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SABBATH SERVICES. ERVICES are held every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the "Larger Jope 2" also, Sabbath School services immediately after the morning meeting. Prayer and confernce meeting every Thursday evening. A cordial initiation is extended to all.

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

A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a l'aregular meeting Monday evening on orbefore the full moon in each month.

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

A. o.U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits reular meeting the 1st and 3d Tuesday evening of each month. A.R.-Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular IT. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. St. Meetings held regularly, in Grange Hall, first and third Saturday of each month. M. KNIGHT, M. D., (Homogopathic.)
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FIRST-CLASS TILING ranging in size from two to eight inches. ES Calland see my brick and get prices

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the safe and certain remedy,

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IT CURES Cancers, Humors, Sores, Ulcers, Swellings, Tumors, Abscesses, Blood Poisoning, Salt Rheum, Catarrh, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, and all Blood and Skin Diseases. PRIOE, \$1 per Pint Bottle, or 6 Bottles for \$5. 1 lb. can Solid Extract \$2.50

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# Description, attiRECORD STEAM PRINTING HOUSE. Warranted prices of shoes. We propose to keep you posted, regarding the prices of shoes.

# BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXIV.

and pulled out his watch. "Twenty minutes have passed!" he

> longer."
>
> He opened the door, intending to cross the hall and enter the room adjoining, but stood rooted to the spot, scarcely believing the evidence of his senses. It was Meta's entreating voice

that fell upon his ear. "Must you go, Charlie?" she was say-

can wait or not, as he chooses," was the answer. The moisture stood on Selden's fore-head; he did not move; he felt he had not the power.

"The gentleman is not in the habit of calling here," continued Meta, "and he won't feel very unhappy if he does not see me. We need not consider

> easily won Meta to her wishes. "I'll give her my opinion of a mar-

> was angry. Yet at that moment he felt more admiration for his wife than ever before. He began to wonder if it were possible she had ever loved him,

reproachfully, "you passed me in the street to-day without recognition."
"Of course I did!" she laughed. "Was it not in the the bond? We were to be as strangers, you know. And speaking of that, you called me Meta just now; will you kindly address me by

John was speechless for a moment. "Really, Mrs. Selden—" "Oh, no! Miss Winchester,-if you please. I have resumed my maiden name, though as yet I have no legal right to do so," she said, looking full

no definite plan in regard to his wife: but now that she was slipping from him, he felt that life without her would be a burden, and was willing to make any concession to regain her fa-

mean it—surely you have not discarded my name? Our separation was to last but a year, you know-" these were your words, not mine. From the first I resolved that if you drove me from you it should be forever. That resolution I have never for a moment changed." "Do you mean that our separation is

to be final?" he gasped. "Yes. Are you not happy without me? You have your lodge, your boon companions, male and female, and your freedom. What do you want more?" "My wife, Meta!" and there was an

"You murdered her one year ago," she said slowly, "and the dead do not return. Be content, John Selden, and go your way without me to the end. I agree with you in thinking our tastes are not congenial." "And you are happy?"

"More than that. I am at peace. The years I lived with you do not compare in happiness with the one just passed. Thank Heaven I am free from the fate which would await me if left to your mercy! Go to the companions for whom you deserted me ask them for comfort and consolation! They may bestow it upon you-I never shall! Henceforth we are strangers!"

senses forsaken him? Did he hear aright? With a grave bow Meta left him. Then, aud not till then, did he collect

stead. Sue entered the room. "What, Mr. Selden," she exclaimed. I can do for you?"

"are you here still? Is there anything "No," answered John, abruptly, as he put on his 'gloves and strode to the

from him, he speedily left the state and married another woman—a most superior person who devotes her life to philanthropic labors in the lodge and

busy.
"I drew a blank in marriage," she says, "but that is no reason why I should draw one in life." And in making the best of her opportunities, she is far from being unhappy.—Waverley Magazine.

entered the enclosure where Alexander Bain's house stood, in Jacksboro, Tex., and helped himself to a quarter of venison that hung near the door. A few feet away a little boy had fallen asleep on a pile of wood, while his still younger sister was playing at his feet. Seeing the little girl move, the bear went up to her and sniffed her

"Nice doggy!" said the child, fear-lessly. "O, Freddy, wake up and see

could have crushed with a blow of its huge paw. The bear trotted off toward the fence, closely followed by the boy.

"You get out o' here! You get out!" shouted the lad. His mother's attention was at that instant attracted to the scene. Her horror may be imagined. As the bear was squeezing through the fence the boy raised his foot and dismissed him

"You keep out o' here or you'll fare worse next time!" he said, and then he turned to his mother and asked: "Did you see me send that old dog

Edison calls his latest invention the kintograph, says a New York. correspondent. When it is completed and Edison is confident of its future, it will be possible not only to hear the voice of a person coming from the phonograph, but to see the person's face just as it was at the time the words were spoken, with every change of expression, the movement of the lips, the eyes, etc. If it is a reproduction of a scene upon the stage, the picture will be seen, the actors moving about and making the proper gestures as they speak. In the case of the head of a person talking to you from the phonograph it will be life size if necessary The mechanism by which this is accomplished is extremely simply, and the thing has been made possible by the discovery of the instantaneous process of photography, by which animals in motion, or a cannon ball flying

Suppose that Edison wishes to reproduce the face of a man as he says, "How do you do?" through the phonograph. If the time required for saying "How do you do" is two seconds, an apparatus is arranged by which no less than twenty photographs can be taken at equal intervals during these two seconds. Now, if these twenty photographs, which cover the whole space of time, at intervals of a tenth of a second each, are placed upon a wheel, side by side along the rim, and this wheel is made to revolve in front of a small looking glass is a man's face as he says "How do you do?" Among the curiosities at the labora-

tory is a large sheet ten feet square. upon which, by means of magic lantern, experiments were carried out every night in picturing a man in making a speech. First the man makes his speech, the phonograph taking down his words, and the photograph making the pictures of him at intervals of one tenth of a second. Then the result is thrown upon this sheet by means of a magic lantern, and the man, life-size, repeats in the picture his performance. The results are al-ready so wonderful that no man can doubt that the perfecting of the invention is merely a matter of detail.

Pages in Congress are a bright, hap by set of boys. There are forty-nine in all—sixteen in the senate, thirtythree in the lower chamber. Their ages range from nine to fifteen. Each lad receives two dollars and fifty cents per diem during the session, which in the "long turn" is construed by law to mean at least seven months, or two hundred and twelve days, and in the "short turn" four months, or one hundred and twenty-one days, so that their official compensation for a single Congress of two sessions is at least eight -much more, indeed, than thousands

of grown workingmen are enable to earn. Beside this salary the boys frequently receive liberal gratutities from generous congressmen and senators which go to swell their already comfortable incomes. The brightest and most active of the boys average regularly as high as five or six dollars each day in their earnings. Some of the pages are growing quite incipient mustaches, but most of them wear bangs and knickerbockers. Some of them are the sole supports of their mothers, or sisters or little brothers, as the case may be.

### The Use of Postal Cards.

Some time ago, Congress corrected one of the abuses of the time by passing an act making it a criminal offense to mail a postal card containing written or printed matter of a "libelous, scurrilous, defamatory or threatening character, or calculated and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character and conduct of another.' The penalty for a violation of the law is a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, imprisonment for not more than five years or both fine and imprisonment. Under this statute a Western business man has been indicted for mailing a postal card to a customer threatening prosecution if he did not settle an outstanding account. The reason given for the indictment is that the card contained a threat to sue, which was "both calculated and intended to humiliate and injure the person addressed, in public estimation." Under these circumstances business men will find it prudent either to enclose demands for money in sealed envelopes or to be careful about wnat they write on postal cards. They may no longer do a little wreng to do a great right.

and the shells were shricking and bursting over our heads in a way to a private dropped out of the ranks and skulked back toward the rear. He was well under way, when unfortunately for him, he was met by Gen. Slocum coming to the front. "What are you doing here? Get back to your post!" the general shouted. The fellow stopped still and trem-

bled like a leaf, but made no reply. "Get back to your post, you miserable coward! Aren't you ashamed of yourself to be skulking back here when you should be in front with your brave comrades?" Still the man made no reply, but commenced to cry like a year-old in-

"You infamous, sneaking coward!" shouted the infurated general, "get

back to your post! I'll ride you down like a dog. Why, you are nothing but "I-I-I'll t-t-tell you what, general," said the blubbering fellow, "I'd g-ggive anything, just now, if I was a b-b-baby, and i-i-if I had my choice, I'd

rather be a g g-girl b-b-baby."—Vol-

### Landlords in Paris.

unteer.

