Office in Kinyon's block.

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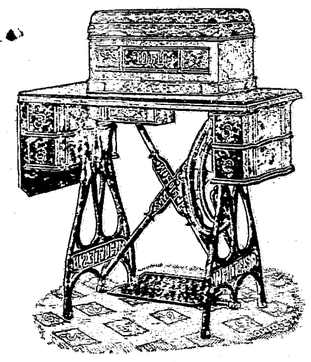

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We have made very heavy purchases for the Holiday trade. In each of our departments will be found many articles that are very desirable for presents.

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We would state that for the next two weeks we will give the people a chance to buy Holiday Goods at prices that cannot be quoted elsewhere, and cannot be resisted by customers who want the goods. Any person who visits our store in response to this advertisement will not be disappointed.

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J. M. LOOSE RED CLOVER CO., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

For sale by W. H. KEELER.

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Dec. 12, 1889.

DEFAULT has been made in payment of a certain sum of money secured to be paid by a certain mortgage dated September 28, 1878, made by John Hoff and Caroline F. Hoff to Jacob F. Kellar, and recorded October 5, 1878, in Liber 22 of Mortgages, page 18, in the office of Register of Deeds of Berrien County, State of Michigan. There is claimed due on said mortgage at date of this notice seven hundred and sixty-two dollars, and no proceedings have been taken to collect the same. Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and of the statute in such case made and provided, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed and the premises described therein sold at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, Michigan, on

Saturday, March 8, A. D. 1890,

at one o'clock P. M. of said day, to satisfy the amount then due, costs and expenses allowed by law, and an attorney fee of thirty dollars provided for in said mortgage. The premises to be sold are described in said mortgage as follows: All that certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Buchanan, in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, to-wit: The south-west quarter of north-east quarter of section twenty-one, town seven south, of range eighteen west, containing forty acres of land, more or less.

Dated December 12, A. D. 1889.

JACOB F. KELLAR, Mortgagee.

ROSCOE D. DIX, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Last publication March 6, 1890.

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Use IVORY POLISH for the Teeth, PERFUMES THE BREATH.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

TRAINS EAST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN.

Mail, No. 4	11:02 A. M
Kalamazoo Accommodation, No. 10	8:03 P. M
Night Express, No. 12	12:33 A. M

TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN.

Kalamazoo Accommodation, No. 13	7:51 A. M.
Mail, No. 11	4:33 P. M.
Evening Express, No. 7	3:19 A. M.

A. F. PEACOCK, Local Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES G. P. & T. A.

St. Joseph Valley Railway.

On and after Monday, Dec. 16 1889, trains will run as follows:

	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.
Leave Berrien Springs	9:00	3:00	6:30
Arrive Buchanan,	9:50	3:50	7:20
Leave Buchanan	11:10	4:40	8:10
Arrive Berrien Springs	12:00	5:30	9:00

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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 box free. 6y

THE MEN WHO MISS THE TRAIN.

BY S. W. FOSS.

I loafe a'oun' the deepo jest to see the Pullman scoot,
An' to see the people scamper w'en they hear the ingine toot;
But w'at makes the most impression on my som'w'at active brain,
Is the careless men who get there jest in time to miss the train.

An' some cuss the railroad comp'ny, an' some loudly cuss their stars,
An' some jest gallop down the track an' try to catch the cars;
An' some with a loud laff an' joke will poultice up their pain—
Var'us kin's er people get there just in time to miss the train.

An' there is many deepos an' flag-stations 'thout name,
Along the Grand Trunk Railroad thet leads to wealth and fame,
An' men rush to these deepos as fast as they can fly,
As the Train of Opportunity jest goes a thunderin' by:

They rush down to the stations with their hair all stood on end,
As the platform of the tail-end car goes whirling roun' the bend;
An' some men groan an' cry aloud, an' some conceal their pain,
W'en they find thet they have got there jest in time to miss the train.

But the cars puff through valleys, an' go a whir'lin' by,
An' float their banners of w'ite smoke, like flags of victory;
They leap the flowin' rivers, an' through the tunnels grope,
An' cross the Mountains of Despair to the Tableland of Hope.

The Grand Trunk Railroad of Success, it runs
Through every clime,
But the Cars of Opportunity they go on schedule time,
An' never are their brakes reversed—they won't back up again,
To take the men who get there just in time to miss the train.

Yankee Blade.

DIAMOND CUT DIAMOND.

BY MARGARET VERNE.

Mr. Charles Westleigh had spent the most of his life abroad, the first part of it in an English school, the five years succeding his majority at a German university. During this latter residence he had acquired a good deal of useless information, a fine beard, an assortment of meerschaums, and a friend after the Teutonic style of *Bruderschaft*, that is to say, a friend between whom and himself was supposed to exist such affection and confidence as Damon and Pythias, Orestes and Pylades, Castor and Pollux never knew.

This friend was a German, a count, of course, and, although not of course, almost as fine a fellow as Westleigh considered him. His name was Rupert von Bergmann, and his ambition was to pass for an Englishman, in which attempt he almost succeeded.

Both young men were good looking, brave, and not deficient in self-esteem. Bergmann was eight-and-twenty, his friend, two years younger.

To the illustrious German, smoking furiously, amusing his leisure with a volume of Kant, entertained Westleigh, with an open letter in his hand.

"My friend," said he, "I am summoned home. You must go with me."

"Home, to America?" inquired the count, hardly looking up.

"Yes. My sister will be eighteen next month and our property is to be settled. My uncle, her guardian, has written to summon me."

"Your sister liyes with her uncle, does she not?" asked the count, closing Kant with a sigh.

"Yes. You know I showed you a letter from her the other day, as a good specimen of English composition?"

"I remember. But you spoke of her as a child, I thought."

"True. I had forgotten the lapse of time. She is, it seems, a young woman, and my uncle mentions her as beautiful and attractive. Bergmann, she shall marry you, and make our friendship a brothership in reality."

"Are not we brothers already?" asked the German, adding rather dubiously, "and a wife for either of us might disturb the dual unity of our love. She would be a third, and three is the number of division but not of harmony."

"She will not be a third," replied Westleigh, tranquilly. "Her existence will be merged in the stronger natures of her husband and brother. She will merely be the invisible cement consolidating our union."

The two young men embraced, a la German, and the affair was settled.

"What is the name of little fraulein?" asked Bergmann.

"Charlotte. My mother named both her children for their father, whom she adored."

"Is it a propensity of the family?" modestly inquired the German.

"To adore their husbands? I think it is; at any rate, Charlotte will adore you, my Bergmann."

The young men embraced again.

Two months later, Damon and Pythias left the railway train at a quiet New England station, and entered a carriage in waiting. A smiling lad, black as the ace of spades, sat in front and drove a pair of admirable horses.

"It is one of the aboriginies, the original lords of the soil, is it not?" asked Bergmann, in German.

"No, I think not. The Indians are called red men. This is a negro, an African, you know."

Meantime he asked of the sable subject of discussion,—

"Are the family of my uncle well, my lad?"

"Yis sah De major am fus'rate, but he done gone away. Be home 'fore tomorrow night, he say. De young ladies bery well, too, t'ank you, sah."

"The young ladies?" asked Charles, rather uneasily. "Who is there at the house beside my sister, Miss Westleigh?"

"Dere's Miss Westleigh ag'in, sah!"

"Miss Westleigh again? What, another Miss Westleigh?"

"Yis, sah; de myjor's darter, sah."

"Oh, my cousin, I suppose. I had forgotten that I had one. Is Miss Charlotte well?"

"Bof of 'em, sah."

"Both what?"

"Bof Miss Charlie, sah."

"What, is Major Westleigh's daughter's name Charlotte, as well as my sister?"

"Yis, sah," replied Ebony, grinning widely.

"Good heavens? And how do you distinguish them? How are they called, I mean."

"De major call 'em Mouse an' Tiny. We call 'em Miss Charlie."

"What, both of them Miss Charlie?"

"Yis, sah."

"How singular!" murmured Westleigh.

After a moment of uneasy revery he added in German to his friend,—

"Suppose, dear Bergmann, you should like my cousin best?"

"Never!" exclaimed the German, passionately. "What is the love of a woman to thy love, my friend? Remember, the fraulein Charlotte is dear to me already, as being your sister, and but that she is that I should probably never implore her to be my wife. The other is nothing, can be nothing to me. It may be you will love her yourself, my Charles."

"It may be," replied Westleigh, complacently. "You promise me, then, that you will woo my sister only, and not my cousin?"

"I swear it to you, Charles."

Snowball, whose eyes had expanded to twice their natural dimensions while listening to the unknown and fearful tones issuing from those bearded lips, now turned hastily into a long avenue, and drove up at furious speed. A quarter of a mile brought the carriage to the front of a large and handsome country house illuminated along its whole facade.

"It is in your honor, Bergmann," said Charles, in pleased surprise.

"The fraulein could not have known of our intentions with regard to her?" asked the count, quite flattered with surprise and pleasure.

"Pardon, Rupert, but I gave her one little hint in writing to announce our approach."

"The illumination, then, may be a maiden's shy acceptance of a proffered lover," murmured the count.

He followed his friend up the steps and into a large, old-fashioned hall, crowded with so strange a group of revellers that both young men stopped upon the threshold, uncertain whether or not to enter. The doubt was removed by a page, dressed in blue velvet, white satin and silver ornaments, with a cap and plume set jauntily upon his crisp curls, and a mask covering the upper part of his face, who came skipping forward to receive them

"Welcome, gentlemen," said he, bowing low; "my mistress holds revel tonight, as you see, but she hath bid me greet you in her name, and marshal you to your apartments. She hopes as soon as you are refreshed that you will join us in the hall."

"A masked ball! Are we in Paris, or have we slipped back in the middle ages, and lited upon a veritable castle with its squires and dames?" asked Bergmann, looking about him in complete bewilderment.

"It goes with the illumination. It is a device of our little Charlotte to avoid meeting you face to face," replied Westleigh, in German; and then courteously answering the page's invitation, the young gentlemen followed him to two handsome and adjoining chambers, where he left them.

A hasty toilet concluded, the friends lost no time in presenting themselves below stairs, where they found the page awaiting them.

"Shall I present you to my mistress?" he inquired.

"By all means. But which of the young ladies acts the part of mistress in this enchanted scene?" replied Westleigh.

As he spoke he looked toward the upper end of the hall, where stood a female figure dressed in the robes of a chatelaine, with a bunch of keys and an embroidered purse at her girdle, and with a long gold chain with a cross at the end suspended from her neck. Her face was covered with a velvet mask, but her air was at once dignified and gracious, well befitting her position. Behind her stood a lady-in-waiting, with whom she occasionally spoke in whispers.

"Which young lady? Why, the true mistress, of course, good sir," replied the page, saucily; and treading the gay groupes of maskers, he soon brought the guests close to the chatelaine, to whom he presented them as: "Two travellers anxious to join our revels, your ladyship."

"They are welcome. You have travelled far, gentlemen," replied the hostess, graciously, but not offering a hand to either.

"We have, indeed, and are highly flattered by our reception," replied Westleigh, trying to divine whether this was his sister or his cousin.

"You are very welcome," replied the hostess again, and then turned graciously to greet her other guests.

"When you cannot get the mistress it is well to take up with the maid, and here is as pretty a one as you will find in the New World," said the page, pulling the two gentlemen by the sleeve and pointing to the lady-in-waiting, who seemed attentively regarding them through her mask. "Let me present you," continued he. "Fair Mistress Gillian, here are two gentlemen come all the way from Germany to kiss your hand. Welcome them."

"Your nimble tongue can speak for both of us, Master Roland," replied the maid, laughing, as she drew a step nearer. "But, indeed, gentlemen, you are heartily welcome, both of you."

"This must be my sister. My cousin would, of course, act the hostess in her father's house," said Westleigh, aside; and then continued aloud: "Oh, thanks, fair lady, for the welcome; and if you are whom I suspect, I shall yet claim a warm greeting. Meanwhile, allow me to present my friend, the Count von Bergmann, to your especial and kindly notice."

The count bowed until his lips touched the little white hand presented to him, and Westleigh withdrew a few steps, wishing to encourage a conversation between the two destined for each other.

The sprightly page was at his elbow.

"Take care what you are about," said he, in a tone of playful menace. "That lady is already appropriated. Do not allow your bearded friend to become too much interested in her."

Westleigh started at him in dismay.

"What do you mean?" exclaimed he. "Is not that young lady Miss Charlotte Westleigh?"

"Hush, sir! not so loud. Yes, that is the lady's name, except for to night," said the page, in a more serious tone.

"And who presumes to such a claim upon her, prior to that of her own brother?" asked Westleigh, indignantly.

"Who? I myself. Have you anything to say in opposition, my lord brother?" retorted the page, in the same tone.

"That remains to be seen, friend page. In the first place, allow me to inquire your name."

"Roland. No matter for the rest now."

"Very well; but please to remember that I am Miss Westleigh's brother, and natural controller of her destiny."

"Indeed! And might I inquire in what manner you have decided it?" asked the page, in a sarcastic tone.

"She is to marry the Count von Bergmann, the gentleman at present conversing with her, apparently to their mutual satisfaction."

"So much to the lady's satisfaction that, if I, at this moment, went and asked her to leave him and promenade with me, she would do so; or, if I asked for the ring off her finger, or the flower from her bosom, she would give it me," said the page with an easy assurance of manner, in the highest degree irritating to Westleigh.

"I do not believe you!" exclaimed he rudely; "and I call upon you to prove your words. Miss Westleigh wears; I perceive, a bunch of forget-me-nots at the throat, out of compliment to the count, I do not doubt. Come with me, and ask her to give them to you in his presence, if you dare!"

"I will do more," replied Roland, tranquilly; "I will ask her to kiss them, and then to fasten them in the buttonhole of my doublet. Will that satisfy you of our good understanding?"

Speechless with rage, Charles replied by a fierce gesture and strode toward his sister, followed by the page, beneath whose mask could be perceived a sudden access of color. Coming close to the lady-in-waiting, who was carrying on a very animated conversation with the count, he paused a moment, then kneeling before her, said,—

"Sweet Gillian, I beg a boon for fair love's sake. Is it granted?"

"What is it, saucy page?"

"I long for the blue forget-me-nots upon your bosom. Kiss them once, and then fasten them above my heart. Remember all they mean."

Westleigh clenched his hand and frowned heavily, while the count started, stepped hastily forward, then recollecting himself, stood in suspense staring at Gillian, who, without a word unfastened the flowers and pressed them to her lips; then, stooping over the still kneeling page, she thrust the stems through the buttonhole of his doublet, saying,—

"There, silly boy, now begone."

"Thanks, dearest." And the page, seizing the little hand, kissed it, pressed it to his heart, and rising turned to Westleigh, saying, "Are you convinced?"

Charles did not at once reply; but, after standing for a moment looking from one to another of the little group, he laid a heavy hand upon the count's arm, and said in German, while pointing to the page,—

"You or I must kill that presumptuous boy. She loves him."