By virtue of an ancient law that still holds good in Peris, the owners of a house that stands vacant is not compelled to pay any taxes on it at all, a fact that causes the landlord to be very inflexible in their dealings with tenants. An unfurnished flat is never let by the year. It must be taken for full three years, the lease running for three, six or nine years, at the option of the landlord and tenant, if both be agreed. That is to say, at the end of the first three years the landlord can | pany, Detroit, Mich. move out the tenant, or the tenant can give notice of his or her departure, but if that formality is not gone through with three months before the end of the term, both parties are bound for another three years. The tenant that will be handed down as benefachas to pay all the taxes on his habi-

G. W. NOBLE

### 500 MEN'S SUITS

From \$5.00 to \$10.00.

Best Values in Berrien County.

The suits from \$8.00 to \$10.00 are all wool and fast colors.

## Plow Shoes! Plow Shoes!

Neater Dress Shoes, \$2.

To be found only at

### G. W. NOBLE'S.

### COME AND SEE.

### Not at a Loss.

A housemaid of native "old country" wit is never at a loss for an expedient. She attended a call at the door, the other day, where a stranger presented himself, and asked to see the lady of the house. "What name shall I say?" "Mr. Stiltzenheimer," said he. "Beg pardon, sir," said she. "Stiltzenheimer," repeated he. The girl hesitated at the name, which was evidently beyond the intricacies of her speech, and then opening the door to the parlor said, with a laugh, "Step in sir, if you please, and—and bring your name with you."

### Due to the Electric Light.

In some of the Western cities blessed with shade trees, observers have noticed that those trees near electric lights have been blighted by something and for lack of some more apparent cause they ascribe the trouble to the lights. Very likely they are right, as trees need darkness in order to remain in perfect health just as much as men need sleep. Trees at a little distance from the lights suffer proportionately less than those close beneath the glare.

### Imitating the Teacher.

When a certain resident of the West Side went home to dinner, one day last week, says the Buffalo Courier, he found his youngest daughter, a little tot not yet four years old, parading up and down before a row of other little girls. Under one arm was a ruler and in one hand she carried an open book, while her jaws were moving up and down with the regularity of a steam hammer.

"What are you doing?" asked the father. "Playing school."

"And what have you in your mouth?" "Gum." "Where did you get it?"

"Took it from my scholars the same as the teacher does."

### An Unhappy Young Man. It is said of a stalwart

erner that he is so bashful that he does not speak to his nearest neighbors, and he will go long distances out of his way to avoid meeting a young lady. A few years ago his parents sent him to school; he attended only three days, because about twenty young ladies surrounded him at the schoolhouse and teased him till he nearly fainted. He took his books home that night, and has never been inside of a school-house since. Yet this young man has taken prize after prize for plans for public buildings, and is a first-class mechanic.

### An Absolute Power.

A Chinese mandarin has power to order a subject's head lopped off at a moment's notice, but within three months he must forward to the emperor an affidavit from two citizens that such execution was in the interest of religion and good government. He has no trouble in procuring these affidavits, as the man who refused to

When the man or woman comes to be fitted with the first pair of glasses, some curious discoveries are made Seven out of ten have stronger sight in one eye than the other. In two cases out of five, one eye is out of line Nearly one-half of the people are color blind to some extent, and only one pair of eyes out of every fifteen are all right in all respects.

ing the past winter from the south Atlantic states to the Mississippi valley.

nicating to each other unknown to common folks. Said one of them: "If

I am sitting next to an associate in an audience room, I never speak. I simply tap out my message on the hand of my friend."

is coming rapidly into favor among manufacturers of glass cutlery, confectionery, etc., for packing purposes.

Merchants have not used much rolling wrapper paper because they could: not have their advertisements printed on it; but now a machine has been invented that will do the printing, and sheet wrapping paper will soon be a thing of the past.

### The Great Spring Medicine.

ize the vital necessity of purifying the blood, to know that Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup can be relied upon as a blood medicine. Mr. B. C. Robinson, of Marshall. Mich., says: GENTLEMEN:-I have suffered in-

tensely from biliousness and rheuma tism for over three years, and had tried so many remedies that I had lost all faith. Hearing of Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, I bought a bottle and found it helped me. I have now used four bottles, and it has restored my liver and kidneys to healthy action, and done more to purify my blood than anything I have ever taken. I am pleased to recommend it as a wonder-

Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by The Charles Wright Medicine Com-

Stanley as an explorer, Edison as an inventor, Miss Flora A. Jones as the discoverer of the Famous Blush of Roses for the complexion, are names tors of the race, to all recorded time.

The Central shoe blacking institute | der to cover up or hile a bad complexof Berlin undertakes to clean boots and | ion, do not know that M. E. Barmore

## BUCHANAN. BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890. NUMBER 14. "Thank you for reminding me of | him. Finally he arose from his chair AN ECONOMICAL MAN.

BY S. W. FOSS.

He lived on thirteen cents a day,-

Ten cents for milk and cracker.

One cent for dissipation gay,

And two cents for tobacco.

# LACE CURTAINS,

## PORTIERS, SHADES.

This season we have an extra large and elegant line of Lace Curtains, of our own importation. We think we saved 30 per ent; any way we can sell you Lace Curway below the price you expect to pay. Our line consists of Nottingham, from the cheapest to the best; Brussels, Swiss, Guipure and Irish Point.

### PORTIERES

are from \$3 to \$4 a pair less than they were last season. You can see all of the new colors with us, with or without tassel finish. The new colors are very handsome.

### SHADES.

## Our Carpet Department

contains an abundance of striking novel-ties as well as staples, and we are con-stantly receiving new and original effects in carpets, thus enabling our patrons to obtain exclusive styles, and they do not China Matting is selling at 8, 9, 10 and

Rose & Ellsworth

1214 ets a yard with us.

## Lumber and Shingles

NILES, MICH., readers of the RECORD to the fact that he is prepared to supply all con-

## templating building or using

at prices that defy competition.

FROM \$1.25 UP. And, for the quality, they are cheaper than you can buy at any other yard in the State. We mean this, emphatically. A large lot of Hemlock piece stuff for sale at retail, at whole-

GEORGIA PINE

A specialty. CALL AND SEE ME.

## Dr. J. T. SALTER

**Buchanan Drug Stores.** 



South Bend, Ind.

must close out and they must go (every pair) this month, if we lose money on We are selling splendid Kid Button Shoes at \$2.00; other dealers will charge you \$2.75 and \$3.00 for shoes not so good. You will find our prices on all the best wearing

save you money.

### D. H. Baker & Bro., South Bend. Ind. N. B. Always look for our advertisement in every issue of the RECORD. We



through my work to-day? I feel miserable, head-achy, tired, pain in my back, my food won't digest, my whole body seems out of order. We answer that it is no wonder you are in such a broken down condition, and you will keep getting worse unless you can cure your LIVER. This important organ is out of order and you must cure it by promptly using those never failing Dr. C. McLane's Celebrated Liver Pills.

DIX & WLKINSON,

BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE. for a while, if only as an experiment. What do you say to a year's separation ?" MONEY TO LOAN. he added with assumed carelessness. Mrs. Selden looked bewildered.

Or Any of Your Friends LACHING \* PITE8 IF SO, TRY

farms only.

+ Infallible + Itching Pile + Cure + Frice, 50c. & \$1, Postpaid HENRY KEPHART, Pharmacist,

BERRIEN SPRINGS. - - MICH.

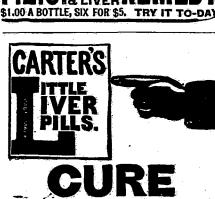
For Sale by M. E. BARMORE.

# EMORY

lungs clarify the blood with oxygen.

tain sound kidney, lung and liver action, use the guaranteed

To keep this life stream pure, main-



Acbethey would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunally their goodness does not end here, and those who encetry them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be wilding to do without them. But after all sick head

Assassinate a rabbit; And thus he'd live in sweet content On food that never cost a cent. And, that he might lay by in bank The proceeds of his labor, He'd happen round at meals, the crank! And dine upon his neighbor! And then he'd eat enough to last Until another day had passed. He bought no pantaloons nor vest, Nor rich, expensive jacket; He had one suit-his pa's bequest-He thought would "stand the racket."

BY LUCY A. MERWIN. "I wish I were single!" exclaimed John Selden. "A man is a fool to marry!" "Why, what do you mean, John?" asked his pretty, blue-eyed wife, startled at the abrupt assertion. "Just what I say. Domestic life may suit some men, but it is too dull for

And minus cuffs and collars.

And only took a year or two.

He died, and left his nephew Jack

Nine hundred thousand dollars!

And Jack he run this fortune through

A FICKLE HUSBAND.

"Yet I heard you remark a few evenings since that there was nothing equal to a cheerful fireside." "Yes, but I did not say a quiet one." returned John, with an unpleasant laugh. "To tell the truth, Meta, I have about come to the conclusion that our tastes are not congenial." Mrs. Selden looked at her husband as though she thought he had suddenly

haps you are longing for a divorce?"
"What suggested that nonsensical idea, Meta?" answered John. "Separation from you would break my heart." But the look in his eyes belied his "John, do you honestly wish you were single?" persisted his wife. "Well, Meta, I should like to be free

"Surely you are not in earnest, John?"
"Why not, my dear? We shall not be the first people who have found perpetual marriage a failure." He spoke lightly, but Meta, who knew him well, detected a firm purpose under

that is—always jumping at conclusions! Who put that notion into your head? Some of your friends, I suppose. If a man holds five minutes' conversation with a woman he is in love with her,

according to Madam Grundy."
"I know a great many unkind things are said of innocent persons. I have lately noticed a strange coldness in your treatment of me. Have I offended you in any way? Perhaps you are vexed because I have complained of your being late at lodge; but you must admit that twelve o'clock—" "You could have come with me if

east. Beside, John-" "I don't think you really wish to have me go with you. You showed me very little attention on the few occasions when Idd accompany you

unusual with him. she presently asked. "I cannot tell; I only know that I am

unhappy and tired of married life.

Our tastes are not congenial. I like society, you are fond of home. Perhaps I fail to appreciate your worth; but I was a stupid fellow to marry any "You should have thought of that before," replied Meta. "When we were married I-gave you my affection for-

prove congenial or the reverse. And my tastes were not fully developed when I married you." "If they had been you would not have married me?" "I did not say so, Meta, but I think it very doubtful." Mrs. Selden was silent for a few mo-

here alone, while you were absent at one of your lodge meetings, until after midnight. I have reproached you, sometimes—I admit it. And I suppose

this is the head and front of my of-

Selden had grown pale during his wife's bitter speech. When she paused he said in a tone of repressed anger. "You see I am right; our tastes are moved they were ignored.".

The most violent tirade could not have angered John as did this quiet

statement of beliefs and facts. He

grew red with rage.

as well, and a loving one. "You insist upon a separation, then?" she faltered. "Yes, for a year. In the interval I will not interfere with you nor you with me. Understand?" "One would be very stupid if one did not understand such plain language; and with all my faults I don't think

sponded sneeringly, his vanity still smarting. "But that is not everything." "Very well, then, I will agree to your wish, and give you your freedom. But first I want to ask a question: Haven't I always endeavored to make home pleasant, and been a loyal and loving wife?"

"Yes," he answered shortly.
"That is all I wish to ascertain; I can now carry a clear conscience with me, and have no fear of remorse." "And you will really consent?" John asked in some surprise; he had not anticipated such an easy victory.
"Certainly. Were I married a dozen times I would hold no man captive against his will," Meta proudly ans-

"I do not quite know; that must depend on circumstances. Why should my whereabouts interest you?" "Oh, I merely wished to know what you decided to do," responded John, with affected carelessness. "I shall not enlighten you, however," answered Meta. "It is not my custom

"Oh, come, don't go quite so far as that, little wife! I—"
"I am not your wife, sir; you have discharged me from the situation," she said coldly. "We may as well conform to the new order of things at once." "Oh, I am willing if you are!" John answered. "And we will part to-mor-

look in her eyes that reminded one of a doe wounded by the hunter. That evening, the last of their wedded life, John went out as usual. Slowly the hours passed away, but Meta heeded them not, so busy were her thoughts with the past. What lonely hours she had passed in her low rocker -hours spent by John in the lodge room or at the club. How often he had imprinted a kiss upon her lips, laughing away her doubts and fears, assuring her always of his love and devotion. He had never been unkind, but there had appeared a hollowness in his manner which did not always satisfy the longings of her loving heart. As year after year flew by, her earnest pleading for more of his company

turn. She knew that John was eagerly sought after, and popular with his friends, though she did not dream that they were alienating him from his wife. And this was the end of it all!

at home grew of less avail. Night after

night she had sat alone, reading, the

silent tears trickling down her cheeks

as she watched and waited for his re-

And he did not. The next day they parted-for a year, John said; Meta said nothing. It was a pale, sorrowful Meta that crept back to her mother's sheltering roof; and for a time she seemed so completely crushed that sympathizing relatives feared for her reason. Then

she felt a vague sense of relief; the sword had fallen—she had nothing more to fear. The familiar routine of her gir hood's life had its charms, and she found herself at the piano again, singing the old songs, even before she had ceased to weep. So strangely does humanity adapt itself to the changes of destiny! She took up all her old studies and occupations; walked, rode, sung, and

\*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* \*\*\*\* One day, nearly twelve months after their separation, John met Meta on the

scious of his vicinity. Selden gave a low whistle.
"Whew!" said he. "Can it be she gave me the cut direct? I don't be-Meta had seen her recreant husband,

"How pretty she looked!" Selden thought, as he pursued his way. "Quite contented and happy, too. I've a mind to call on her this evening and see how she is getting on." To resolve was to do. Two hours later, John Selden, carefully dressed, with a bunch of yiolets—his wife's favorite flower—carefully adjusted in the lapel of his coat, ascended the steps of her mother's house and rang the bell.

"I should like to see her," he said "Well, you may come in, but I don't know whether my sister will receive you or not. She has a caller."
"Indeed! Who, may I ask?" "Mr. Robertson-a friend of former

days." the girl replied.

intervals between the music merry peals of laught r caused his brow to darken and the blood to course rapidly through his veins, The green-eyed monster was fast taking possession of

ing.
Selden listened eagerly for the reply.
"Yes; I am keeping your other caller waiting." "Oh, that is of little consequence; he

John was furious. He did not know that the little scene was gotten up for his sole benefit by naughty Sue, who

ried flirt!" he muttered, stepping back into the parlor and pacing the floor with long strides.

Presently Meta entered the room. John turned and gazed upon her; there was an angry gleam in his eyes which speedily softened, however. Instead of the demure little wife of a year ago, a saucy, smiling woman greeted him. "I am sorry to have kept you waiting, Mr. Selden; do you wish to see me?" John felt it would not be safe for him to give an immediate answer; he

"Meta," he said slowly and somewhat my last name in future?"

into his angry eyes.
Up to that moment Seldon had had

"Meta," he faltered, "you cannot

anguish in his tones."

John Selden was dumb. Had his

his scattered wits and fully realize his "Meta! Meta!" he called. In vain. She did not return.

"Good-night, Mr. Selden," said saucy Sue. "I hope you enjoyed your call."
"A fickle man—a fickle heart," murmured Meta, as she went to her room.
"It is only his vanity that is hurt." She was right. In a few days Selden had returned to his old courses, and seemed content with fate. And when, in due time, Meta obtained a divorce

club room, being a member of no less than five distinct orders. Meta lives quietly in her mother's house. Love and lovers are not for her, but she is always cheerful and

The Boy and the Bear. In the summer of 1879 a grizzly bear

the big doggy!" At the moment the little fellow open d his eyes the grizzly was nozing about his head. He started up and slapped him in the face. The animal good-naturedly retreated, perhaps amused by the innocent bravado of the little man whom it

with a kick.

your salary raised.

Edison's Latest.

through the air have been photographed.

Pages of the House and Senate.

make one would also lose his head. Lack of Symmetry in the Eyes.