Bergman looked at the object of his friend's wrath, as he stood whispering with Gillian.

"Poor boy!" muttered he "it is but a childish fancy. We will cure her of it; say nothing more to-night. This masquerade alters everything; wait until morning shows every one in his true light. I am going to talk to our hostess, who is at present disengaged. Amuse yourself also, my friend Charles."

"Remember your promise. The hostess is my cousin, no doubt."

"I shall rememter," said the count, briefly.

Charles, planting himself in a corner, remained a silent and somewhat gloomy spectator of the scene, while Bergmann made himself agreeable to the hostess, and Roland and Gillian glided away in an interminable waltz.

Before the guests had all retired, the two friends, weary and somewhat disgusted with the opening of their campaign, sought their chambers and their rest.

The next morning broke clear and lovely, and Bergmann, rising early for a morning stroll, found his friend awaiting him. They descended the stairs together, and in the hall, whence all trace of the late revel had been removed, they found a fine, hearty old gentleman striding up and down with a brace of dogs at his heels. He came forward at once, holding out both hands and saying in a cheery tone,—

"Good morning, my lads. Glad enough to see you, Charles, and your friend as well. I was sorry not to meet you last night, but—why, Charley, you are the image of your father, boy! Brings the poor fellow back like yesterday. Well, well! Have you seen the girls yet?"

"I can hardly say, sir," replied Westleigh, somewhat embarrassed. "You know last night no one appeared in his own character, and—"

"Yes, yes, I see," interrupted the old gentleman, laughing heartily. "Well, they have just gone out to the garden to compare their own roses with nature's, I suppose. Come along, and we will find them. This way Mr. Bergmann."

Nothing loth, the young men followed to a very quaint, old-fashioned garden, full of hollyhocks and tiger lilies, pansies and mignonette, love-lies-bleeding and ragged-robin, with many another bloom dear to our ancestors. Here among the roses they found two living flowers, who came laughing to meet them.

"There they are, the two Charlies. One is your sister and the other your cousin, my lad, so you need not be particular which one you kiss first," said the uncle, laughing more than ever as he clapped the count on the shoulder.

Westleigh, meantime, accepted the challenge with great alacrity, and having saluted both young ladies, stopped to look at them. Both were pretty—one with hazel eyes and rippling bright brown hair, a saucy nose and dimpled mouth; the other in the Madonna style, and yet with a lurking gleam of mischief in her great blue eyes that might carry her quite as far as her cousin's outspoken daring. To her Charles turned with outstretched arms.

"This is my sister," said he. "A brother's heart cannot mislead him."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Utilization of Coal Dust.

Reading railroad officials, headed by President Corbin, recently visited the company's coal plant at Mahanoy City, Pa., to inspect a new process of making fuel from coal-dust. Heretofore about one-seventh of the product of the coal mines has been lost in dust. It is now intended to utilize the dust by making it into bricks that will burn like hard coal, except there are no clinkers, as the bricks burn to ashes. The new process consists of the coal being evenly distributed with one-per cent of pitch. This by an ingenious contrivance is pressed by great machines into large cakes, steam being used to moisten the mass. So hard does it become that it possesses the same power of resistance as coal, or, in other words, a hundred pounds of pressed coal dust will last as long as the same amount of hard coal. A pressure of thirty-five tons is brought to bear on each brick. There are two presses to operate, which, when run to their full capacity, will turn out about eight hundred tons of the bricks in twenty-four hours. The bricks take up 25 per cent less space than ordinary coal, and in consequence an engine can be loaded to go one-fourth further without replenishing the suply of fuel. All the officials expressed themselves very much gratified with the process. A company has been formed, with Austin Corbin, as President, for manufacturing this fuel.

How to Classify Roses.

The dog rose—for dudes.
The thorn rose—for scolds.
The bush rose—for brides.
The tea rose—for old maids.
The prairie rose—for settlers.
The hedge rose—for the poor.
The banksia rose—for bankers.
The button rose—for bachelors.
The cabbage rose—for tailors.
The gloria rose—for the religious.
The white rose—for young ladies.
The pink rose—for young matrons.
The moss rose—for married ladies.
The marshal niel rose—for soldiers.
The damask rose—for masked balls.
The wild rose—for men about town.
The jacqueminot rose—for gentlemen.
The golden yellow rose—for the rich.
The rose of Sharon—for heirs of an estate.
The Corpus Christi rose—for the beautiful.
The Martha Washington rose—for Presidents.

Some Curious Wills.

The St. Louis Republic, some time ago, had a chapter on wills, showing the testators to have possessed minds singularly constituted.

Often quoted is the remarkable will of Solomon Sanborn, of Medferd, Mass., who died about fifteen years ago. Sanborn was a great patriot, and specially gloried in the part Masachusetts took in the Revolution struggle. In his will he left his body to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes and Prof. Agassiz, not, however without imposing some of the most unheard of provisions and conditions. His skeleton he desired prepared in the most artistic manner known to the profession, and placed with the many others in the anatomical department of Harvard College. While preliminary preparations were being made in carrying out this extraordinary request, he desired the surgeons to be very careful with the skin so that it could be tanned in pieces of sufficient size to make a pair of drumheads. Upon one of the drumheads the "Declaration of Independence" was to be written, and upon the other Pope's "Universal Prayer." Fitted in its proper wooden frame this ghastly relic was to be presented to a local drummer, whom the testator designates a "distinguished friend," upon condition that he would promise to carry it to the foot of Bunker Hill monument on each succeeding anniversary of the battle, at sunrise, and beat upon it the invigorating strains of "Yankee Doodle."

The skeleton of Jeremy Bentbam, in the Hospital Museum, London, is there at the request of its owner, who made a special provision in his will to have it presented to the curators of the hospital, who, upon accepting the gift, were to have the skeleton mounted and put in the presidential chair at each meeting of the hospital directors.

Dr. Wagner, an American, is up to and even ahead of the English precedent in the dismemberment idea. During his life his relatives had given him but little thought. When it came time for him to die—he had a little money, about $1,000—his brothers became very kind. After his death, when the will was read, the following remarkable clause was disclosed: "To my brother, Napoleon Bonaparte, I bequeath my left arm and hand; to George Washington, my second brother, my right arm and hand; to my other relatives my legs, nose and ears. My money, $1,000 cash, now in the B—— Bank, I bequeath to the physicians and surgeons who carry out my request by dismembering my body and giving to each of my relatives the portion allotted to him or her."

Horatio G. Onderdonk, a brother of the Bishop of New York, made provisions in his will which would have turned old Draco green with envy. Draco was strict, and well understood the meaning of the expression "ruling with a rod of iron;" but had Mr. Onderdonk lived at the time the old man was preparing his famous code, he could have helped to make it more binding. The last paragraph in the Onderdonk will reads as folows: "No heir must be an idler, sluggard, profligate, drunkard, gambler; use liquors or tobacco; go hunting or fishing on Sundays; attend races; enter a barroom or porter house; neglect to rise, breakfast, and be ready for business by 9 o'clock; or get married before he he or she arrives at the age of 25 years."

A Hint to the Ladies.

A lady entered a drug store in Broadway and called for this mixture:

One quart of deodorized benzine, one drachm of sulphuric ether, one drachm of chloroform, two drachms of alcohol, and just enough cologne to make it pleasant.

When she had gone, the clerk remarked to a spectator:

"Do you know what she wanted that preparation for? You would not be far out of the way if you guessed that she was going to wash some soiled gloves. That is one of the best and cheapest preparations for cleansing that I know of. You pour a little of the mixture into a clean bowl, and wash the gloves in it as you would wash anything with soap and water. When the dirt is about removed rinse the gloves in some clean fluid. Usually one rinsing is enough, but if the gloves are very much soiled rinse a second time. If the gloves are of a cheap kind, it is best to dry them on the hand; but a fine glove, after having been rubbed with a soft cloth to smooth out the wrinkles, may be hung on a line to dry like an ordinary garment. The preparation is an excellent thing to have handy, not only for rejuvenating gloves, but for removing grease spots from clothing and carpets, and for sponging coat collars and felt hats. The ladies in this town could save considerable money by following that one's example."

Rose Apple.

One of the daintiest of all the dainty fruits that grow under the Florida sun is the rose apple. The foliage is small, pointed and shiny, and quite beautiful. The fruit looks like a small, oblong guava, creamy white, and with a perfect odor of a full-blown rose. The flesh consists only of a thin, crisp shell, inside of which the large brown seed lies loose. The flavor is sweet, and the strong rose odor is all through it. It is altogether too light and airy for eating raw, but makes a jelly that is unsurpassed for delicacy of flavor.

Bad for Manufacturers.

Street musicians cost large manufacturers a pretty penny. A gypsy girl playing a trombone one day passed a large factory and it is estimated that she cost the company two thousand dollars. Every workman flew to the window, and work was suspended for full fifteen minutes all over the big shop. Every circus parade costs large manufacturing concern hundreds of dollars. They lose from twenty-five to fifty dollars every time a minstrel brass band marches by.

Married Workmen.

A Western manufacturer has increased the wages of married employes; and gives single men notice that after a certain time, if they are not married, their services will not be required. This will, perhaps, be regarded by many as a mere whim, but is based on sound business principles. As a rule, married men are more trustworthy, and consequently more valuable to their employers then single men. They have given "hostages to fortune."

Country Editor—I would like very much to see some of your long-tailed coats.

Clothing Dealer—Something fashionable, I suppose?

Editor—I don't care a cent about that. My wife has put a dark-blue skylight in my light dove-colored Sunday pants, and I want a coat long enough to conceal the evidences of my being an editor and having to feed myself to a cane-bottomed chair seven days in the week.—Texas Siftings.

Look Here!

Having again engaged in the

PHOTOGRAPH BUSINESS

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.

Legal Don'ts About Wills.

Don't make a will without two witnesses; and it's better to have three.

Don't neglect to declare it your last will and testament.

Don't let a person who is interest in it be a witness.

Don't add a codicil unless you execute it in the same way as the original will.

Don't make a new will unless you revoke or destroy the old one.

Don't neglect to make your witnesses write their full name and addresses.

Don't forget that, if a woman, your marriage will invalidate a will already made.

Don't make a new will without specifically revoking the former will and physically destroying it.

Don't make a will that does not provide for children that may be born.

Don't try to force a wife to accept certain property instead of dower.

Don't try to devise real property to to an alien.

Don't allow a minor to will away personal property, unless eighteen if a male and sixteen if a female.

Don't have anything uncertain in a will.

Don't mention people by their nicknames.

Don't fail to specify which one is meant when two bear the same name.

Don't imagine that the contents of a lost will may not be proved by good evidence.

Fecundity of the Sunfish.

Last Summer Mr. Fred Mather, superintendent of the New York Fishery Commission, computed the eggs in one of our common pond sunfishes. The extreme length of the fish, including the caudal fin, was 6½ inches, and its weight 5½ ounces. The fish was captured on June 16

BUCHANAN RECORD.

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1889.

An English syndicate is now trying to buy the grain elevator interests in Buffalo.

Henry W. Grady, editor of the Atlanta, Georgia, Constitution, died Monday. He was one of the most brilliant and progressive men of the South.

By the decision of a commission recently appointed to establish the boundary between New York and New Jersey, the Bartholdi Statue is now New Jersey property.

Chicago's chief of police is in the "bouncing" business on a wholesale scale, since the closing of the Cronin trial. A number of policemen, who have shown symptoms of being sympathizers of the murderers, have been dropped from the service and more are likely to follow.

Culver, the Cronin juror who was responsible for the lightness of the sentence, has sued the Chicago Herald for $25,000, for charging him with corruption in being bribed. The Herald is not alone in its charges, but simply made them stronger than the others did.

It is likely that as a business venture the Pan-American Congress will prove the most profitable that this country has invested in. A new line of steamers is already being established between New York and Buenos Ayres, and sample salesmen are being sent into that country to solicit the trade that has heretofore gone to Europe.

Last week a most horrible accident happened in the Tilden school, in Detroit. The children were practicing for a Christmas cantata, when the clothing of some the children caught fire from a candle and was communicated to a number of the little girls. Five of them have since died from their injuries, and a number of others are in a precarious condition. One of those who was fatally burned was a girl named Edith Wheeler whose former home was in Dowagiac, and her remains were brought to that place for burial.

Senator Cullum, of Illinois, has placed before the Senate a bill authorizing the Columbia World's fair, but not naming the place, and Chicago thinks she has a certainty of the appointment, as the bill provides that the Government shall not be held responsible for any debt contracted by the fair commissioners, on the ground that Chicago is the only city in the country that is willing to take the show on that kind of terms.

The Free Press accuses the New York Sun of insulting the Democratic party by opposing ballot reform, because a reformed ballot will defeat that party. The Free Press says that this implies that the Democratic party will be defeated by an honest ballot. The reason the Sun gives is that the reform ballot requires more intelligence than the ordinary ballot, and there are so many ignorant men in the Democratic party, the reform ballot will defeat it, as it did in Boston last week.—*Detroit Journal.*

Of the two papers it is hard to guess which is best situated to be acquainted with the party they represent. It is generally conceded, we believe, that in this question the Sun is ahead.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

THE Inter Ocean, Saturday, contained a dispatch from Cedar Rapids, Iowa, stating that Jerome Baker, a traveling salesman for a Cedar Rapids shoe firm, had suddenly and mysteriously disappeared. This most likely does not refer to the Jerome Baker formerly of this vicinity, whose home is at Greeley, Iowa, as some notice of it would have been received by his friends here.

ANENT the Webster lottery fortuno, the South Bend Tribune has this t offer: "The "boys" here in South Bend can get almost any holder of a lottery ticket to "set 'em up" by working the "lucky number" racket on him. This city can count at least a dozen such victims who have spent from $10 to $100 on oysters and liquors under the belief that they had drawn a fortune in the Louisiana lottery. The racket is getting to be such a chestnut that it is surprising any one bites at it." There is probably more money sent out of Buchanan for tickets in that lottery swindle than for any other one purpose, and most generally by those who can least afford it.

A MEETING of the Buchanan Improvement Association has been called to be held in Y. M. C. A. hall to-morrow evening, to discuss the matter submitted in the letter from Mr. Dallin, published in these columns last week. It is expected that Mr. Dallin will be here to talk to Buchanan Thursday afternoon, January 2, and it stands Buchanan well in hand to listen attentively to what he has to say, and not give him quite the reception he received when he visited us on another occasion. Buchanan needs another railroad before we can talk with any degree of confidence or success to any manufacturers about coming here, no matter what other condition may exist. We are given indirectly to understand that the company that is to have control of the new road, if built, is one among the strongest and oldest in the country, and if there be such a thing possible, it must be secured to Buchanan.