Fueilleton. It is estimated that more than 25,-000 colored people have emigrated dur-

To make waterproof writing ink, an ink which will not blur if the writing is exposed to rain: Dissolve two ounces of shellac in one pint alcohol (nmety-five per cent), filter through chalk, and mix with lampblack. Telegraphers have ways of commu-

A machine for making "wood wool" is being used in England. Wood wool

It will be gratifying to all who real-

ful blood medicine. Very truly yours. B. C. ROBINSON, Marshall, Mich,

Ladies who use cosmetics or pow-

shoes for its clients as often as required between 6 a. m. and 9 p. m. for monthly payments at the rate of 50 cents a month for men and 35 for woraised as she does about you getting men. Half rates are given when sev-your salary raised. shiny look from the face and whitens eral members of one family subscribe. it as soon as applied.

We have every color and width of Opaque for Shades. We are still selling a 6-foot shade, with dado, mounted with a spring roller, with pull attached, all ready for the

window, for 40 cents. We have sold over two thousand of them this season.

South Bend, Ind.

J. L. REDDICK Wishes to call the attention of the

LUMBER In any manner, from a large stock,

HE HAS

# J. L. REDDICK.

You Can Positively SAVE MONEY

Their prices are way down this Spring, and will please you. They will be unusually low during March, and right now is a splendid time to secure some of the best bargains of the season. We have some thing like 2,000 pairs of Ladies' and Mens' shoes, good styles and regular sizes that we

We have been selling shoes since 1852 to the people of Northern Indiana, and of Berrien county, Mich., and this year we expeet to sell to more of them than during any previous year. We have the shoes and they will be sold at Rock bottom prices. Come in and see us, as we can positively

**POWDER Absolutely Pure.** 

PERFUMES THE BREATH. Law and Abstract Office,

> COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING. BERRIEN SPRINGS MICH Are You

KEPHART'S

F.E.C. BLOOD REMEDY WHEN blood leaves the heart it is rich in oxygen, pure, and bright red. It goes to the extremities, building up worn out places. When it returns through the veins it is dark and full of poisons, gathered all through the body. Passing through the liver it loses the Bile poison; the kidneys remove the worn out waste and the

E.C. BLOOD REMEDY \$1.00 A BOTTLE, SIX FOR \$5. TRY IT TO-DAY

SICK

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the HEAD

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their genils action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

And it he wished an extra dish He'd take his pole and catch a fish. And if his stomach raised a war 'Gainst his penurious habit, He'd go and kill a woodchuck, or He patched it thirty years, 'tis true, And then declared 'twas good as new. He owned but one suit to his back,

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

They will restore you and give vigor and health to your whole system, making you strong and well. Dray 25 cents a box, and they may save your life, Ask your druggist for the genuine

Dr. C. MCLANE'S

CELEBRA TELLIVER PILLS FLEMING BROS., Pittsburgh, Pa. Look out for CounterFEITS made in St Louis. USE IVORY POLISH FEETHE

gone mad.
"It has taken you a long time to come to that conclusion; we have been constant companions for ten years. Per-

his words. "John," she exclaimed, "there's a woman at the bottom of this heresy! You are tired of me! You love anoth-"Nonsense, Meta! How like a woman

you so desired." "But I care nothing for lodge meetings; they don't interest me in the

"Pshaw! that's only your jealous fancy. The fact is, Meta, we think alike on so few subjects that we are drifting completely apart; a term of separation would benefit us both." Meta was deeply impressed by her husband's serious manner-something "But what has changed you, John?"

ever, and supposed I should receive the same. You loved me then—or said so; indeed, you were once ridiculous enough to declare me absolutely perfect." "Well, when a man marries young he does not always stop to think whether the woman he has chosen may

ments. Surely no woman had eyer more cause for thought than she at that bitter moment. "And so this is the end of your lodge meetings, and your knights and ladies of honor!" she cried at last. "Honor, indeed! You have yet to learn the first principles of it! You accused me of not liking society. There you are in error; no one can more thoroughly enjoy mingling with refined, well bred people than I. But semi-public meetings of amusement-loving men and women, who assemble together on pretence of business, and. that farce over, dance, or flirt, or play forfeits—yes, I have seen even that done, sir!—I despise! Night after night I have sat

not congenial. The worthy people you sneer at are my very good friends, and in insulting them you insult me. The purity of their motives is too well established to be injured by anything an angry woman can say, however, so I need not undertake their defence."

"Do not," calmly returned Meta; "I assure you it would be time thrown away. Nothing can change my opinion of the lodge so dear to middle class people—probably owing to the effect of my early training. I never even knew such orders existed until I married you. In the circle in which I then

your great condescension in stooping to marry a middle class man like myseif!" he spluttered. "I'm sorry I don't ejaculated. "I will endure this no appreciate the sacrifice more fully. Since the circle you speak of is so congenial to your tastes, I need not re-proach myself for asking you to return

Meta drew a long breath. She was a woman, and had given way to anger as woman will; but she was his wife

you can accuse me of stupidity."
"Oh, you are bright enough," he re-

"You will return to your mother's house, I suppose?'' A shade passed over Meta's face.

to tell my plans to a stranger." John looked at her in amazement Was it possible his meek Meta had so much spirit?

"Very well," calmly said Meta. But as she turned away to hide the gathering tears, there was a hunted

"But he shall not see how much I suffer," she proudly thought. "My heart may break, but he shall not know

slowly strength and courage returned, and she looked her fate fairly in the Now that the worst had happened,

Mrs. Winchester's pleasant parlors. After the first weeks of despair she allowed herself no time to think; and gradually the years of her wedded life faded away, and she was once more the courted, and to all appearances the happy, daughter of one of the most popular society women in Dayton.

street; he hesitated a moment, raised

his hat and was about to address her,

but she kept on her way as if uncon-

with her younger sister, Sue, entertain-

ed the young people who frequented

lieve it! But I'd give a trifle to know whether she saw me or not." but was in no mood to recognize him. She, with the rest of the world, was quite well aware that the life he led was not aboye reproach. Like many another stickler for freedom, he confounded it with license, and his character had suffered in consequence.

Instead of Meta, he encountered the mocking eyes of her sister Sue. "Good-evening, Sue—Miss Winchester. Is Meta at home?" he inquired with elaborate carelessness. "Yes," was the reply. "What then?" John Selden was a tall man, but he felt exceedingly small at that moment

was her own affianced husbandnaughty Sue! John frowned savagely, and morosely took a proffered chair as Sue left the The voice of Meta, mingling with the rich tenor of her visitor, greeted his ears from across the hall, and in the

She did not add that Mr. Robertson

about his business?"-Montreal Star. Young man, do not be deceived. Your best girl doesn't care half so much about you getting a mustache

Wished He Was a Girl Baby. It was at the battle of Gettysburg when the bullets were flying like hail, make the stoutest heart tremble, that

tation.

THURSDAY, MAY 1, 1890.

The President has signed the World's fair bill, and now all Chicago has to do is to go ahead with her fair.

It is noted that of the thirteen Senators who voted against the Chicago world's fair bill, thirteen of them are from the south.

A bill appropriating \$150,000 for the relief of the Mississippi flood sufferers has been passed by both branches of Congress and signed by the President.

A Denver man has a scheme for building a railroad system extending throughout South and North America, bridging Behring's Strait, and connecting Asia, Europe and Africa.

"What shall we do with our daughters?" is what Mrs. Mary Livermore is lecturing about. The country is filled with nice young men who are standing ready and more than willing to take them off from Mary's hands. She should not worry about it.

The Supreme Court has just rendered a decision setting aside the liquor law passed by the legislature last winter. The house passed the bill; the senate made nine amendments and returned it to the house which refused to concur in all of them. Conference committees were appointed and it was agreed to leave out some of these amendments. It was then engrossed and signed by all of the proper officers. with all of the senate amendments included. The law placed the retail beer tax at \$500. A Detroit saloon keeper tendered the amount of the tax under the old law, \$300, and demanded a license, carrying the question to the supreme court, with the above result.

Three men have been arrested in Wisconsin for the theft of 2,000 chick-There seems to have been an organized trust for the unlawful acquirement of fowls, and the system adopted was most carefully devised and successfully carried out.—Detroit Free

Here is another evidence of the evil effects of the "robber tariff." Another trust formed on the basis of tariff on eggs. Of course the tariff is to blame for all trusts.

The application blanks for money used by all post-offices in the

United States, are printed in the Journal office at Laporte, Ind.--Ex. If this be true, of what use is the government printing office, which the people are taxed to support?-Enter-

So the postal cards are made at Castleton, New York, by a man who takes the contract to make the paper and print them cheaper than the government can buy the paper and print them. All right, isn't it?

The following, from Morehead, North Carolina, is a sample of the letters which Postmaster General Wanamaker has been receiving recently:

Sir: One of your "Coons" has been appointed pm. at This place, and if you intend to have a "Coon" fill the office You had Better have Your Eye on another one equally as capable, as the Present incumbent Might Possibly "Disappear at any Moment."

WILLTE CAPS, A like warning was sent to United States Deputy Marshal Saunders of Florida a short time before he was murdered. So it appears to make but

little difference whether the victim be a "Coon" or white man.

Congressman Burrows is entitled to a good share of the credit of placing sugar on the free list in the new tariff When the house organized last December there were only three members of the ways and means committee in favor of free sugar, but Mr. Burrows and his two allies fought vigorously for removal of all the duty on sugar and when the bill was reported to the House seven of the eight Republicans on the committee were for free sugar There is no reason why the people of this country should pay \$56,000,000 annually to protect a purely local industry which can be equally well protected by a bounty of two cents a pound at a cost of less than \$6,000,000. It is really the crowning triumph of the bill, and Michigan's representative on the committee rendered excellent and appreciated service to the country in se curing the much desired result.—De troit Tribune.

Moral Weakness of Democratic

The Cleveland Leader, moved by the recent appalling exhibit of embezzle ments committed by the Treasurers of ten Democratic states, has examined the record of the County Treasurers in Ohio. It finds that since the organization of the state two cases of embezzle ment by Republican County Treasurers have been reported, but are unaccompa nied by substantial proofs. In looking up the Democratic defaulting Treasnrers it found an embarrassment of riches. The following is only a partial list, showing the amounts stolen by Democrats in recent years:

 
 Counties
 Am't stolen. Counties
 Am't stolen. Counties
 Am't stolen. Counties

 Allen
 \$15,000 Belmont
 \$12,00

 Auglaize
 32,000 Butler
 595,00

 Auglaize
 31,045 Coshocton
 52,00

 Brown
 40,000 Darke
 100,00

 Clermont
 48,000 Darke
 24 time
 22,00

 Crawford
 18,000 Darke
 34 time
 32,00

 Defiance
 18,000 Hancock
 36,00

 Fairfield
 142,000 Holmes
 29,00

 Franklin
 unkno'n Mercer
 7,00

 Henry
 32,000 Shelby
 13,00
 32,000 Shelby..... 50,000 Stark 10,000 Van Wert..... Ottawa 2d time. 12,000 Wyandot. 4,00 Wayne 22,000 Cleveland (city). 475,00

Every one of these Treasurers was Democrat, and presumably a Democrat of average intelligence and good character, and yet not one of them could withstand the temptation to steal the peoples' money. Their aggregate stealings are about \$2,000,000, and it is only a partial list, be it remembered. Of course the amount seems small when it is compared with the huge stealings of State Treasurers or with the millions which were found to have been stolen from the National Treasury by Democrats when the Republicans opened the books in 1861. When one reflects, however, that these are the stealings of the Democratic County Treasures of a single state, and what the appalling list would show if we had the record of the Democratic city and county thieves in water, Mich., where he will reside for all the states, it certainly offers food | the future. for very serious reflection. Of course Democrats do not all steal. Some do not have the chance. There are others who can resist temptation, but what is the subtle, mysterious influence in politics that in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred makes the Democrat a victim to kleptomania? It cannot be in the nature of the man himself, for in that case Republicans might be attacked equally with Democrats. It must be something in the politics, some demoralizing quality in its relations to. the Government or in its associations | booming. and environments that makes it nearly impossible for a Democrat in an

office of public trust not to put his | move to some other place the coming hands into the treasury and filch from the peoples money. The phenomenon opens a wide and curious field of investigation for experts in moral and political science.—Chicago Tribune.

Michigan, My Michigan. On November 30,1860, the funded and fundable debt of Michigan amounted to \$2,288,842.79. Every dollar but \$50,000 or that amount had descended to a Republican administration from the good old Democratic days" so often referred to. The opening of the Democratic rebellion at that time created an exigency which the state was obliged to meet by the issue of other bonds, for war purposes, and two issues were made-one for arming and equipping troops, and the other for the payment of bounties to volunteers who went to the front to fill the quota demanded from Michigan for the defense of the federal Union. The bonds issued for state to the amount of \$4,844,242.79.

war purposes aggregated \$2,555,400 and increased the total indebtedness of the Of the \$2,550,400 of bonds issued for war purposes, about one-half were payable at the pleasure of the state. These were long since retired and the interest stopped. The remaining half were payable May 1, 1890, and bore interest

at 7 per cent. The sinking fund provided for the payment of the bonded debt of the

state has been full for ten years past, and efforts have been made to retire the bonds and save interest; but they commanded so high a premium on the money market that all could not be secured. Otherwise they would have been retired before maturity. The state officials, however, who have been (with the exception of governor one term) continually Republican, have pursued a settled policy of purchasing the state's bonds from time to time, as they could be reached, and by this course interest has been saved to the state to the amount of \$1,899,581.02. divided as follows: Two million loan, (issued in 1863 to take up the old \$5,000,000 loan of 1837, made for internal improvements, and matured in 1863) \$179,997.50; war bounty (issued in 1865) \$1.629.004.12; renewal loan, \$48,-079.40; temporary loan, \$52,500.

In addition to paying these debts every state institution in Michigan, with the exception of the old University and Agricultural college buildings, the State Prison at Jackson, some pre-liminary work on the Flint asylum and the Reform school, and the insane asylum at Kalamazoo have been built within these past 30 years and paid for; yet the highest rate of state taxation reached during the entire period mentioned has been but 3.784 mills on the dollar of equalized valuation. The lowest tax during the period of 30 years was .827 mills on the dollar, and the average for that period, 1.809 mills on the dollar of equalized valuation.

On Thursday, May 1st, the last of Michigan's bonded debt, amounting to \$229,000, will mature, and the bonds will be called in and paid from the sinking fund, which has been so sacredly guarded for years in anticipation of this event. Michigan will then stand forth, almost unique in the sisterhood of this American union, with a happy, prosperous and intelligent population; with state institutions that have for years stood as models for other states; with an educational system that is unsurpassed; with a climate, soil, and natural and developed resources scarcely excelled by any state, and without a dollar of indebtedness.

This is the proud record of 35 years of unbroken Republican policy honestly carried out. It tells its own story. Has any state of this Union ever so prospered under a Democratic administration? It is a glorious demonstration of the soundness of Republican policy and principles, which every citizen of Michigan may point to with justifiable pride.

Michigan requires no change. publicanism, that has placed her in the van of the galaxy of states, and secured for her people a position almost un-paralleled, is good enough for Michigan in the future as it has been in the past.—Lansing Republican, April 23.

FROM SAWYER. ·Miss Katie Fox, of Berrien Centre,

has been visiting her sister, Mrs. Frank Bowerman, for the past week. Terry Baker was in New Buffalo on Monday.

Miss Hattie, Sutherland spent a few days in St. Joseph, last week. Mr. H. McClellen returned to Sawyer, on Monday, after a few days ab-

sence in Chicago, Ed. Rice has returned, after a few days absence in Chicago, where he

went intending to remain some time. There's no place like Sawyer. Mrs. Geo. Howlett, Mrs. Hattie Hill

and daughter Gertie Sundayed with friends in New Buffalo. J. R. Hill, editor of the Independent, was in this place Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. Wade Shelley visited their many friends here on Sunday. The ladies aid society meet at Mrs. Harvey Spaulding's, on Wedensday afternoon next.

Lew Tatro, of Three Oaks, spent Sunday with his parents here. The teacher will board at Mrs. W.

No school on Friday. The teacher was in Benton Harbor attending the teachers' examination.

FROM GALIEN.

Mr. John Shook, of Buchanan, visited our village one day last week. Miss Allen, of the Larger Hope, held forth in the town hall last Wednesday evening. Subject, "What is a Christ-

Mrs. Chas. Clark, who has been spending some time with Mrs. J. Warren Wright during her recent illness, came home on Wednesday accompanied by Mrs. Wright, who has sufficiently recovered to pay her home a visit, though somewhat indisposed as yet.

Mr. Hiram Smith, having disposed of his property in this place to Mr. Henry Fetter, of Niles, for a bakery, has gone to South Bend and engaged in another meat market.

Last Monday evening Miss Clara Wilson returned from Chicago, where she had been making a visit. Also combined business with it. All persons take warning. We have

a new Marsbal this year, and Mr. Niles is sworn to do duty and it is likely he will, let come what may.