FOLLOWING is a report of School District No. 11, Bertrand township, for the month ending Dec. 20, 1889: Number of pupils enrolled during the month, 28; per cent of attendance, 94+; pupils neither absent nor tardy, Harry Becker, Ralph Becker, Johnnie Best, Wellie Dempsey, Zelma Dempsey, Ekford Eastman, Cora Pangborn, Dot Redden, Daisy Redden; those present but tardy, Arlie Baker, Hazel Baker, Dimple Redden, Lynde LeGar, Johnnie J. Redden, Roy Redden. Visitors always welcome; parents and guardians especially.

HARRY SALISBURY, Teacher.

THE Michigan Legislature, last winter, passed a law prohibiting any one from selling or giving tobacco in any form to a minor under seventeen years of age, excepting upon the written order of the parent or guardian. The evident intention of the law is to prevent young children from learning to use tobacco, and the exception—of a written order from parent or guardian—was intended to allow parents who live away from town to send their children for the weed, but it is not at all likely that any member of the legislature ever supposed for a moment that the state of Michigan contained a parent who knows so little as to buy cigars for his four-year-old baby and teach him to smoke them, and so have so framed the low that that there is serious doubt of it covering such cases. It is generally supposed that a man who knows enough to be a parent or guardian of a child knows better than to do such a thing. There was such a case in this town last Thursday, however, and there seems to be no legal way of preventing it.

WHEN the Bohemian oat swindle was roaming up and down the state, seeking whom it might devour, Cornelius Knight, a Shiawassee county farmer, was introduced by a neighbor to an oats agent, and fell a victim like the rest. Knight paid his note of $350 and then brought suit against the neighbor, whom he charged with being a "capper." On the first trial the jury disagreed, but a second has just been concluded and the plaintiff gets a verdict for $360 and costs.

It appears to be not always sate to introduce strangers to your neighbors, as this case proves.

GOSHEN, Ind, Dec. 21.—Col. C. G. Conn, of Elkhart, proprietor of the Elkhart horn factory, and joint representative from Elkhart, Noble and Steuben counties, has been indicted by the grand jury, charged with writing a letter to Henry G. Sherwood, his confidential clerk, charging him with appropriating $10,000 in chattels, cash and securities, and threatening prosecution to the fullest extent of the law if not returned by Nov. 1, 1889. The letter also implicates the wife of Sherwood in the matter, and states, among other things, that the money was used for the education of his daughter. A bitterly contested case will ensue.—*LaPorte Plain Dealer.*

As Col. Conn was at one time a citizen of Buchanan, the above item will be of interest here.

KILLED BY THE CARS.—Edward Starkey, a lad about 12 years of age, whose parents live in James Babcock's neighborhood, northeast of the city, was on his way home Saturday evening about 5:15 o'clock, with Christmas presents in his arms for his mother.

From Mr. M. D. Gragg, agent of the road, we learn that young Starkey was just north of 5th street, en route home with both arms filled with bundles, and near the repair shop he caught his foot under a draw bar. It was very dark, and raining, and the boy was walking parallel with the track. The South Bend train was backing towards the north switch; the boy was unable to withdraw his foot, but fell to one side of the rail, when he was run over. He screamed, and one of the car repairers picked him up, took him to the little shop near there, then afterwards he was taken to the residence of J. I. Johnson, where he died. The funeral will occur to-morrow at 2 o'clock, from the German church.—*Niles Star, Monday.*

ANNAPOLIS CADETSHIP.—Being called upon to nominate a candidate for the Naval Academy, at Annapolis in March next, Congressman Burrows requests that the fullest notice be given of the examination of all applicants for appointment to be held at Niles on the 20th of February next. Applicants must not be under fifteen years of age nor over twenty. All papers in this congressional district are requested to mention this matter that all applicants may have true and timely notice.—*Niles Republican.*

Mrs. Sherwood's Damages.

GRAND RAPIDS, Dec. 23.—Mrs. Elizabeth K. Sherwood, widow of Hon. H. C. Sherwood of Watervliet, was given a verdict $13,888.88 in the circuit court to-night against the Chicago & West Michigan Railroad Co. for a broken hip and other injuries received while she was alighting from a train at Watervliet. It is said the train was started violently, thus causing the accident. Mrs. Sherwood sued for $20,000.

THREE young "worthies" snatched a watch from the pocket of J. J. Marrs, near the Coffinger property on Front street, on Monday evening, as Mr. Marrs was going from Wm. Stone's shoe shop to his residence further north on Front. The watch was found on Tuesday morning.—*Niles Republican.*

J. M. SOWLE, well known as a lumberman, has purchased a fine lot of saw timber from Caleb Rockey of Royalton. The latter has purchased from his father, Geo. C. Rockey, the farm of 160 acres just this side of the German church and school house in Royalton. Mr. Sowle will put in a saw mill and cut up the timber and any other he can buy in the neighborhood.—*B. S. Era.*

Round House Burned.

The Chicago and West Michigan round house at New Buffalo took fire at 7 o'clock Monday evening and burned to the ground. Two locomotives were entirely destroyed and a third one badly damaged. The loss is estimated at about $40,000.—*B. H. Palladium.*

ELDER ROE preached his farewell sermon to a large audience in the Christian church last Sunday evening. During his appointment here forty-three additions have been made to the church.—*Eau Claire Cor. Palladium.*

Petit Jurors.

The following is the petit jury, drawn Dec. 21 and summoned to appear January 20:

Armstrong Geo., Berrien Springs.
Becker John J., Berrien.
Beswick H. C., Niles city.
Bowerman Henry, Berrien.
Cassill Wm., Hager.
Coveney Robt. H., Buchanan.
Cox John A., Weesaw.
Edwards Rock S., Sodus.
Foster Howard, Benton.
Guy J. M., Bainbridge.
Hennessey Ed., Watervliet.
Hill James H., Three Oaks.
Hogue Emerson, Sodus.
Jackson R. J., Watervliet.
Johnson C. H., Lincoln.
Keefer Henry, Galien.
King A. C., Benton.
Kruger J. D., Bainbridge.
Stevens Lewis, Pipestone.
Spaulding O. C., Royalton.
Stead John H., Niles city.
Spark Wm. D., Niles.
Shepard M., St. Jo.
Skinner John, Chikaming.
Stahelin Fred C., Lake.
Phillips Christian, New Buffalo.
Otwell James M., Three Oaks.
Roberts Geo., Weesaw.
White Fred., Bertrand.
Willson L. S., St. Joseph.

FROM GALIEN.

Mr. Alvin Fellows and wife, of Wayne, Mich., are enjoying this week at the homes of their parents.

Mrs. Mack, of Galesburg, Mich., made Mr. John Hutchinson's a pleasant visit last week.

Messrs. Jay Jones and Dana Roberts, students at the Normal school in Ypsilanti, are spending the holiday vacation at home.

Mr. Perry Fox, of Chicago, spent a few days in Galien last week, among friends.

Miss Otta Johnson, of Three Oaks, Mich., is the guest of Mrs. Levi Mann.

A stranger, in the way of an infant weighing 11 pounds, came to the home of Mr. Otis Phillips on Saturday night.

Mr. John Penwell, of Weesaw, who has been for some time in Missouri, came home last week for the holidays.

The Christmas tree and entertainment in the Baptist church on Christmas eve, was a marked success in the way of program; also presents were many and beautiful.

Mr. Charles Witte and family are spending their Christmas in Three Oaks, Mich.

While Mr. Charles Deyoe's were attending the Christmas tree, a bold tramp entered their home and made himself familiar with the surroundings. So much so, that he reposed himself on their bed thinking to have quiet sleep, but was interrupted and found lodgings the rest of the night in the cooler. Keep your doors locked.

State Items.

J. O. Becraft is to be the new postmaster in Dowagiac.

Dowagiac will hear George R. Wendling lecture, January 11.

The Detroit Journal tells of a woman who has been sent to the house of correction eighty-three times. Better give her a steady sentence and save expense.

A skeleton has been unearthed by hogs in a barnyard near Diamond Lake. A bullet hole in the skull indicates that there has been foul play, but the missing one has not yet been thought of.

A special session of the Board of Supervisors of Van Buren county will be held January 3, to consider the local option question. Enough names have been secured to a petition asking for such a meeting.

Mrs. Rebecca Wood, buried at Redford last week, was 96 years of age and, with her husband, crossed Lake Erie from Buffalo to Detroit on the second trip of the first steamboat plying in this part of the country. They settled in Wayne county in 1830.

An Ionia county young man who "doesn't take the papers" procured a marriage license one day last week, and then with the girl of his choice set up housekeeping. The mistake was discovered by a friend and a marriage resulted suddenly.—*Detroit Journal.*

Dr. Best and his wife were poisoned at Grand Rapids by drinking tea into which two green colored milk tickets had accidentally fallen before the infusion was made. Severe fits of vomiting relieved the sufferers. The poison was arsenic.

DROP a stranger down in front of the city hall and let him look about him, and it will be hard to make him believe the statement of the Journal that the alleys run parallel with every street in Detroit. Detroit was originally laid out by a cyclone, and it has never been straightened out.

THE north wind does blow,
And soon we'll have snow.
And what will the people do then?
O, they'll kick and they'll scold
At the snow and the cold,
And long for summer again.
But when summer comes back,
Then alas! and alack!
They'll howl at its terrible heat,
It may fry or may freeze,
It can never please
The kickers who kick with both feet.
—*Hillsdale Standard.*

Killed by Cannibals.

A number of natives of the Solomon Islands decoyed an Englishman named Nelson and three native boys to one of their villages and then murdered them. The bodies of the victims were devoured by their murderers. Upon learning of the massacre the captain of the British cruiser Royalist proceeded to the scene and shelled the villages along the coast where the murders were committed. The natives deserted the villages and fled to the hills, where they are safe from pursuit. Other cases of cannibalism on the islands are reported.

It was on one of these islands that Mr. Bates, an English yachtman, landed from his vessel and started into the woods. He never came back. A small party vainly searched for him, and for years trade goods landed on the island were done up in wrappers on which were printed the words, "Bates, we are looking for you." It was also on one of the Solomon group that an unfortunate Italian was kept as a slave for a number of years, until he finally got a chance to escape to New Britain, where at last accounts he was living among the natives, his mind almost wholly destroyed by his sufferings of earlier years.

The Solomon Islands are among the chief centers of cannibalism in the Pacific. But the greatest feat of cannibalism recently reported from that part of the world relates to about 300 Chinese immigrants to Australia who were wrecked in the ship St. Paul on Rossel Island. Mr. Basil Thomas says the ill fated Chinese were kept by the savages of Rossil Island on a small island near them, where they were confined in an enclosure and half starved. The natives carried them over to the big island at the rate of three a day to be killed and eaten, until only one was left to tell the story.—Washington Star.

Traveling Accommodations for Soldiers.

The secretary of war has ordered that the following sleeping and parlor car accommodations be allowed officers and soldiers while traveling on public duty:

Officers of the army traveling on duty with troops, clerks and agents in the military service traveling under orders on public business, sergeants of the post non-commissioned staff, hospital stewards and non-commissioned officers of like grade, sergeants of the signal service, and general service men, when traveling on duty without troops, and when necessary, invalid soldiers traveling under orders, will be allowed one double berth in a sleeping car, or the customary stateroom accommodations on boats and steamers where extra charge is made for such accommodations. The same allowance is authorized, in the discretion of the chief signal officer, in the case of corporals and privates of the signal corps when traveling on duty under orders without troops, when traveling at night, or when the travel exceeds twelve continuous hours. Officers of the army traveling on duty with troops shall also be allowed one seat in a day parlor car.—Washington Star.

WHAT IT MEANS.

Some Startling Figures Concerning the Publishing Business.

The cloud of paper flying daily from the humming presses is amazing to contemplate. Many of the Sunday editions of from twelve to forty pages would carpet the cities where they are printed. A short time ago on a gala occasion the Atlanta constitution turned out a fifty-six page edition. The San Francisco Examiner, at the christening of its two monster Hoe perfecting presses, "Monarch" and "Jumbo," threw out upon a startled community forty pages of portraits and illustrations, and the St. Paul Pioneer Press came out with a sixty page edition describing the largest newspaper building in the world.

For the 600,000 edition of its premium number The Youth's Companion, a Boston publication, used 125 tons of paper, and to illustrate this startling fact printed a picture of the Eiffel tower—1,000 feet high, and by its side the stack of paper piled ream on ream 3,400 feet—three times and over the height of the famous column.

For the white paper of Harper's Magazine and The Century it costs at least $600,000 in a year. Many of the presses of the metropolitan dailies eat up $1,000 worth of blank paper in a day. Add to the morning and evening output of these whirling monsters the tons upon tons of weeklies, monthlies and trade publications, and at from 4 to 10 cents per pound, one gets financially bewildered over the unprinted sheet alone.

Type setting runs into the millions; think of the field of flying fingers all skilled and generously paid! Then the toll of the telegraph; the thousands of dollars for messages by cable under the sea; the millions clicked through the nervous keys on land. Nothing in the way of expense, as every reader knows, stands between the newspaper and its news.

Last the brain and brawn! An army! chiefs and subalterns, rank and file, day and night editors, correspondents and reporters, experts and specialists, artists and detectives, prize fighters and preachers; everywhere at all times, the pick of alert intelligence, the essence of quick thought and instant action, giving the best fiber of their lives for all sorts of pay (the ambitious hope just beyond), from the New York editor-in-chief at an honorarium of $20,000 to the amateur "editor, sole proprietor and publisher" of The Sitka Peanut, putting in his out of school time and surplus intellect for real love and glory. Out of it all do you realize what your one cent paper means, and what it represents? Do you fully appreciate the developing marvel of your day and generation—the daily printed budget of a world?—Current Literature.

The Origin of the Diamond.

The origin of the diamond has been a fruitful topic for speculation among scientists; hence many contradictory theories have been advanced and argued with some show of reason; but, after all that has been said and written upon the subject, we are still left pretty much in the dark. Some of the theories are very ingenious and interesting, though the amount of truth they embody remains to be proved. It has been suggested that the vapors of carbon during the coal period may have been condensed and crystallized into the diamond, and again, the itacolumite, generally regarded as the matrix, was saturated with petroleum, which, collecting in nodules, formed the gem by gradual crystallization.

Newton believed it to have been a coagulated unctuous substance of vegetable origin, and was sustained in the theory by many eminent philosophers, including Sir D. Brewster, who believed the diamond was once a mass of gum, derived from certain species of wood, and that it subsequently assumed a crystalline form. Dana and others advanced the opinion that it may have been produced by the slow decomposition of vegetable material, and even from animal matter. Burton says it is younger than gold, and suggests the possibility that it may still be in process of formation, with capacity of growth. Specimens of the diamond have been found to inclose particles of gold, an evidence, he thinks, that its formation was more recent than that of the precious metal.

The theory that the diamond was formed immediately from carbon by the action of heat is opposed by another maintaining that it could not have been produced in this way, otherwise would have been consumed. But the advocates of this view were not quite on their guard against a surprise, for some quick witted opponent has found by *experiments* that the diamond will sustain great heat without combustion.—Invention.

A Famous Physician.

Charles Edouard Brown-Sequard, the physician who has suddenly stepped into fame as the discoverer of the elixir which bears his name, was a man widely known and respected in his profession long before he put the crowning touch to his reputation. The son of an American sea captain and a French mother, he was born in the island of Mauritius in 1818. In 1838 he went to Paris for his medical education, and while there added his mother's name to the one inherited from his Philadelphia father. He made a specialty of nervous diseases, lectured for many years both in New York and Paris, and before he reached middle age was accepted as one of the most enlightened neurologists of his time.

His discoveries in regard to the nervous system have become historical. He created the physiology of the sensory tract of the spinal cord, and confirmed Belingeri's theory of the action of the spinal cord in conveying sensations to the brain. He made many famous experiments with the transfusion of blood, once reviving a dead dog with the blood of a human animal, and keeping him alive for twelve hours. He has confined himself to no subject, however, but has explored all fields. His location has been about as varied as his labor and his thought.—Current Literature.

THINGS MAN CAN'T DO.

He Has Accomplished Wonders, No Doubt, But Here's Where He Stumbles.

There is always something comical about a man's attempt to do a woman's work. And the fun of the thing is that a man never realizes that he cannot do it properly. There isn't a man on the footstool who does not privately entertain the opinion that, if he should only set himself about it, he could do anything better than any woman. But he can't, and all the women know it.

He means well, no doubt, but somehow he doesn't seem to have the faculty.

His wife goes on a visit to her mother, and he keeps house. Now, he will tell Brown that he can cook a meal as well as the best woman that ever lived; but if he should see Brown and some of the boys coming up to his house to dinner, he would bolt the door and lie low till they went away.

He never can touch a kettle without getting soiled. He can't handle the fire irons without burning his fingers. He never thinks to hang up any towels; he keeps them on the floor, where they will be handy. A man cannot do two things at a time. A woman will broil a steak, and see that the coffee does not boil over, and watch the cat that she does not steal the remnant of meat on the kitchen table, and dress the youngest boy, and set the table, and see to the toast, and stir the oatmeal, and give orders to the butcher, and witness the way her neighbor across the street is hanging out her clothes—and she can do it all at once and not half try.

Is there a man living who can hold fifteen pins in his mouth, and fit a dress waist, and talk over the scandal about the new minister at the same time? Of course there is not, and yet a woman can do it easily, and enjoy it, too.

A man will work diligently half the forenoon to find a shirt button, and when he has found it, it will be three sizes too large for the buttonhole, and then he will begin to thread his needle. And he will squint, and take aim, and sweat, and swear, and the thread will slip right by the needle every time, and if ever he does get the needle threaded it will be such a big needle that it will split the button clean in two, and he will find himself exactly where he started from.

Man has done wonders since he came before the public. He has navigated the ocean, he has penetrated the mysteries of the starry heavens, he has harnessed the lightning and made it pull street cars and light the great cities of the world. Oh, yes, we are willing to admit that man has done his part, but he couldn't pour castor oil into a colicky baby without spilling it all over the baby's clothes, to save his life!

He can't find a spool of red thread in his wife's sewing machine drawers—no, he can't; and after he searches half an hour, and manfully keeps his temper meanwhile, he will appear with a spool of blue silk, and vow that such a thing as red thread has no existence in that house.

A man cannot hang out clothes and get them on the line the right end up. He cannot hold clothes pins in his mouth while he is doing it, either.

He cannot be polite to somebody he hates. He would never think of kissing his rival when he met him, as a woman will kiss her rival. He can't chew gum. He can't sit in a rocking chair without banging the rockers into the base boards. He can't put the tidy on the sofa pillow right side out. He can't wear No. 3 boots on No. 5 feet. He'd die with corsets on! He'd get his death of cold with bare arms and neck.

And yet people who do not know call women the weaker sex!—Kate Thorn in New York Weekly.

The Latest Feminine Fraud.

Two young and pretty women entered a Broadway car, each carrying in her arms a little parcel in the most tender and motherly fashion. So solicitous were they over their respective parcels that a lullaby seemed almost bursting from their lips. They were not nurse girls, so they must be mothers, although it was apparent that they were young mothers, and very handsome ones withal. Half a dozen men jumped up to offer them seats. The girls giggled as they sat down—and no wonder, for the bundles they carried in such a motherly fashion had been deftly improvised, under a sudden inspiration, to represent babies. There was little of them except a crook of the arm and a lace handkerchief to cover a supposititious babe, but enough to deceive poor, trustful man. The giggle was general, for the girls had obtained seats on a new and original plan.—New York World.

Florida and Lemons.

Florida will soon be the greatest lemon growing country in the world. Lemons weighing a pound each are common in Florida, and along the banks of Caloosahatchie there is a single tree which bears 5,000 lemons, many of which weigh a pound each. But, except for show, such large lemons are of little value, as they are coarse grained and pulpy. The best lemons are grown on poor soil; and for that reason they are a very profitable crop. This country consumes more lemons every year than all other countries combined, and the consumption is constantly increasing.—New York Tribune.

Two Ways to Propose.

Here are two kinds of "proposing." This one is the kind you read about, but the other is the one most popular in the realm of fact: "My angel, I have long waited for this opportunity. You must have detected ere now the growth of my love for you. From the day I first met you, that love took root, and to-night it is strong and sturdy, unwavering, undying. Your sweet smiles have lighted up my life, your every word has been to me a note of exquisite music, thrilling, enthralling me. You have filled a place in my heart, in my affections, that no one has ever before occupied. My lifelong happiness depends solely upon the answer you give me. Say you will be mine to love, caress, cherish, idolize through time and eternity, and make me of all men most envied. But if you ref—— Oh, I cannot! I cannot! The thought is madness. You will be my wife? I see the answer of your heart mirrored in your lustrous eyes; you know I love you as no other man ever has loved, you or ever can love you, darling. I know you will not thrust me off."

The angel assumes a stereotyped really-this-is-so-sudden expression, and assures Mr. Wordie she would derive great pleasure from being his sister.

Here is the other way:

"Maude, I've been thinking seriously lately."

"Really, Fred, you ought to be more judicious than to do anything so rash as that."

"Yes, I know it is a heavy tax on my mental capacity, but then I was always reckless that way. This time, however, I think I have been thinking to some purpose. In fact, I've been thinking you wouldn't object to having your name changed."

"When?"

"Just as soon as possible."

"Will it be home or church?"

"Church, of course; we want to do this thing in style."

"Have you asked pa?"

"Certainly not. I don't want to marry your father."

"Well, I know; but for form's sake."

"All right, dear; for form's sake. I will see pa, and maybe you had better prepare ma for the ordeal."

"Oh, she won't mind it."

Deep silence reigns again, save as it is broken by the sighing of the tree tops, swayed by a gentle breeze. Gleefully the stars twinkle, the moon looks beamingly down from heaven to earth, and discovers on a vine bowered piazza two forms with but a single chair.—Kansas City Journal.

Uses of Shorthand.

Says a writer in The Pall Mall Gazette: "For a long time correspondence was almost the only purpose to which shorthand was applied in the mercantile office. But solicitors particularly have realized that the same saving of time which phonography enables them to effect with regard to their correspondence may be effected with regard to their work in general. Accordingly, in many legal offices it is already the practice to dictate entries, drafts of deeds, affidavits, cases to counsel, and the multitude of other documents that lawyers are called upon to prepare, and have them copied from shorthand instead of from rough drafts scribbled in a longhand which, from the habit of always writing against time, rapidly degenerates into a wretched scrawl.

"Barristers dictate their opinions, insurance officials dictate the written parts of policies, surveyors dictate their reports and specifications, builders and engineers dictate their detailed estimates, and the general tendency is to rely more and more upon dictation to a shorthand writer as a means of drafting papers. Experience has satisfied mercantile men that they can trust shorthand in this way. They have found that even, though the clerk who wrote it may have left them, if they insist that his successor shall write the same system, there will be no difficulty in getting the notes accurately read and transcribed. This is why so many employers make a point of requiring that all their shorthand clerks shall write phonography. All kinds of memoranda, instructions to assistants, notes of orders received, of appointments to be kept, and of all things to be done, may be as well made in shorthand as in longhand. Correspondence from branch offices to one central office may take place in shorthand.

"The manager of one insurance office in London—himself a phonographer—has made it known that the company's agents may communicate with him in phonography, and many of them have eagerly availed themselves of the privilege, greatly to their own advantage in point of time. All "inter-office" work—all correspondence between persons in the service of one employer or firm, all instructions or directions which superiors have to make in writing to subordinates—may be made in phonography instead of in longhand."

Thought it Was Twins.

There was a large delegation of Episcopalian clergymen aboard the City of Paris, who were returning from a visit to Jerusalem, and the joke they played upon a young Englishman was the subject of great mirth. An Englishman from Manchester was sent over by his employers to represent them in this country. In the exuberance of his feelings he communicated to his fellow passengers before he was a day out the fact that he would be a father by the time he reached the other side.

He was to receive a cable at quarantine, which, in the event of a girl being born, would read simply, "Mary," and in case it was a boy it would be "James." The clergyman found a blank cable dispatch, and wrote upon it the word "James," and when the pilot came alongside, off Sandy Hook, they instructed a cabin boy to hand the dispatch to the gentleman, and to say it was a cable for him, brought down by the pilot boat. The Englishman received this bogus dispatch at the same time with another genuine cable, which read, "Mary." "By Jove, twins!" he exclaimed.—Chicago Herald.

THE COQUETTE'S ALBUM.

Upon the table small between
The window and the painted screen,
You'll find the volume full in view—
'Tis clasped with gold and bound in blue
Come, sit beside me here, I pray,
And see me turn the years away,
With every pictured page, and call
Them back to me, my lovers all.

This was a young divine, whose eyes
Saw nothing lower than the skies,
Whose every tone and look and pace
Was full of light and saintly grace.
When at the church I saw the light
From windows stained with colors bright,
In rainbow glory round him fall,
I thought I loved him best of all.

This was a youth whose eagle glance
Had swept the prairies' wide expanse;
Whose arm had plied from shore to shore
In waters wild the fearless oar.
When first I happened to behold
His bright dark eye and bearing bold,
His graceful figure straight and tall,
I said: "I loved him best of all!"

Here is a face in which the pride
Of ancient blood is soon descried;
And yet on Mount Olympus trod
In days of old no Grecian god
More beautiful, and when above
My chair he leans, and breathes of love,
In summer, soft and musical,
I knew I loved him best of all.

The light is growing very dim,
And we will close the book with him.
Tears on my cheek, you say? Ah, no!
'Tis but the fire's too ardent glow.
One—'tis the young divine—is wed;
And one—the dark eyed youth—is dead;
One, in far lands beyond my call,
And yet I think I loved them all.
—Bert Ford in Brooklyn Eagle.

Asleep in a Country Churchyard.

An old man who sleeps by the roadside yonder, and upon whose tomb are the familiar lines beginning, "Remember me as you pass by," spent the greater portion of the last ten years of his life by his wife's grave. He came in the early morning, and after removing any microscopic weed that might have showed itself since the previous evening, would light his pipe and solemnly contemplate the stones in his vicinity. He went away regularly to his meals, and as regularly took his afternoon nap on the grass by the graveside. Shortly before his last visit to the cherished spot he requested me to decipher for him the dates upon several of the gravestones; and we conversed about many we had known in life, and who had passed away. I remarked that the churchyard was a very pretty place, and his face lighted up as he rejoined: "Ah, mester, I've always thought I should like to be buried here, for," looking around, "you see, there's such a splendid view from here." This was uttered in good faith, and the old man seemed convinced that neither coffin lid nor churchyard clods would obstruct his view. Perhaps they don't! In a few weeks he came to his favorite haunt to stay. "Poor old William," the flowers upon your grave have run wild long ago, and no one seems to remember you as they pass by.—Chambers' Journal.

A Prudent Courtier.

Frederick the Great, of Prussia, who had a violent temper, was in the habit of playing at dice with one of his adjutants, using a cup and two dice of solid silver.

One day Frederick complained that the game was rather dull when there was not money at stake, and proposed that they throw for a penny a throw.

"Not much," replied the adjutant, who was a plain spoken sort of a man, "I think we had better not risk any money. As it is now, without any moneyed inducements, when your majesty loses you throw the cup and dice at me. What will become of me if there should be money on the game and your majesty should lose?"—Texas Siftings.

PHACTS AND PHYSIC.

A man who attempts to flatter you takes you for a fool.

Is Consumption Incurable?-5

Read the following: Mr. C. H. Morris Newark, Ark., says: "Was down with Abscess of Lungs, and friends and physicians pronounced me an Incurable Consumptive. Began taking Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, am now on my third bottle, and able to oversee the work on my farm. It is the finest medicine ever made."

Jesse Middlewart, Decatur, Ohio, says: "Had it not been for Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, I would have died of Lung Troubles. Was given up by doctors. Am now in best of health." Try it. Sample bottles free at W. H. Runner's Drug Store.

Man, like the fire, is apt to torment woman by going out at night.

Electric Bitters.-5

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

People wouldn't die so fast if they didn't live so fast.

Loose's Red Clover Pills Cure Sick

Headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation. 25c per box, 5 boxes $1. For sale by W. H. Keeler. 17y1

The corset is a paradox. It comes to stay and yet goes to waist.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

If you will put a tin of water in the oven your cake or meat will not burn.

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. 25y1

How to be happy when married. Let your wife do all the talking.

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.

If you will heat your knife you can cut hot bread or cake as smoothly as cold.

Cathartic Pills are Whips

To the liver and bowels, but give no strength. The more you take the more you need. Miles' Pills (M. P.) positively strengthen. The longer taken the less required. Samples free, at W. H. Keeler's. 2

When cooking onions set a tin of vinegar on the stove, let it boil, and you will have no disagreeable smell.

Look to Your Heart.

Mrs. Charles Greenwood, of Indianapolis, had what the doctors called asthma, but she got little relief until she got Dr. Miles' New Cure, which soon made her long winded, stopped the pain in chest, swelling of ankles, cough, palpitation, etc. Sold at W. H. Keeler's. 2

The devil has a particularly hot fire for the mother who wants to send her daughter husband-hunting at 16.

Effects of Modern Life.

Eminent authorities unanimously agree that the high pressure methods of modern life are rapidly making us a race of helpless invalids—subject to all manners of nervous affections, headache, insanity, dizziness, neuralgia, backache, hysteria, nervous troubles of the heart, stomach, kidneys, brain, etc. Ladies and gentlemen who are thus afflicted, or who are compelled to keep late hours, do much mental or physical work, who worry or fret about business or domestic troubles, should remember that no other remedy in the world will so rapidly cure these diseases, remove worry and the blues, induce tranquil sleep, relieve pain, or build up the brain or nervous systems, as Dr. Miles great discovery, the Restorative Nervine. It contains no opium or morphine. Trial bottles free at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store. 2

On the greased pole of success there's always room at the top.