There are only sixteen applicants for the position of Principal to Galien High school. Miss Alta Harner is engaged as

teacher in the Elm Valley school, in Weesaw township.

The party who reported that Mr. Ingalls was dead, better start another then recoil for the season, as Mr. Ingalls is able to be walking around.

THREE CAKS ACORNS. A decided improvement in the weather since Saturday. There was a great many people in

town on Monday and business was It is rumored that the Congregational minister, Rev. M. M. Martin, will Baber.

year. He will be greatly missed.

We hear that the Masonic "goat" and Guy E. Drew had a tussle on Monday evening, and we understand the "goat" had the best of it. Guy survived the conflict, for we saw him on Tuesday.

A sad accident occurred in the Whip factory on Saturday afternoon. Herman Kraft, a boy about 13 years of age, fell through the elevator shaft, a distance of 30 feet or more. He was unconscious for some time, but the strangest thing is that no bones were broken. The most serious thing so far as they can discover is the dislocation of one hip, although he was otherwise badly bruised. There is some hopes of his ultimate recovery.

A Rev. Mr. Yewell, of London, Eng., who has been a missionary on the island of Jamaica, preached at the Christian chapel on Sunday morning, and in the evening gave quite a comical account of life in Jamaica.

New sidewalks in front of E. G. Eby's harness shop, the bakery and Mills & Inderson's store. The public schools closed yesterday

and everybody is sorry. We understand that Mr. M. H. Nye has given up moving into town, but will remain in his home during the summer at least. We admire his judgment for he has a very pleasant

Mr. S. A. Valentine moved to his home in Stark county, Indiana, on Wednesday. Mr. Benton Stanage has moved to

witness the fast train going west with its electric headlight. Mr. E. H. Vincent is busy assessing

the property of the township.

Quite a number of our people con-

gregate at the railroad crossing, to

State Items. If you would have your clothes that lelicate clear white, so desirable, use Russ' Bleaching Blue.

A Decatur woman has drawn \$300 in a lottery. The others who bought tickets and did not win have not been heard from.

\*A rich coal vein has been discovered in Saginaw county. The vein is reported from five to seven feet thick, covered by a heavy layer of solid rock. Samuel Landis, of Byron, Kent county, is 80 years old, and his wife is 22. The octogenarian's children have been making it warm for the young wife, one son-in-law going so far as to thrash her with a rope

George Sutton's barn, at Northfield, burned Tuesday, together with four horses, six cows, 80 head of sheep and a large amount of farm machinery. Loss about \$5,000; partially insured. The aggravating feature of the fire is that the tramps who set the blaze es caped with their lives. - Detroit Jour-

Workmen employed in digging a trench for the water works near the Ann Arbor city limits came upon the skeleton of an Indian, which bore evidence of having been there a great many years. With the body was found buried a large quantity of ancient pottery, most of which was broken by the blows of the pickaxes.

A sanctimonious looking fellow, representing himself to be the write-up man of Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper, has been doing Manistee and Petoskey. It is announced that the thing is a fraud and that the young man raked in about \$1,500 from the merchants who were to figure prominently in the write-up.—Detroit Jour-

W. J. Hampton, a merchant at Tipton, went to New York recently and there bought \$500 worth of "green goods," his purpose being to inflate the currency in his immediate neighborhood. However, when the "goods" came it was the same old story-sawdust. Hampton couldn't stand the loss yery well, and he reported to the sheriff of Lenawee county that he had been robbed. An investigation failed to work satisfactorily and Hampton made a written confession of his crookedness.—Detroit Journal.

John Handy, living near Shepherd, addressed a note to his neighbor, James Vining, with instructions that it should not be opened until 10 o'clock at night. Vining was suspicious and opened the not-, and its contents showed that Handy proposed suicide. Vining at once repaired to the old man's home and found him just succumbing to the effects of morphine. He was walked around the country until the effects were worked off and he is all right now. Handy had built a coffin and dug a grave, both of which are dead stock now.—Detroit Journal.

The trouble into which the patrons of industry of Montcalm have been drawn is this: In March an agent was sent to Rochester, N. Y., by a committee of six members from the Montcalm lodge to get a market and the highest price for their potatoes. The agent was doubly cautioned before going to make no bargains except with the consert of Secretary Backus. The agent received a bid from Farrand Bros. and wired Backus for his consent, which was refused a few hours later. In the meantime the agent signed the contract before he received a reply. Farrand Bros, at once sent men out contracting for the sale of the potatoes at an advance of 20 cents per bushel. When Backus refused to send the potatoes at the stipulated price, Farrand Bros. brought suit against each member of the committee in United States court, claiming a damage of 20 cents per bushel on 19,000 bushels.—Detroit News.

Contents of North American Review

for May: The Speaker, The Hon. Thomas B. Reed; The Hatred of England, Goldwin Smith; Soap-Bubbles of Socialism. Simon Newcomb: What Shall We do Rev. L. Scott's have moved to Cold- with Silver? The Hon. Roger Q. Mills; The Typical American, Andrew Lang, Max O'Rell; A Few Words on Colonel Ingersoll, Árchdeacon Farrar: Audacity in Women Novelists, George Parsons Lathrop; The Mississippi Floods, Gen. A. W. Greely, Chief of the Signal Bureau; Why Cities are Badly Governed, State Senator Fassett; Protection in Canada, Sir Richard J. . Cartwright; Some Questions Answered, Thomas G. Shearman; Secret Sessions of the Senate, Edward Stanwood; Not "Ingersollism," The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott; The Methodist Episcopal Bishop. The Rev. Dr. T. B. Neely; Abuse of Police Powers, Samuel W. Cooper; The Responsibility for Andersonville, Warren Lee Goss; Our Pension System, George

THREE DEER IN THREE SHOTS.

A Sportsman Tells the True Story of How He Did Such Good Shooting. Late confiternoon in the early winter of 18. v, as I was leisurely riding along returning to our Montana ranch near the Highwood mountains, three deer, a buck and two does, jumped out of a small clump of trees in Front of me, ran out a short distance on the prairie, deliberately stopped short and turned to gaze upon me. The distance was well within 150 yards, and immediately dismounting I threw up my rific, drew sights on the buck, and at the sharp crack he fell. With the re-mark, "Well, old fellow, you are my meat," pumped in another cartridge from the magazine and fired at the largest doe. With one jump down she went sprawling. By this time the third deer was running and had reached the edge of the woods, and while she was in the air bounding over a log I fired. She also fell, but was up and off again in a moment. Feeling sure of the first two deer and leaving them to take care of themselves, I ran to the woods for the victim of my third shot. As I expected I found the snow plentifully spattered with blood. After following the trail for a short distance I found where the deer had lain down, leaving a pool of blood, and not much further along I found the doe again lying down and gasping out her last breath. On ex-amination I could not find where my rifle ball had entered, but beneath the right foreleg I discovered a splinter of wood protruding from a jagged wound. The following day I returned to the spot where the doe had jumped the log when I shot at it, and discovered the bullet hole in the log. I had missed the deer, but as she jumped she had been impaled upon a sharp branch, and in this extraordinary manner had received her death As for the second deer at which I

had shot, and which I supposed I should find dead at the spot where it had fallen, or not far away, on returning to the place I was forced to the con-clusion that I had missed it. There was no sign of blood on the snow, and nothing to make me believe that the deer had been wounded. The cause of its fall was apparent; at its first jump and at the moment I shot it had struck a piece of ice covered lightly by the snow, slipped on it and went down in a heap. I never saw the deer again. I then looked for the buck at which I had first fired. He was nowhere to be found. I saw where he had fallen and floundered in the snow, and then where he had made off. Two days later I saw a party of a dozen Black-feet or Piegan Indians circling a deer on the prairie about a mile distant. After an exciting chase, in which they turned the deer from point to point by their shots and shouting, they rode the bewildered animal down and shot him. I rode to the spot, and there lay the buck at which I had fired. I was confident it was the same from a malformation of the antlers, which I had noticed when I had shot at him two days before. And there was the mark of my bullet through the top of the neck. The ball had creased the deer, that is, it had gone through the gristle on the top of the neck, and had drop-ped him as effectually as if shot through the heart, but the wound had only stunned him, and had done him no further injury. This is the true history of how I knocked down three