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. 17y1

Boys go to West Point for a cadetship and girls for a cadet smack.

Estate of Daniel Babcock.

First publication, Dec. 26, 1889.

STATE 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 24th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Daniel Babcock, deceased.

John Babcock, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered that Wednesday, the 22d day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

Last publication, Jan. 16, 1890.

FREE OUR NEW $85 Solid Gold Watch FREE. Worth $100.00. Best $85 watch in the world. Perfect timekeeper. Warranted heavy, SOLID GOLD hunting case, both ladies' and gent's size, with works and cases of equal value. ONE PERSON in each locality can secure one free, together with our large and valuable line of Household Samples. These samples, as well as the watch, are free. All the work you need do is to show what we send you to those who call—your friends and neighbors and those about you—that alone results in valuable trade for us, which holds for years when once started, and thus we are repaid. We pay all express, freight, etc. After you know all, if you would like to go to work for us, you can earn from $20 to $60 per week and upwards. Address, Stinson & Co., Box 832, Portland, Maine.

Estate of Phebe Geyer

First publication Dec. 19, 1889.

STATE 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 17th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of Phebe Geyer, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Joseph P. Geyer, son of deceased, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to Joseph P. Geyer, or some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Tuesday, the 14th day of January 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 at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted: And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN, [L. S.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1889.

Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich., as second-class matter.

W. TRENBETH,

Merchant Tailor

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

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—$6 @ $10 per ton.
Butter—16c.
Eggs—16c.
Lard—8c.
Potatoes,—new, 25c.
Salt, retail—$1.00
Flour—$4.40 @ $5.60 per bbl., retail.
Honey—12½.
Live poultry—6 @ 8c.
Wheat, —new, 75c.
Oats –22c.
Corn new—30c.
Beans—1.00@1.50.
Live Hogs—$3.15.

MUMPS in Stevensville.

DID you have a merry Christmas?

MISS PEARL HAMILTON, of Dowagiac, is visiting with her friends here.

A daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Cox, yesterday.

HARVEY HUDSON was in town for Christmas.

THIS is the last RECORD you will get this year.

DID you enjoy your Chistmas sleigh-ride?

WE are promised a cold wave within the next forty-eight hours.

DR. SPAULDING, of Dowagiac, was in town yesterday.

THE Niles Mirror editor pays $159.48 taxes.

SLOWLY but surely the muddy plot deepens.

MRS. J. G. MANSFIELD and Trixie were in Three Rivers for Christmas.

CHARLES H. BURBANK, Pipestone, pension increased.

THE colored population had a dance in S. O. V. hall Tuesday evening.

CHARLES MCCOY, of Chicago, spent Christmas in this place with his aunt, Mrs. Sarah Van Zandt.

MISS LILLIE DALRYMPLE, of Benton Harbor, spent Christmas in Buchanan.

WESLEY BUTTS, who has been operating a meat market in Niles, has shut up shop and moved to Anderson, Ind.

JUDGE HINMAN and wife and daughter were in Buchanan Saturday and Sunday.

MISS LENA MICHAEL went, last week, to Binghamton, N. Y., where she will remain during the winter.

MISS TILLIE SEARLS has returned from a three month's visit with her brother in Minnesota.

THUS far we have had but one night in December cold enough to form ice over water left exposed.

THE heavy wind of Saturday night broke off half of Spencer & Barnes' smoke stack.

E. L. HARPER, wife and little Jessie, of Cassopolis, spent Christmas with relatives in Buchanan.

GEO. ROBINSON, of Three Oaks, has been granted a pension, and James Edgar, of Niles, an increase.

MRS. C. S. HAMLIN returned Thursday from Englewood, Ill., where she has been the past three weeks.

PROF. SWAIN has gone to stay with his family in Owosso, during the holiday vacation.

DON'T get mistaken by this weather and begin garden making. It is not spring.

PERHAPS you may not have noticed it, but the days are actually growing longer.

MR. GEORGE SLATER, who is employed with a wall paper house in Chicago, is home for the holidays.

MR. EDWARD CARPENTER, of Colon, is visiting here, the guest of M. T. Youngs and family.

PROF. T. CHALMERS, of Columbus, Ohio, paid his friends in Buchanan a visit, Friday.

WILLIAM REDDEN has been granted a pension, and Geo. F. Wiedman, of Niles, has his increased.

ORONOKO township Sunday School convention will be held in Berrien Springs, January 8, with an excellent program.

DR. OSTRANDER has gone to Detroit for a visit with his mother-in-law, and will return January 2.

THE FOX Bros., living east of Niles, think there is iron ore on their farm, and have commenced digging for it.

HENRY MCCOY of Niles and William Becker of Coloma have increased pension.

GEN. ALGER has sent a check for $150 to the Reform school for boys, and Christmas was celebrated as usual.

AMONG the newly appointed postmasters in this district, is O. P. Lewis, of Cushing, Cass county.

JOHN B. ALEXANDER is at home for the holiday vacation, from the University at Ann Arbor.

MR. L. P. ALEXANDER has been confined to his home by severe sickness the past few days.

JOHN GRAHAM, H. H. Daw and Charley Bedden came from Chicago for Christmas.

DR. BAILEY reports two cases of scarlet fever at Joseph Clout's home on Day's avenue.

HIGHEST temperature during the week, 62; lowest, 26; at seven this morning, 37.

A BENTON HARBOR young lady is likely to lose her eye for having hit the eyeball with a hot curling iron, with which she was curling her hair.

MISS LOUISE SCHRAY, of Michigan City, was in this place over Sunday, and went, Tuesday, to Marshall for Christmas.

COUNTERFEIT half-dollars are in circulation in the western part of the state. They look like silver, but are light in weight and feel too smooth.

THE pastor of the M. E. church is taking an interest in the circulation of the World Wide Mission, a missionary paper from Chicago.

MR. GEORGE DALRYMPLE has bought the E. E. Calvin house, on Detroit street occupied by O. E. Aleshire. Price $550, cash.

IT looks now as if the muskrats who were reported as having built three-story houses with attics have been to unnecessary trouble.

MRS. LILLIE CLARK and her son Arlin arrived from Florida, Thursday evening, for a few months visit with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Roe.

BUCHANAN GRANGE will hold a meeting Saturday afternoon, commencing at 1 o'clock, at which will be held the election of officers.

THE pupils of the Eighth grade gave their teacher, Miss Florence Hartsell, a surprse party, last Friday evening, and had a most pleasant time.

A 1600 acre farm in Pipestone township is offered for sale. Any one needing a good garden spot might be accommodated there.

M. J. MERWIN, a Royalton township farmer, and Miss Jessie Miller, one of the Benton Harbor Palladium office employes, were married Tuesday.

MR. WM MOWREY, of Brooklyn, Iowa, who moved from this place twelve years ago, is here for his first visit in that time.

THE merchants of this place have enjoyed a good holiday trade, notwithstanding the warm weather and muddy roads.

MR. WM. R. ROUGH has a fine bed of lettuce growing on his home lot in this place. Strawberries and cream will soon be in order.

THE installation of offices of Buchanan Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., will occur tomorrow (Friday) evening, and not on Thursday evening, as announced by the Enterprise.

THE Vandalia railroad officials have accepted the Indiana and Lake Michigan extension, and it is now announced that trains will be making regular runs by the first of February, or later.

THREE able bodied young men less than twenty-five years old slept in the cooler Thursday night. An indication of thrift and prosperity as well as great personal pride.

MONROE REDDING, of Dayton, has been granted an increase of pension. He has been troubled some time with consumption, and would gladly swap pension for a little health.

THE Era estimates that Berrien Springs contains a juvenile Jesse James gang of bold, bad little boys who carry deadly weapons, and haunt a real secret den.

MR. A. L. SABIN was in Buchanan on Christmas. He is now engaged in running the eating rooms and lunch counter at the Wabash depot, in Butler, Ind.

THE examination of William Long, charged with knocking down and robbing a young man named Brown, was up before Justice Dick, last Friday, and continued to Friday, Jan. 2.

THE Citizens National Bank, of Niles, has been sending each of their customers a pocket-book as a Christmas souvenir. A very neat advertisement.

THE Michigan Central railroad sells holiday tickets in Michigan for two cents a mile for the round trip, and in Canada for one and one-third fair for the round trip.

JOHN HOLMES, of the Buchanan RECORD, was in town last Friday, but did not "make us a pleasant call."—*Three Oaks Quill.*

No? Sorry! He was there but a few minutes, having walked from near New Buffalo, and had something of more importance, to him, to look after. He will endeavor to call next time.

NILES authorities sent a tramp to Berrien jail last week, for thirty days for drunk and disorderly. Ionia is the place for that kind of cases. They are made to earn their keeping there.

THE Niles Democrat credits George H. Murdock, Jr., with the intention of starting another paper in Berrien Springs. We have always given George credit with better business sagacity than that would indicate.

GEORGE ORRIS' team, brought to town Friday with a load of hogs, ran from the mill yard around to Front street and were stopped at the corner of Main. Although Front street was lined with teams no damage was done.

MRS. H. J. and Miss Lillie Howe, of Berrien Springs, were in Buchanan for Christmas. We learn indirectly that Gene, the editor of the Three Oaks Quill, was here also. He did not make us "a pleasant call."

REV. J. F. BARTMESS does not expect to be without buckwheat cakes the balance of this winter, as he now has a supply of flour and a box of honey left by Mr. Wm Burrus as a Christmas present.

MRS. EZEKIEL BORDEN, who has been visiting her brother, Howard F. Smith, the past two months, received a telegram from her home in Denver, Tuesday, announcing the dangerous sickness of her husband, and started at once to return.

JOHN MORRIS made a happy advertising hit Saturday, by having Santa Claus parade the street bearing a banner announcing his headquarters at the Fair, and the Fair was filled with traders all day.

MAJOR L. A. DUNCAN has been appointed postmaster in Niles. There was no opposition candidate, and consequently not so much anxiety connected with the appointment as in some other towns.

THE third of the series of entertainments by the Chautauqua circle will be by Leland L. Powers, the impersonator in David Copperfield, Friday evening, January 3. The board for reserved seats will be opened Tuesday next, Dec. 31, at nine o'clock.

IT would be something of an astonisher to some of the gentry of this place to find themselves under arrest for buying cigarettes for boys who are prohibited by law from buying them. Hardly a day passes but that such work is practiced.

WOOD & HOFFMAN'S hardware store was closed this morning to invoice. It is a little earlier than usual, but this is done because of a sale that has just been consummated. Japhet Godfrey and the Treat family are the purchasers, and the new firm will be known as Treat & Godfrey.

IT IS said that rabbit hunters find a bonanza in Southern Indiana, where the cotton tails are so thick as to be called a public nuisance. Our local nimrods might find a good winter's amusement in the vicinity of Crawfordsville.

THE boys went in swiming in the river in Detroit Tuesday and thought they were having a picnic. They made the same mistake that Len Weese did; thought it was spring. Len is said to have his garden all planted, and is waiting for a mess of green peas.

THANKS.—Mr. Edward Abell, who has been sick for several weeks, desires to express his thanks to the friends and neighbors who met at his house on Wednesday of last week, and finished husking his corn.

MISS LIZZIE STRASEIGHT returned Saturday morning from the State Normal school, at Ypsilanti, where she expects to graduate next June. She will remain in Buchanan during the holiday vacation.

JESSE ROUGH has lost his black Shepherd dog and would gladly receive any information leading to it. All black excepting throat and four feet. Followed to town Saturday and has not been seen since.

REV. MR. ROBERTS, who had been engaged as pastor of the Presbyterian church in this place, is prevented from coming by unavoidable circumstances, and the church must seek elsewhere for a pastor.

THE Alphas, C. L. S. C., will meet next Monday evening at the residence of Mrs. John Graham. Lesson, Roman History, from page 139 to 148, Mrs. Plimpton. Political Economy, chapters 5, 6 and 7, A. A. Worthington. Holiday festivities for the Circle.

DURING the heavy wind Saturday night the table and show case containing Mrs. J. P. Binns' millinery display blew over, completely demolishing the case. This was one of the times when she left her display goods out, and some of the hats have failed to return.

AT a recent meeting of Wm. Perrott Relief Corps the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mrs. Nora Wood.
S. V. P.—Mrs. Leonora Woodworth.
S. V. P.—Mary B. Gardner.
Chap.—Sarah A. Howe.
Treas.—Luella J. Eckis.
Con.—Mary E. Hanover.
Guard—Sylvie Covell.
Sec.—S. N. Scott.

IF any one tells you he never knew a winter like this, tell him that it is simply the result of a short memory. Less than ten years ago ripe strawberries were picked from the south side of the Michigan Central railroad bank, at the "sink hole" between this place and Dayton, in January, and we have in our possession the tail of a rattlesnake captured by John Redden during the same month.

THE Detroit Free Press is accusing Niles of indulging in shoe socials, a contrivance in which the ladies are arranged behind a screen, their feet being the only visible portion, and the gentlemen are expected to select partners from this display, and the fellow who is not satisfied with a Niles foot goes hungry.

SANTA CLAUS' HEADQUARTERS

—AT—

THE FAIR.

One Car Load of Holiday Goods

Just arrived, and we invite everybody, old and young, big and little, rich and poor, to call where your money will go the farthest, and where you are sure to find just what you want. A few articles we mention:

Plush Goods, Toys, Books, Dolls, Jewelry, Cutlery, Musical Instruments, Hobby Horses, Sleds, Scrap Books, China Ware, Neckties, Pocket Books, Confectionery, Fruits, Nuts, Novelties, Notions, Handkerchiefs,

And a thousand other articles which you will see by calling at Santa Claus' Headquarters.

FREE SHOW EVERY DAY!

JOHN MORRIS, Proprietor.

BAINTON BROS. finding that their water power is not sufficient at all time to furnish power for the work they want to do, are arranging to put in a large Corliss engine. There are times each year, when the amount of water that runs down McCoy's creek is not sufficient to do any great amount of work, excepting when converted into steam.

BENTON HARBOR and St. Joseph appear destined to be the greatest railroad center in Michigan. The Pennsylvania Company is trying to get there by a line through Sturgis, Constantine, Cassopolis and Dowagiac, and the Baltimore & Ohio is also steering for the same lake port. Neither of these roads touch Michigan now. It is the latter that we want to go through Buchanan, if possible to secure it.

THE eleven young men arrested for the Dayton charivari business, as mentioned last week, were before Esquire Dick Friday, with the exception of Henry Tolman, who failed to come as he agreed to, but betrayed the confidence imposed upon him and skipped. Of the ten all but two, Cass Rozell and Lester Dempsy, have given bonds in $200 each to appear for examination January 2. These two waived examination and gave bonds to appear at the circuit court, for trial.

LAST Thursday Frank Merson received a letter inquiring after the whereabouts of Harry Paul, from an attorney in New York, stating that his uncle in Scotland had died and left an estate for Harry und his brother valued at $8000 each. Harry has been in such circumstances that he will be able to thoroughly appreciate such a windfall. He still cuts meat at the old stand.