White Hair Turned Black. The patient was a woman aged 72, who had had snow white hair for twenty years. For the symptoms of commencing uræmia, due to contracted kidney, twenty to thirty minims of extract of jaborandi was prescribed several times daily. The drug was taken from October, 1886, to February, 1888. During the autumn of 1887 the eyebrows were becoming darker, and darker in patches. This continued until the patches of hair were quite dark, contrasting with the patches of snow white hair. The hair did not universally change before her death. In 1881 Dr. Prentiss had published another case of kidney disease, pyelo

deer in three shots. - Forest and

nephritis, treated with pilocarpine The hair of the patient, a lady aged 25, changed from light blonde to black under the influence of the drug. The pilocarpine was administered hypoder mically (one-sixth of a grain) twentytwo times in the course of two months: the dose was then increased. In one month after commencing the treatment the hair changed from a light blonde to a chestnut brown; four months later it was "almost a pure black." It is satisfactory to find that eight years afterward, the hair is again a dark brown. Dr. Prentiss ascribes the phenomenon to the jaborandi and its active principle, pilocarpine. Cases where, as the result of the influence of the nervous system, in pain or fright, the hair has changed color, are pathological curiosities. So little is known, however, of the physiological influence of the nervous system over the growth and nutrition of the hair that it is at present quite impossible to understand how a drug admin-

istered internally can affect the color of the hair. It would be interesting to learn from other practitioners who have used jaborandi or pilocarpine for an extended period, whether any change in the color of the hair has been noticed.—Therapeutic Gazette. Fruit in England. English agricultural journals draw attention to the great increase in fruit

growing in that country of late years. In 1839 there were some 90,000 acres of fruit trees all told in England. Now, however, the area has increased to 214,000 acres. But even with so great an increase in the supply the demand is far from being satisfied, and as a consequence last year nearly four million bushels of apples alone were imported, at a cost of £800,000, most of them coming from America. English farmers are consequently urged to devote still more attention to the cultivation of fruit. — San Francisco

Real and Bogus. A dealer in canvas back duck said the other day that there were very few chefs or caterers in town who did not occasionally subsitute red head for canvas back, and he supplemented this statement with the cheering information that only about one man out of fifty is able to detect the difference. A pair of canvas back Havre de Grace ducks, weight seven and onehalf pounds, are worth \$8. When the heads of the ducks are removed the difference between them is so slight that a great many frequent buyers of them will not buy at all unless the heads are in the place where nature intended them to be. The canvas back ducks which come from Lake Superior and Michigan feed on celery to a great extent, and their meat is therefore less fishy than the meat of the Chesapeake duck. When it is prepared, however, by a skillful cook, they can be very readily passed off for the genuine canvas back.—Pittsburg

Muscovite Spelling. A recent order for Tolstoi's "Sevasol" was written "Sir **Basterbo**ld It is perhaps not surprising that Rus sian names should be distorted in this queer fashion, and the fact that orders for the journal of Marie Bashkirtseff should give the surname of the author as "Basketshift" illustrates the difficulty that prevails among our people of mastering the difficulties of Musco-vite spelling. It recalls the story of a Russian general in the wars of the first Napoleon, who was reported by an English newspaper as found dead on the battlefield with a long word sticking in his throat. The inference was that he was choked to death in at-tempting to propource his own pages tempting to pronounce his own name the misprint of "word" for "sword" not occurring to the lynx eyed proof-reader.—San Francisco Argonaut.

PRACTS AND PHYSIC.

Forgiveness-An act of forgetfulness. An Important Matter. Druggists everywhere report that the sales of the Restorative Nervine—a Home Seekers' Excursions.

The Burlington Route, C., B. & Q. R.

May 20th, Home Seekers' Excusion

For folder giving details concerning

tickets, rates and time of trains, and

for descriptive land folder, call on

your ticket agent, or address P. S.

Eustis, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,

Tragedy-The forsaken nest; the

shadow stalking in the sunshine; the by-play of the jester at the feast.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Man—The tragedy in which humanity is the actor and God and His an-

gels the silent and unmoved spectators.

TRAINS EAST.

' LEAVE BUCHANAN.

TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN.

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

St. Joseph Valley Railway.

On and after Monday, Feb. 16 1890, trains will run as follows:

Leave Berrien Springs... 6:50 9:30 6:15

Arrive Buchanan, ..... 7:40 10:15 7:00

Leave Buchanan ...... 8:00 11:10 8:10 Arrive Berrien Springs ... 8:50 12:00 9:00

FRED McOMBER, Gen'l Manager.

DETROIT Street Tackle Block

HALF THE COST of hoisting saved to
Storekeepers, Butchers, Farmers, Machinists, Builders, Contractors and
OTHERS. Admitted to be the greatest
improvements EVER made in tackle
blocks. Freight prepaid. Write for
catalogue.

FULTON IRON & ENGINE WKS.,
Estab. 1852. 10 Brush St., Detroit, Mich.

TAYLOR'S

CISTERN CLEANER

AND PURIFIER.

Removes all mud, dirt and other impurities WITHOUT REMOVING THE WATER, render

WITHOUT REMOVING THE WATER, rendering the cistern pure and sweet, no matter how dirty and bad smelling it may be. It is strictly mechanical in its operation, is based on true scientific principles, and is a complete success, as a practical demonstration will prove. It is simple in operation and can be operated by anybody without previous practice.

The dirtiest cistern can be cleaned in less than one hour.

80 Acres Fine Improved Land

FOR SALE ATEA BARGAIN.

This is a choice piece of land, in Huron County, Mich., that was taken on a mortgage, and is offered at \$1,000 under value. Price \$2,500, easy terms. Address the owner, H. B. POWELL, Woods tock, Verm ont

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication March 20, 1890.

Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1890,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, together with the costs of foreclosure and the attorney's fee allowed by law.

Dated March 15, 1290.

D. E. HINMAN, MILLIE A. RULISON,
Atty for Assignee. Assignee of said Mortgage.

Last publication June 12, 1890.

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Feb. 6, 1890.

First publication Feb. 6, 1890.

WHEREAS Burns Helmick and his wife, Martha J. Helmick, made a mortgage, January 5th, 1888, to Thomas L. Wilkinson, which was recorded in office of Register of Deeds, of Berrien County, Michigan, February 7th, 1888, in Liber 43 of Mortgages, page 78, and said mortgage was duly assigned by Thomas L. Wilkinson to William H. Charles, February 13th, 1888, sasignment recorded March 1st, 1888, Liber 44, page 14. Said mortgage was given to secure payment of Fifteen Hundred Dollars and interest at eight per cent, payable annually, and no interest has been paid thereon. And, whereas, in said mortgage it is expressly agreed that in default of payment of interest, and same remained unpaid 30 days, then and thenceforth the whole of said principal sum of \$1500, with all interest thereon shall thereupon, at option of said mortgage, become due and payable immediately thereafter. And whereas default has been made in payment of interest, and snch default still continues, and said mortgage, after the expiration of said 30 days, elected to declare, and has declared and hereby does declare, that all of said indebtedness, principal and interest secured by said mortgage, 3s due and payable under and in accordance with the terms of said mortgage. There is claimed due on sand mortgage Seventen Hundred, Sixty-One Dollars Fifty Cents, and no proceedings have been instituted to recover same.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that said mortgage will be foreclosed and premises described therein sold at front door of the Court House, in Berrien Springs, Michigan, on

Monday, May 5th, 1890,

Monday, May 5th, 1890,

at 11 o'clock A. M., to satisfy amount then due, costs expenses and attorney fee of \$30. The premises to be sold on this foreclosure are those certain pieces or parcels of land situate in the County of Berrien, State of Michigan, known and described as the north fifty acres of the west half of south-west quarter of section sixteen, and north twenty acres of east half of south-west quarter of section sixteen, all in township six south, of range-nineteen west.

ineteen west.
Dated February 5th, 1890.
WILLIAM H. CHARLES, Mortgagee.
Roscoe D. Dix, Attorney.

Last publication May 1, 1890.

Estate of John Blake.

First publication April 24, 1890.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.
Probate Court for said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate Office, the Village of Berrien Springs, on Monday, the 21st day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand neight hundred and ninety.

Present, DAVID E. HINMAN, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of John Blake, deceased.

eceased. William Blake and Samuel French, Executors o

William Blake and Samuel French, Executors of said estate, come into court and represent that they are now prepared to render their final account as such Executors.