CHRISTMAS was celebrated in the usual manner by the several churches in this place. There was a tree at the M. E. and Presbyterian, an old fashioned fire place at the Christian church, Jacob's Ladder at the A. C. church, a supper at the church of the Larger Hope, an Elephant at the U. B. church and a Christmas dinner at the Evangelical church, all accompanied by appropriate exercises by the children of each.

EDDIE WOODRUFF has received as a Christmas present from Art Lee, a Chinaman, formerly of this city, now of Watertown, Wis., a Chinese sword. It is made of Chinese coin, and is a very neat piece of work, much prized by Ed.—*Niles Star.*

Marriage Licenses.

No.		
838	Geo. Seglias,	Illinois.
	Barbara Wonderly,	Illinois.
839	Fred J. Crisp,	Benton Harbor.
	Lela Howley,	" "
840	Charles H. Wilson,	Weesaw.
	Armnice Hoover,	New Troy.
841	Edward M. Haynes,	Gladstone.
	Estella A. Knight,	Benton Harbor.
842	James R. Raber,	Lake Tp.
	Bertha Seimon,	" "
844	Walter A. Pullen	Oronoko.
	Hallie Rimes,	St. Joseph.
845	Albert Masters,	Watervliet.
	Almeda Goff,	"
846	Warren Buyep,	Benton Harbor.
	Matilda Coney,	Milburg.
847	Milford J. Merwin,	Royalton.
	Jessie A, Miller,	Benton Harbor.
848	Samuel Harrold,	St. Joseph.
	Martha Gast,	" "

Additional locals on second page.

Locals.

ELECTION NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the members of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Association of Berrien and Cass counties, Mich., will be held at the Secretary's office, in the village of Buchanan, on Saturday the fourth day of January, A. D. 1890, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing one President and one Secretary for one year each, and four Directors, who will hold their office for three years.

OSMOND C. HOWE, Sec.

You can avoid a statement of your account by calling and settling the same by January 1, 1890, at
BOYLE & BAKER'S.

Will the young lady that took that Silk Handkerchief from CHARLIE HIGH, pay for it and save exposure.

S. P. HIGH has greatly reduced the price on what Holiday Goods he has left.

J. K. WOODS is closing out his Holiday Goods cheap for cash. Call and see him before buying.

Xmas over, you will find a good assortment of Staple Goods in the lines we carry. P. O. STORE.

Bottom's gone out. Groceries way down, at MORGAN & CO'S.

Great bargains in Cloaks. We have commenced to clear out. See
BOYLE & BAKER.

Let us sell you a pound and a half of good solid Writing Paper cheap.
P. O. STATIONERY STORE.

Take in the Crockery sale at BOARDMAN & WEHRLE'S the balance of the year.

Call and see those $1.50 Kid Shoes, at J. K. WOOD'S.

NOTICE.—All persons who are indebted to me are hereby informed that I want a settlement by January 1, 1890, and shall commence suit at once against those who do not appear for settlement. CURTIS LAMB.

All Holliday Goods sold at reduced prices, at WEAVER & CO'S.

Those 50 cent Plushes at S. P. HIGH'S still lead them all, as is shown by the rapid sales he is making.

See our new line of Christmas Goods before buying elsewhere.
MORGAN & CO.

You ought to see the beautiful colored Silk Handkerchiefs, with fancy borders, at S. P. HIGH'S, for only 50cts.

Christmas Goods, at
AL. HUNT'S.

PRESENTS! PRESENTS! for Christmas, at AL. HUNT'S.

I have the best Cotton Batting in this town, for the price.
CHARLIE HIGH.

NOTICE.

The regular annual meeting of Stockholders for the election of Directors will be held at the First National Bank of Buchanan, on the second Tuesday of January.

JNO. F. REYNOLDS, Cashier.

The first of January is most here Please see that your account with us is settled by that time, and oblige
TREAT BROS.

Ladies, I have a few Cloaks left I will sell for one-half price.
H. B. DUNCAN.

S. P. HIGH has knocked the bottom out of the price on Cloaks. He is selling them at less than cost in order to close out. It will pay you to see him before buying.

Come and see me and I will save you money in buying Christmas Presents. H. B. BUNCAN.

BERTRAND TAXES.

I will be in Niles, at First National Bank, on Tuesdays, Dec. 10, 17, 24 and 31; at Buchanan, First National Bank, on Saturdays, Dec. 14, 21 and 28; at Dayton, Mondays, Dec. 23 and 30, for the collection of taxes for the township of Bertrand.

CHAS. P. EHRINGER,
Township Treas.

We defy Competition. Call and see us. MORGAN & CO.

Quick sales and small profits is a decided success. You can save money by trading with us.
BOYLE & BAKER.

Go to MRS. BINNS' for bargains in ready trimmed Hats.

The nicest Presents for Christmas come from
THE HOLIDAY STOCK
OF
J. HARVEY ROE,
Where you will find Jewelry and Watches, Silverware, Novelties, Etc. Delightful Goods for old and new.

Beans 3 cents per pound, at
BISHOP & KENT'S.

FLOUR AND FEED STORE,
AT THE BIG MILL.

Buchanan Flour, Niles Flour, South Bend Flour, Inderwick Flour, Pure Buckwheat Flour, Corn Meal and Bolted Meal, Corn in the Ear, Corn Shelled, Oats, Feed (corn and oats), Screenings, Middlings, Bran. Will still exchange Flour for Wheat. I will be at Geo. Noble's store evenings to take orders for Flour, Feed, Etc. L. P. FOX.

What's the matter with Sugars? They are all right, at
BISHOP & KENT'S.

Have you seen that Sugar, 16 lbs. for $1.00. It's a bargain.
BISHOP & KENT.

13 lbs. Granulated Sugar.....$1.00
14 lbs. Confection "A"..... 1.00
15 lbs. Extra "C"..... 1.00
BISHOP & KENT.

Ladies, we have the best Underwear for you in the city.
CHARLIE HIGH.

Elegant Silk Mufflers, new ones. Very cheap. CHARLIE HIGH.

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.

CAN OR BULK OYSTERS, at
GARDNER'S Restaurant.

Everything in Furniture line, at bottom prices, at AL. HUNT'S.

If you want to be suited, go to MRS. BINNS' for Fancy Goods and Millinery.

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

Trade with BOYLE & BAKER. They will save you money.

Stamping done at MRS. BINNS.

17 pounds Sugar for $1, at
BISHOP & KENT'S.

Sugar, Oil and all kinds of Groceries, way down, at TREAT BROS.

See BOYLE & BAKER for low prices.

Inquire for BOYLE & BAKER.

A fine line of Mufflers VERY low, at
S. P. HIGH'S.

Look out for BOYLE & BAKER.

Look at those 25 cent Dress Flannels, at BOYLE & BAKER'S.

The finest Bakery Goods in town, at MORGAN & CO.

Don't forget that I still sell Pianos and Organs. If you contemplate buying either, see me before buying.
J. G. HOLMES.

OYSTER STEW OR FRIES, at
GARDNER'S Restaurant.

The largest and finest line of Perfume in the city, at The Little Drug Store Around the Corner.

Everybody uses the famous Blush of Roses, found at BARMORE'S.

Prices talk. And if you don't believe it, come and learn my prices.
H. B. DUNCAN.

The low Prices begin to tell. Go to
BOYLE & BAKER'S.

I have three brand new Mason & Hamlin Organs, which I offer for sale either for cash, or long time on monthly or quarterly payments. There is nothing 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 many more.
J. G. HOLMES.

Have you seen that Short Hip Corset at H. B. DUNCAN'S. Best in town.

Go to MRS. BINNS' for Fancy Goods for making pretty things for the Holidays. We show people how to make up their goods when they buy of us.

The largest assortment of Glassware ever brought to town, for sale at
TREAT BROS.

Remember our Corsets are as good as ever. Be sure and look, at
CHARLIE HIGH'S.

Prices cut way down, at
BISHOP & KENT'S.

We make the lowest price.
BOYLE & BAKER.

Paris Sugar Corn, 12½c a can, at
BISHOP & KENT'S.

A large assortment of Holiday Goods, at TREAT BROS.

Holiday Goods!

—AT—

KEELER'S DRUG STORE.

SEE THEM!

GEO. WYMAN & CO.

Offer for sale a great variety of useful and beautiful things suitable for Christmas presents.

Handkerchiefs at 1 cent and 2 for 5 cents. Lace, Printed, Embroidered, in 25-cent quality, 3 for 50 cents. Quite desirable 2 for 25 cents. Duchess Lace Handkerchiefs at 75, $1, $1.25 and $1.50 that usually sell for $3.00 and upwards.

Lace Fichus, quite the thing, 50 cts, to $10.00.

Chatelaine bags 50 cents up, quite new. Plush boxes filled with brush, comb and mirror. Manicure sets, Cuff and Collar boxes, photograph albums, etc. $1.50 buys a Toilet Set that you expect to pay $2.00 for.

Fancy baskets, work baskets, lap boards, eucher tables, fancy stands, soaps and perfumery, pocket books.

One lot of Ladies' 4 Button Smarshen Kid Gloves, dollar goods, for 50 cents. All kinds of Ladies' and Gents gloves and mittens for less money than you expect to pay for them.

Shirts and drawers, socks, suspenders, scarfs, ties, etc.

Dress silks, cloaks, shawls, dress fabrics of all kinds, goat skin robes for $4.50. Horse blankets; supposing you buy your horse a Christmas present of a blanket. If he or she could talk he would say "Much obliged."

Furs are all the go; supposing you buy a nice muff for $3.00 or one for 50 cents and upwards. We have the greatest variety and everything we have is suitable for Christmas presents. Fans: Feather fans, hand-painted fans and decorated fans. Gold and silver top umprellas for $1.25 and upward.

May we have the pleasure of showing you our novelties and staple goods suitable for Christmas gifts? May be you might buy something. See? We have spoken to our clerks about showing you everything we have that is nice. So we shall expect you. See?

COME AND SEE US.

GEO. WYMAN & CO

South Bend, Ind.

Open evenings until 9 o'clock the week preceding Christmas.

HON. 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:

Yours at hand and contents noted. We ALWAYS have money to loan on approved security. Come over and see us.

YOURS RESPECTFULLY,
E. F. WOODCOCK, Cashier.

"What is Home Without a Mother?"

There is nothing upon which your health and happiness so much depend as the stove or range on which your daily food is cooked. Then attend to the health of your family by getting a good one, and your wife's happiness (which is the soul of the household) will be complete if it bears the trade-mark "GARLAND." With health and happiness the "ideal home" is reached. What is more fitting at this season than a Christmas present that will bring all these good things?

Garland Stoves are the finest that can be had. Go and see a line of them at

ROE BROS.

Christmas Goods

CHEAP

—AT—

DODD'S DRUG AND BOOK STORE.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!

A good assortment of Holiday Goods at exceeding low prices. Get prices before buying.

Reed and Cane Rockers, from	$3.25 to $7.50
Carpet Spring Rockers, from	3.75 to 6.00
Floor Rockers, from	1.00 to 7.00
Couches, from	5.00 to 15.00

Everything in Furniture line in proportion. Upholstering a specialty.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

AL. HUNT,

Third Door North of Bank, Main St., Buchanan, Mich.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT

A very large and unusually fine exhibition of

Albums, Books, Plush Goods, Dolls, Vases, Games,

Fine Perfume & Artists' Materials

NOW ON SALE AT THE

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.

M. T. Youngs' FURNITURE STORE

Is the place so get your Furnitnre and Holiday Goods. My stock consists of Parlor Suits, Bedroom Suits, Bureaus, Commodes, Extension Tables, Center Tables, Fancy Parlor Tables, Chairs in sets and odd pieces of all descriptions, Window Shades and Fixtures, Curtain Poles, Pictures and Frames, Scrap Books, Albums and Plush Goods, Trunks and Valises, Hand Bags, &c. Beds and Bedding. In fact anything usually kept in first-class store. My stock of

Undertaker's Goods

Is always complete. All calls promptly attended, day or night. Give me a call

M. T. YOUNGS.

THE THREE AMERICAS.

THE PAN-AMERICAN DELEGATES ENJOYING THEIR RECEPTION.

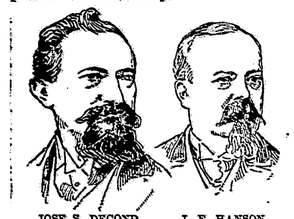
They Visit New York City and Have a Top Royal Time—Important Changes Since the Conference Convened—Brazilian and Central American Changes.

The Pan-American conference bids fair to rank in United States history as the event of greatest importance in the year 1889. The year has not, indeed, been a very diversified one in the United States, as, except the fact that a new administration came into power and there were more rainy days in the Atlantic states than for some decades, nothing unusual has occurred. So the conference has a fine neutral background to show it off, and may be the beginning of a new era in American affairs.

ROQUE S. PINA. MANUEL QUINTANA.

The delegates, attended by their United States colleagues, have done an immense amount of traveling and have been wined and dined, toasted, feasted and junketed to a degree that would seem wearisome; but they protest that they like it, and as they seemed willing to bear more they have recently been taken from their labors to New York city and gone the rounds of the public institutions, besides enduring much attention from various clubs. It is a gratifying fact that they win on the popular favor quite as fast as they advance in admiration of the country; for they are gentlemen of rare culture and high character.

Part of their entertainment in New York was quite unique. They were first conducted to the hall of the Normal college, and welcomed by 1,700 of the young lady pupils. The display of so much youth, beauty and intelligence in a school aroused the enthusiasm of the visitors; various pupils gave recitations in English, French, Spanish, German and Latin, which interested them still more, and when an unusually attractive miss (herself of Spanish descent) recited in fine style an extract from a South American patriot's address to his army the visitors applauded long and vigorously. Then, in response to the welcoming address by President J. Edward Simmons, of the Board of Education, Senor Nicanor Bolet Peraza, Venezuelan minister, spoke of woman's education in a way that showed he had gone deeply into the philosophy of the subject. In this matter he declared that the Americans had evolved a new force in humanity, "had completed man upon the globe and discovered the real purpose of God in humanity."

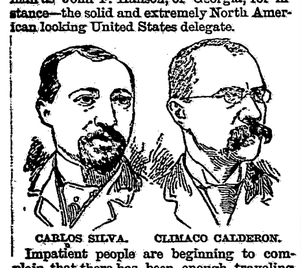


JOSE S. DECOND. J. F. HANSON.

The delegates next visited the Metropolitan Museum of Art, were entertained at a grand reception by the Union League club, and finished the day with an informal gathering. And all this was but the inception of their "labors" in New York. While all the delegates attract attention, special interest is shown in Senhor Lafayette R. Pereira, of Brazil, for obvious reasons; and it is a peculiarly interesting fact that all the delegates now represent republics, though at the opening of the conference this gentleman represented an empire. That an almost bloodless revolution should occur in the largest nation, geographically, on the western continent while this conference is in session may be regarded as a good omen. It turns out that there was some blood shed in the Brazilian revolution, but no more than in many a little riot in some countries in time of peace.

Senores H. Guzman, of Nicaragua; M. Aragon, of Costa Rica; F. Cruz, of Guatemala; J. Zelaya, of Honduras; J. Arrietta Rosa and J. Castellanos, of San Salvador, and their alternates also occupy double relations, as it were, of great interest; for since their arrival in the United States the movement for a union of Central America into one federal republic has advanced rapidly.

Senor Manuel Quintana, delegate from the Argentine Republic, is the object also of special interest, as his nation is practically the United States reproduced, as far south of the equator as its older sister is north of it. And it is a coincidence worth noting that he looks wonderfully like a first class senator at Washington. Senor Jose S. Decond, of Paraguay, has more of the typical Spanish-American air and bearing, as has Senor Roque Sainz Pina, the second delegate from the Argentine Republic. Other notable delegates are Senores Carlos Martinez Silva and Climaco Calderon, and it is instructive and interesting to compare their features with those of such a man as John F. Hanson, of Georgia, for instance—the solid and extremely North American looking United States delegate.



CARLOS SILVA. CLIMACO CALDERON.

Impatient people are beginning to complain that there has been enough traveling and junketing and that the conference ought to get down to business; but it may well be replied that a conference which has been near seventy years in coming into being should have a great deal of latitude—and that has been about the time of incubation. The history of it is quite curious.

It seems but a dream—yet it was but three generations ago that Spain's dominions in the New World spread on both sides of the equator far into the temperate zones; from 49 degs. north latitude to nearly as far south latitude; that is, from British America west of the Mississippi to the present Patagonia. By transfer all Louisiana went to France and was bought by the United States, but Spain still had unquestioned title to latitude 42 degs., the northern boundary of California. One by one, in great masses, each large enough for an empire, these provinces fell away; the invasion of Spain by Bonaparte loosened the ties of the whole empire, and revolution followed revolution till Cuba remained as the only considerable Spanish possession on this side.

It is scarcely possible for the present generation of Americans to realize the intense interest these movements excited in the United States. Again and again did it seem that enthusiastic "filibusters" would get the country embroiled with Spain; expedition after expedition was fitted out, with more or less secrecy, to aid the "patriots," and many an American soldier of fortune was captured and shot for adhering to the Spanish-American "rebels." At one time Miranda, the South American agitator, succeeded in making a sort of secret agreement with Alexander Hamilton that aid should be furnished the "patriots," but Washington and Jefferson refused to sanction it.

Henry Clay openly championed their cause in the house of representatives, and when the revolutionists had measurably succeeded, brought forward his once famous plan for a "Panama congress." The matter is now such "dead politics" that it is not easy to understand why his scheme was so savagely attacked or so warmly defended. It was abandoned more because the new nations soon fell into revolutionary conditions than for any other reason. Leaving aside all such influences as race and climate, the Spanish-American republics all suffered from one difficulty which the United States escaped by a sort of accident; they were originally integral or unitary republics, while the United States was federal from the start.

The thirteen colonies formed a confederation; the thirteen states had well organized governments before they formed the present Union. The framers of the constitution had only to divest the states of a few powers to construct a central government, and in all other respects the states went on as before. In Mexico, for instance, on the other hand, the states did not exist; they were merely divisions or departments, ruled at will by the central power. The new republic had to create states and develop them, and sad work it made of it in most cases. There was, for this and many other reasons, a long era of disturbance in most of the new republics.

Soon after the civil war in the United States most of the Spanish American states passed through their last convulsions and entered on an era of stability and rapid progress. American statesmen soon realized this fact, and Secretary Blaine, in the short Garfield administration, revived the "Panama congress" scheme, but soon put it in a much more practicable shape.

A PORTUGUESE EXPLORER.

Serpa Pinto, Who Knows Africa Like a Book.

Portugal is little, but she is extremely plucky. In proportion to her area, she has the most extended coast line of any country in Europe (Greece possibly excepted), and so her great enterprises have all been on the ocean. Once she rivaled England, and if the present trouble between the two nations grows into a passage at arms, the smaller country may prove no mean antagonist. It is an important fact, too, that the Portuguese have always shown more capacity for rapid adaptation to tropical climates than other Europeans, and have been remarkably successful in dealing with the natives of Africa, where they have had important interests at various times since the Fifteenth century.

The Portuguese were the first (of modern people) to sail around the Cape of Good Hope, as well as Cape Horn, and for nearly a century thereafter (1497-1580) they dominated all the Indian ocean and had a monopoly of the trade of Africa. They were the greatest navigators, explorers and traders in Europe. Great has been Portugal's decline, but her patriots have never ceased to dream or her statesmen to plan and hope for a restoration of her African-Indian empire. And among the most active promoters of the restoration is Maj. Serpa Pinto, whom the British accuse of aggression on their territory.

MAJ. SERPA PINTO.

He first became famous in 1879 by the completion of his remarkable journey from Benguela, on the west coast, to the center of Africa, and thence to Durban, on the southeast coast; and, as he went through the most savage part of the continent, many good judges rank him as the greatest of living African explorers. As the Portuguese have extensive interests on the west coast, he made this journey as a major in the regular army of Portugal, and has since given his entire time to the upbuilding of Portuguese interests there.

The king of Portugal has conferred high honors on him. His discovery and survey of the river Coando, navigable for 600 miles and flowing into the navigable Zambesi, was of the utmost importance to trade; and on the basis of it Portugal has since laid claim to a wide tract, embracing Mozambique and the Shire river district. The extraordinary fact about Maj. Pinto's journey is that he employed only native guides and escorts, at one time traveling for weeks under the guard of a tribe of cannibals, and that he traversed the continent with none of those sanguinary battles which marked Stanley's course. The Portuguese have from the first shown a genius in dealing with the negroes in Africa equal to that shown by the French with the Indians in America.

As the British were pushing southward and the Portuguese northward, it was but a question of time when their claims would conflict. Maj. Pinto alleges that Mr. Johnston, British consul at Mozambique, to whom he had given safe conduct through the Portuguese territory, went inland and excited a revolt of the Makololo. The Portuguese put down the revolt and the native chiefs have accepted the Portuguese alliance. The British allege that the Portuguese forfeited their former claims to the disputed strip when their traders abandoned it some years ago. The Portuguese engineers are now surveying for a railroad through the disputed region and the government has ordered two gunboats to the Zambesi, and is having small ones constructed for Lake Nyassa. The British move more slowly, but are apparently just as determined. The excitement in Lisbon is great and other European capitals look on with much interest. If a general war should start from so small a matter of dispute, it would be no more than has often happened in Europe.

In Fine Voice.

Young Mr. Waldo (speaking of Miss Wabash, who is at the piano)—Your friend has a very strong voice, Miss Breezy, though sweet. Her lower notes show remarkable depth of tone.

Miss Breezy (a rival belle)—Yes, Clara has a fine voice for crying clams up a dark alley. Are you lawn tennising any this summer, Mr. Waldo?

As an Italian count Thomas A. Edison is striving to perfect a device whereby the hand organs of a city can be worked from a central office supplying electric power.

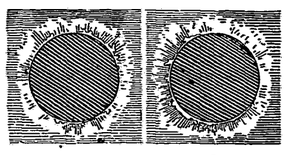
THE FIERY ORB DARKENED

WONDERFUL PHENOMENA OF THE RECENT ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.

The United States Expedition Took Their Views at a Station on the West Coast of Africa—Great Increase in Our Knowledge of the Sun—The Corona.

Science has once more taken views of sun and moon at their conjunction, photographing a total eclipse and obtaining many fine views of the much discussed corona. The eclipse began at sunrise of Dec. 22 just south of Hayti, described a long curve eastward and southward to the island of St. Helena, and thence northward again to its termination at Ras Awath, in eastern Africa. Of course the partial obscuration extended much farther, and the total a little farther in theory, so to speak; but the above are the points over which it swept from sunrise to sunset.

As the atmospheric refraction is greatest in the morning and evening (when one must view the sun near the horizon and consequently through the greatest extent of air) and least in the middle of the day, it follows that the middle course of the eclipse would have been the best place for a view, only that place happened to be in the ocean. So the United States expedition went to St. Paul de Loanda, the curious old Portuguese town on the west coast of Africa, about 10 degs. south of the equator, and most fortunately December is in that latitude the driest month in the year—the month when the wind blows pretty steadily from the north after the long rainy season has ended. Fortunately, one may say, for if the day happens to be cloudy, all the costly preparation goes for nothing and the undevout astronomer is indeed mad.



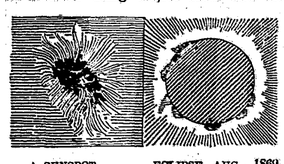
End of totality. Beginning of totality.

ECLIPSE OF 1860.

Science has heretofore done wonders in the way of photographing the successive stages of an eclipse, but all previous preparations were eclipsed this time by the splendid apparatus furnished to the commission from the United States, which was headed by the eminent astronomer, Professor David P. Todd, of Amherst. As a mere index of its completeness, suffice it to say that one camera room used was thirteen yards long, and that the automatic machinery was set to take a photograph for every second of the eclipse's duration.

All these, be it noted, are chiefly to secure data for study of the much discussed corona; and Professor Todd hopes to bring back data sufficient to employ the leisure of astronomers for the four years to intervene before another eclipse. "Corona" may be briefly defined as that delicate pink and silvery light which shows around the dark body of the moon when it totally eclipses the sun; and on the correct analysis of that light and discovery of its nature depends the proper solution of almost every question about the nature of the sun. It is now known to a certainty that the great central mass of the sun consists of minerals the same as those on our earth, but in a state of heat and fusion; that around this is an envelope of flame so vast that cyclones in it create whirlpools 150,000 miles wide (the "spots on the sun"), and that after these whirlpools the fiery fluid sometimes boils up in such spurts that hot arms shoot out for near 200,000 miles. Around this in turn is the atmosphere, if it may be so called, which creates the corona; and, of course, it can only be observed and studied when all the denser portions are covered as it their unbearable light shut off.

Total eclipses of the sun occur on an average about seventy times in a century; and so well are the movements of the earth and moon now known that astronomers can calculate to the second when the latter will get exactly between the former and the middle of the sun. Not only can they say when an eclipse will be, but they can equally calculate backwards and tell when and where the people of antiquity were thus disturbed; and the dates of many important events have thus been fixed beyond question. But as the sun is 1,353,000 times as large as the earth—its diameter being 853,000 miles—and the



A SUNSPOT. ECLIPSE, AUG., 1869.

earth forty-nine times as large as the moon, it is plain that the moon's shadow can form but a mere point, comparatively, on the surface of the earth. Sometimes, indeed, the full shadow fails to reach the earth at all, and then, even in the center of the track of the eclipse, a rim of the sun is seen shining around the dark body of the moon. And, finally, as both earth and moon are in rapid motion, it follows that the black central line of an eclipse—the narrow spot of complete darkness—will run rapidly along the face of the earth in a parabolic curve.

A full history of eclipses would be, in effect, a history of astronomy; but it is only within fifty years that they have been studied with great advantages. When we consider the lack of facilities suffered by ancient astronomers, and the fanatical prejudice against them in many countries, it is amazing that they should have discovered so much and arrived at so many just conclusions. Three great inventions have made the modern astronomer master of the situation; the telescope was long the only one, then came the simple but marvelous spectroscope, which tells the substances blazing in a distant light, and the instantaneous photograph completed the triumph. Incredible as it may seem, we now know the exact materials in distant worlds, know what determines the red hue of Mercury and the white zones of Mars, the silvery radiance of Sirius and the blue blaze of Betelgeuse.

The Egyptian eclipse of 1882 was observed with minuteness by many astronomers, but rather raised than settled questions about the corona, and as late as 1883 Professor Charles A. Young, of Princeton, was obliged to sum up by saying that it is still doubtful whether it is electrical, cometic or atmospheric. But on the first day of 1889 occurred the memorable "California eclipse," for the observation of which all favorable conditions seemed to combine. The day was cloudless, the totality passed over a thickly settled country and many hundred observers, scientific and otherwise, watched the phenomenon. Much was learned, and astronomers are still summing up the results. As a total eclipse rarely lasts more than eight minutes, the importance of the late investigation can be seen at a glance.

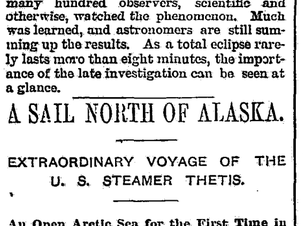
A SAIL NORTH OF ALASKA.

EXTRAORDINARY VOYAGE OF THE U. S. STEAMER THETIS.

An Open Arctic Sea for the First Time in Thirty-four Years—Caught in the Ice and Ramming a Way Out—Desolation's Supreme Reign.

The United States steamship Thetis recently arrived at San Francisco from a northern cruise which must take high rank among the curious episodes in navigation. The chances are that such an experience will not again be possible in the lifetime of any now living, for, unusual as the past season has been on the north Atlantic coast, it has been far more so in the far northwest. For the first time since 1854 a vessel has sailed far to the eastward of Point Barrow, along the northern shore of Alaska, and so open was the sea that Lieut. Commander Stockton is positive he could have sailed through to Baffin's bay, thus "making the Northwest Passage," though in reverse order.

Abundant proof has been found that whales have made the passage during the past year; few whales could be found in the western waters, and the fact that they do make the passage has been proved by the capture of whales in the North Pacific carrying Dundee harpoons they had received in Baffin's bay. Capt. Stockton did not attempt the passage, because his orders were to go no farther than the whalers had gone, and because his vessel was not outfitted or his men prepared for such a voyage. Still his vessel and two whalers went east of Manning Point, being the first to go as far as longitude 144 since 1854. In 1850 the Enterprise and



THETIS AND BELUGA IN THE ICE.

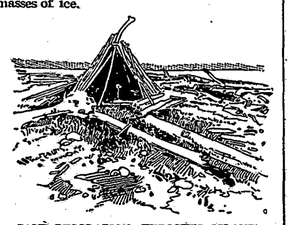
[From The San Francisco Examiner.]

the Investigator, commanded by Collinson and McClure, entered the Arctic by way of Behring strait, being in search of Sir John Franklin. They went within sixty miles of the western terminus of Barrow strait, and there McClure was caught in the ice and remained in the Arctic more than three years, escaping finally by way of Mackenzie river.

Lieut. Commander Stockton was charged with the duty of constructing a relief station at Point Barrow and looking after a fleet of six whalers which sailed eastward from Point Barrow on the 22d of July. On the 8th of August the Thetis followed them, sailing through what the natives call "The Sea of Perpetual Ice." Four of the whalers turned back from the mouth of Mackenzie river. They and the Thetis found abundant sea room along the coast, and the navigators saw the ice pack far to the north of them for the most part, there being no floes to impede their progress. The summer was very warm and the previous winter had been unusually mild, while long continued southerly winds had driven the ice pack a long way off shore. The Thetis delayed a little too long, however, and was caught while making the turn around the northern point on her return.

The wind suddenly turned to northerly, driving the ice pack down upon the coast, and the Thetis was soon shut in. Here and there openings showed in the ice, and whenever possible the vessel was forced through them. At one time she was made fast to a floe about ten miles long and seventy feet thick and moved with it as it was slowly driven by the wind. After two days' imprisonment in one place the commander decided on the plan (which seems hopeless to a landsman) of ramming a way through the ice to an open space near, though the ice was forty feet thick.

The bow of the Thetis is plated heavily with iron, backed by eight feet of solid wood. In ramming the stem cuts into the ice a few feet; then the momentum carries the bow upon the ice, and the vessel's weight breaks off the loosened portion. It is simply a slow chipping off of the floe, and two hours are required to advance the length of the ship. If the pack once closes in on the vessel ramming is impracticable. On the third day of this perilous passage through ice and open "cracks" the pack closed in firmly on the Thetis, and she was apparently a doomed vessel. She is strongly constructed, but no vessel can be built capable of withstanding such masses of ice.



CAMP DESOLATION, HERSCHEL ISLAND.

[From The San Francisco Examiner.]

On the fifth day the lookout reported a small break in the ice to the westward. The inclosing walls of ice soon gave way a little, the wind came from the east, and ramming was once more practicable. Every foot of advance counted, as the wind now aided, and by the close of the fifth day the Thetis was once more in open water. The wind held from the east for a month, and thereafter there was again abundant room along the shore. Lieut. Commander Stockton's report adds much to our knowledge of the northern shore.

Despite the cheer of a warm summer and the consequent vegetation, a gloomy silence reigns along the shore of northern Alaska. From Point Barrow eastward there is not a sign of human habitation. The navigators had gone beyond the regions occupied by man. It sounds strange to hear of the "northward journeys" of the Esquimaux, yet they only visit that region in summer, and then for but a short time. There is very seldom any game there. On the southern end of Herschel Island the Thetis' crew found a wooden Esquimaux hut made of driftwood which had drifted down the Mackenzie and across to the island, showing that the natives visit that distant point in summer. In it was an Esquimaux skull, to emphasize the dreariness of the place, but no signs of life or recent habitation. Possibly the skull was that of a solitary, driven thither and compelled to linger and die alone in a rude hut of his own construction.

From missionaries and natives farther south it was learned that Lord Lonsdale had really made the journey down the Mackenzie and across Alaska as related, but it is not thought that he reached Banks' land. He thought himself farther north than he really was.

SOME OF ITS MAGNATES.

Four Members of the Cabinet of the Brazilian Republic.

Most readers have already learned something of the personal history of the four leaders of the new government of Brazil. Here are some facts regarding four somewhat lesser lights:

DR SALLES. DR. RIBEIRO.
DR. LOBO. ADMIRAL VANDENKOLK.

Dr. Campas Salles, the new minister of justice, is thought by many foreigners to be the most promising member of the new cabinet. He is a lawyer of great ability; but this has only lately appeared, and Brazilians absent a few years from their country have never heard of him. He was selected for the post by President Fonseca on his own judgment.

Eduardo Vandenkolk, minister of marine, was an admiral in the Brazilian navy and came, therefore, to his present post by regular promotion. He held substantially the same relation to naval officers and seamen that Gen. Fonseca did to the army, and as far as it was necessary to bring the navy into the revolutionary scheme he doubtless did the work. These two are the authors of the revolution.

Dr. Aristide Lobo, minister of the interior, won his place by being the most forcible speaker and writer in the republican clubs of Rio. He is a pleasant faced, studious man, only 40 years of age—one of those who proceed to political changes by "campaigns of education."

Dr. Demetrius Ribeiro, minister of agriculture, is a new man in Rio, the least known of all the officials. He comes from some place in the interior—probably from one of the "granger states," as Yankees would say—a Brazilian "Jerry" Rusk.

VICTORIA AS A BUTTER MAKER.

A Picture from a Photograph in the Queen's Dairy.

It is the privilege of wealth and royalty to "play at" those industries at which others must toil to live. Many millionaires have experimental farms, and Queen Victoria makes a "fad" of agriculture. But her majesty is a practical woman, and has made more of a success of the business than most

BUTTER MAKING FOR THE QUEEN.

amateur farmers. It is alleged that Horace Greeley raised a fine crop of potatoes which cost him $5 each, and a late millionaire boasted of his success when he had reduced the net loss on his farm to $10,000 a year; but the queen has made a decided success in cattle raising and has recently taken some great prizes.

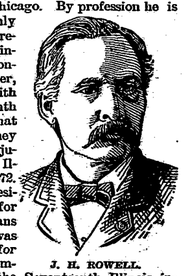
In butter making also she takes a front place, using only the best appliances, such as the latest and most effective churns and coolers. The British nobility have from the first exceeded those of other countries in their devotion to outdoor life, and much of the popularity of the prince consort, the queen's husband, was due to his love for and knowledge of rural life. He established and the queen has maintained the two farms in Windsor park, known respectively as the Show and the Flemish farms, containing together 1,120 acres.

The Advance on Fort Fisher.

In a speech delivered by Gen. Curtis at a reunion of the One Hundred and Seventeenth New York regiment he gave a brief account of his advance at Fort Fisher, Jan. 15, 1865. He said: "With the One Hundred and Seventeenth in the place of honor on the right, the assault was made in a series of advances in a thin line, so they would not catch the balls. After the army had advanced a certain distance, the infantry (Confederate) was called out on the parapets. Then we knew it meant business, and then came a rest from these successive advances. We were nearer the fort than an army had ever been before. We were within the plane of the fire of artillery, and there we stopped for breath in a place of comparative safety. Every man and officer hugged the earth. Soon the advance was within the plane of fire, seeking for apertures which our artillery had made, and with axes making other apertures. If the enemy made a mistake, it was that they did not mount the parapet and club us down with muskets."—George L. Kilmer.

An Important Chairmanship.

Jonathan H. Rowell, congressman from the Fourteenth district of Illinois and chairman of the committee on elections, is a native of Haverhill, N. H., and is 56 years of age. He was educated at Eureka college, Illinois, and at the law department of the University of Chicago. By profession he is a lawyer. His only official position previous to the beginning of his congressional career, which began with the Forty-ninth congress, was that of state's attorney of the Eighth judicial circuit of Illinois in 1868-72. He served as presidential elector for the Republicans when Garfield was elected, and was for three years a company officer in the Seventeenth Illinois infantry. Among the contests to be considered by Mr. Rowell's committee will be that of Jehu Baker (Rep.) against W. S. Forman, sitting member for the Belleville (Ill.) district. Jehu Baker, it will be remembered, defeated W. R. Morrison, the tariff apostle, and was in turn defeated by Mr. Forman.

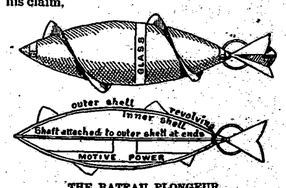


J. H. ROWELL.

HERE'S A GREAT SCHEME.

A Wild Inventor Who Says He Will Cross the Atlantic in Twenty-eight Hours.

Across the Atlantic in twenty-eight hours! And under water at that! This not a wild Jules Verne semi-scientific dream. It is the cool proposition of an accomplished engineer, who claims to have proved the possibility of it by actual experiment and presents some very plausible facts and figures in support of his claim.

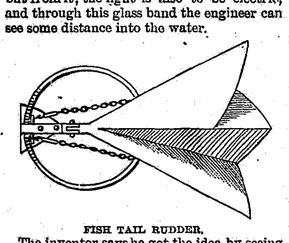


THE BATEAU PLONGEUR.

Leonide Apostoloff is his name, and Russia is his nation; and, if not a real discoverer, he must be a remarkably persuasive talker, for his government has furnished him with funds to study and experiment at Marseilles, from which point he expects to make his first trip in a few weeks. He promises to go to Toulon and back in fifty minutes, and, though he cannot guarantee a greater speed than 100 miles per hour, he thinks he can by practice attain to 120. And as the old time conjurer, in his "humorous" talk, used to explain that "it's all done by a simple twist of the wrist," so Engineer Leonide Apostoloff says his achievement will be by a simple but effective application of the spiral movement.

"You can drive in a spiral nail much quicker than a square one—a snake in the water swims faster than a fish—the spiral rifle ball goes much faster and farther than a smooth round one," says Mr. Apostoloff, "and so my 'Bateau Plongeur' under water will go five times as fast as the fastest vessel on the surface. I already have over fifty applications from people anxious to go on the trial trip."

One would say that if this be true there must be over fifty people at Marseilles quite ready to die; for Mr. Apostoloff's scheme is for a long, oval boat of iron, with spiral groovings and a fish tail propeller, to travel under water, rising but once in thirty hours or so to take in fresh air. What adds to the complication is that the outer shell of the boat is to revolve rapidly, while the inner part—the "cabin," so to speak—is to remain upright in one position, held on a central iron axis, which projects behind the concern and is kept level by a properly adjusted tail. The motive power is below the "cabin," in the belly, so to speak, of the fish, and consists of a new electric motor. Around the central section of the revolving shell is to be a glass section admitting light, not to the interior, but from it; the light is also to be electric, and through this glass band the engineer can see some distance into the water.



FISH TAIL RUDDER.

The inventor says he got the idea by seeing some peasants raising stones out of the bottom of a river by means of a log set upright in the water and grooved with spirals, in which a rope wound and unwound. He saw that the spiral motion increased the force enormously. He built an experimental boat of tin and made a splendid trip in the Volga, easily outrunning the swiftest steamers. All the difficulties the most fertile fancy could suggest he claims to have overcome, and thinks he will revolutionize ocean travel and naval warfare. Such is the brilliant promise made to the world by M. Leonide Apostoloff, engineer and Russian.

The cuts here given are from The Pall Mall London Budget.

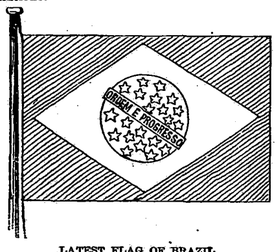
THE NEW BRAZILIAN FLAG.

Here Is the Latest Alleged to Be Correct Design.

The interest in the new republic of Brazil grows, rather than decreases, as information of its inception slowly filters through official channels. Now that the United States congress has begun to talk of formally recognizing the new government, it becomes important to know what its flag really is. Various designs have been offered, and two or three have been published as the adopted one; but the new government has finally rejected them and adopted a modification of the imperial flag. The latter was an oblong green flag, with a yellow lozenge in the center, and in that a green shield, surrounded by a wreath, surmounted by a yellow crown and lined with red.

On the new flag the twenty-one stars represent the neutral municipality of Rio Janeiro and the twenty states. The decree for this flag is in these words:

"The provisional government of the United States of Brazil, taking into consideration the fact that the colors of our old flag commemorate the victories and achievements of our army and navy in the defense of our fatherland, and that these colors, independently of the form of our government, represent the perpetuity of our fatherland among the other nations:



LATEST FLAG OF BRAZIL.

"Decree that the flag adopted by the republic maintains our traditional and national colors, green and yellow, in the following shape: An oblong yellow and green flag, having in the center a blue sphere crossed by an oblique bar of white running from left to right, with the motto 'Ordem e Progresso,' with twenty-one stars emblazoned on the field, among which will appear the constellation of Cruzeiro placed in its astronomical position. The stars represent the twenty states of the republic and the neutral municipality of Rio Janeiro."

The description is plain. The national coat-of-arms remains as before, except that a cap of liberty is substituted for the imperial crown. The postage stamps add the words, "Republica dos Estados Unidos da Brazil."

A remedy for burns is a paste of baking soda and water. Take a wet cloth, cover with the paste and bind over the burn. Should the paste become dry, wet it from the outside.

African Jumpers.

Dr. Bennett, of Griqualand, writes in The South African Journal an account of a peculiar nervous affection which is met with among the Griquas and other natives and individuals of mixed descent living in Griqualand. He suggests that perhaps the affection is similar to that prevalent among the French Canadians, and known there by the name of "jumpers." Dr. Bennett says: "The affection is entirely confined to the male sex, and I never saw or heard of a case in a female. The victims of this strange form of neurosis go through the most extraordinary and grotesque antics on the slightest provocation. A whistle, a touch, a shout—anything, in fact, sudden and unexpected—will 'set them going.' Some will stiffen their limbs, make hideous grimaces, and waltz about as if they had no joints in their body.

"Others will jump wildly about like dancing dervishes, imitating the particular sound that had acted as an exciting cause. Some, again, will make use of the most obscene expressions on a transient impulse, correcting themselves immediately afterward, and expressing their regret for having used such language; while others, on the spur of the moment, will do any thing they are told to do. If they should happen to have a piece of tobacco in their hand, and one should suddenly shout, 'Throw it away!' they will do so at once, running away for a short distance, and trembling all over their body. I remember one case in particular; it was that of a 'bastard' boy, a mason by trade. He had been handed a piece of tobacco, and the person who handed it to him shouted out suddenly, 'Throw it away; it is a snake!' He first danced about wildly for a short time, and then ran away as fast as he was able; but he had not gone far, when he fell down in a 'fit,' and it was some time before he recovered."—Science.

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietor, Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Hoesen, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 Murray Street, N. Y.

25 YEARS

Devoted to Treatment of Chronic Diseases.

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 CURED, 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 taste natural. I have a splendid appetite.

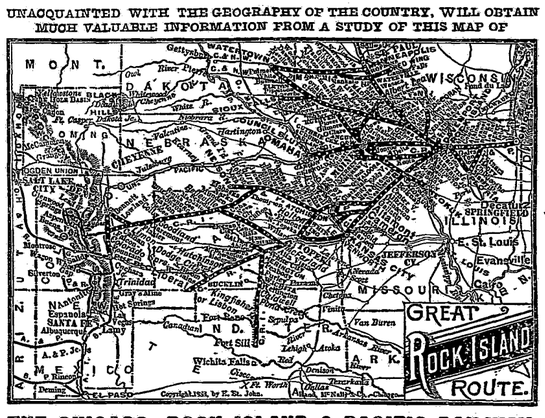
MRS. A. F. BEEDAN, Raymond, Dak.

DR. F. B. BREWER,
135 Chicago Ave., EVANSTON, ILL.

Will be at Niles, Mich., Bond House, on Tuesday, the 24th of December.

IA MAN

UNACQUAINTED WITH THE GEOGRAPHY OF THE COUNTRY, WILL OBTAIN MUCH VALUABLE INFORMATION FROM A STUDY OF THIS MAP OF



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STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss. The Circuit Court for the County of Berrien—In Chancery.

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

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to present to said Court and render a full, final, and accurate account of all my proceedings as Receiver of said insolvent corporation, on the Fourteenth Day of January, A. D. 1890, at the court house in the village of Berrien Spring