Therenjon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the 21st day of May next, at ten o'clock in the foremon be assigned for 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 executors give notice to the persons interested in said estate,

And it is further ordered, that said executors 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 circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.) DAVID E. HINMAN,

[L. S.1 Judge of Probate.

Last Publication, May 15, 1830.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

First publication April 17, 1890.

First publication April 17, 1890.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien—ss.

In the matter of the estate of Stella J. Smith, Eugene E. Smith and Hattie Smith, minors.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Newton E. Smith, Guardian of the estate of said minors, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berrien; on the 24th day of March, A. D. 1890, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front steps of the Count House, in the County of Berrien, in said State, on Friday the thirtieth day of May, A. D. 1890, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the sale), the following described real estate, to wit: Lot seven (7), block fourteen (14), in the village of New Bufalo. Also block two hundred and four; in Virginia Company's addition to said village.

NEWTON E. SMITH, Guardian—Last publication May 29, 1890.

Last publication May 29, 1890.

A. S. STEWART.

Agent for Berrien County.

MICHIGAN

CENTRAL

Chicago, Ill.

nerve food and medicine—are astonishing; exceeding anything they ever had, while it gives universal satisfac-tion in headache, nervousness, sleeplessness, sexual debility, backache, poor memory, fits, dizziness, etc. L. Burton & Co., Troy. N. Y.; Ambery & Murphy, of Battle Creek, Mich.; C. B. Woodworth & Co., of Fort Wayne, Ind, and hundreds of others state that they never handled any medicine which sold so rapidly, or gave such satisfaction. Trial bottles of this great medicine and book on Nervous Diseases, free at W. H. Keeler's, who guarantees and recommends it. 3 It is good form to have your skirts

Loose's Red Clover Pile Remedy Is a possitive specific for all forms of the disease. Blind, bleeding, itching, ulcerated, and protruding Piles. Price

a graceful, but not a disgraceful,

50c. For sale by W. H. Keeler. 17v1 Friendship-A partnership of two with generally one active member.

Miles' Nerve and Liver Pills. An important discovery. They act on the liver, stomach and bowels through the nerves. A new principle. They speedily cure biliousness, bad taste, torpid liver, piles and constipation. Splendid for men, women and children. Smallest, mildest, surest. 30 doses for 25 cents. Samples free, at W. H. Keeler's Drug Store. 12y1 Happiness-A mountain in the distance; a mole-hill at one's feet.

GENTLEMEN:-The Zoa-Phora which you sent me some time ago, greatly benefitted me, so much so that I have been visiting some who I know need it, and telling them about it. I used to live in Michigan until 5 years ago, and know the reputation of Zoa Phora there. That is how I came to send so far for it. I now know its worth by my own experience. I live near the Normal School here and room a great many lady students. I learn of a great many who need just such a friend as Zoa-Phora. I never lose an opportunity to recommend it to them, because, you see, I believe it will do all that you claim for it. Yours respectfully.

MRS. N. HUTCHINSON, 308 S. Hope St., Los Angeles, Cal. P. S.—Petroleum Balm is good, too. A box of it cured my son of a Salt Rheum sore of a year's standing.—12 3 It is good form to be able to say a pleasant word about whoever is spok-

To Nervous Debilitated Men. If you will send us your address we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor and manhood. Pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on a trial. VOLTAIC BELT Co., Marshal, Mich.

It is good form to refuse to listen, among a crowd at least, to disagreea-

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

Suspicion-A curse in embryo; an nsult without reparation.

First publication March 20, 1890.

THE sum of Eleven Hundred Eighty-Six dollars Ninety cents is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, on a mortgage made by Jermain C. Glison and Charlotte Glison his wife, of Berrien county, Michigan, to William A. Palmer, of the same place, dated November fifteen, 1888, and recorded November twenty-fourth, 1888, in Liber forty-two (42) of Mortgages, on page four hundred sixteen (416), in the office of the Register of Deeds of Berrien county, Michigan, which mortgage was by said William A. Palmer, on the eight day of April, 1889, duly assigned to Millie A. Rulison, of Parish, Oswego county, New York, and duly recorded in said Register's office on said 8th day of April, 1889, in Liber 44 of Mortgages, on page 274. Fursuant therefore to the power of sale in said mortgage contained the premises therein described, to-wit: The north half of the north east quarter of the northeast quarter of section twenty-four (24), and the southeast quarter of section thirteen (18) west, in Berrien county, Michigan, will be sold at public auction at the front door of the court house, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, on Hibbard's Rhenmatic and Liver Pills. These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No griping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of SICK HEADACHE, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, and as an appetizer, they excel any other prep-Is Consumption Incarable:-7

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

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

Comedy-The side of the mask put

A Michigan Central Railroad Employe Wins His Case, After Seven Years' Contest. While employed as agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, at Augusta, Mich., my kidneys became diseased, and from an impoverished and impure state of the blood, my gen-eral health was entirely underminded. I consulted the leading physicians of this city and Ann Arbor, and all pronounced my case Bright's disease. October last, I began taking Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup, and am today a well man. It affords me pleasure to render suffering humanity any good that I can, and I wish to say that I think it the greatest blood, kidney and liver medicine in the world.

E. LAZILERE, Agent M. C. R. R., Albion, Mich. Sold by all druggists. Prepared only by The Charles Wright Medicine Co., Detroit, Mich.-1

Oneen-She who wears with patience her hereditary crown Failures in Life.

People fail in many ways. A weak heart is often an unsuspected cause of failure in life. If the blood does not circulate properly in the lungs, there is shortness of breath, asthma, etc.; in the brain, dizziness, headache, etc.; in the stomach, wind, pain, indigestion, faint spells, etc.; in the liver, torpidity, congestion, etc. Pain in the left side, shoulder and stomach is caused by neart strain. For all these maladies Dr. Miles' New Cure for the heart and lungs is the best remedy. Sold, guaranted, and recommended by W. H. Keeler. Treatise free.

Loose's Red Clover Pills Cure Sick Headache, dyspepsia, indigestion, constipation. 25c per box, 5 boxes \$1. For sale by W. H. Keeler. 17y1

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 or 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 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.

It is good form to pay your bills.

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

Read This R., will sell on Tuesdays, April 22d and Tickets at Half Rates to points in the Farming Regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Limit thirty days.

Having purchased the stock of

## **BOOTS** and **SHOES**

Gents' Furnishing Goods

of J. K. Woods and moved the same to my new block, corner of Front and Oak streets, I will be pleased to meet all my old friends, and many new ones, and furnish them with goods in the above lines cheaper than ever,

# I GUARANTEE ENTIRE SATISFACTION

both in price and quality of the goods in every instance.

# GIVE ME A CALL,

and become convinced that it will be to your interest to do so. Will be pleased to show you goods and quote you prices, whether you buy or not.

Respectfully,

# JACOB IMHOFF.



P B E C NDER

ふ D

Estate of William H. Brewer. First publication April 17, 1890. NATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.— At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 14th day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, David E. Hinman, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of William H. Brewer, deceased. deceased.

On reading and filing the petition duly verified of Elva Brewer, Administratrix of the estate of said deceased, praying for reasons therein stated that she may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased, in said

to self the real estate of said deceased, in said petition described.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Wednesday, the 14th day of May 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 setate, 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.

[Seal.]

DAVID E. HINMAN, (A true copy.)

Last publication May 8, 1590.

Last publication May 8, 1890. Estate of William S. Donno. First publication April 10, 1890.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.

Probate Court for said County.

At a session of the Probate Court for said Connty, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien. Springs, on Thursday, the 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

Present, DAVID E. HIMMAN, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the estate of William S. Denno, deceased. In the matter of the estate of William S. Denno, deceased.

William A. Palmer, 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 Friday, the 2d day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the beirs 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 admistrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and tae hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of haring.

(A true copy.)

DAVID E. HINMAN,

Last publication May 1, 1890. FOR SALE,

(A true copy.)

I offer for sale my farm of 80 acres, 2½ miles northeast of Buchanan, in the bend of the river. The farm is under good cultivation and the buildings first class, consisting of a good brick residence in splendid condition, a large bank barn, one of the finest in the county, and other buildings to correspond. Also, one farm of 165 acres, known as the old Broadhurst farm. This farm is also under good cultivation, and has a good frame dwelling and two good bank barns. This property will be sold at a sacrifice.

FRANCIS W. GANO.

OREGON, IN DEPNDENCE, WEALTH. Come to the land of the setting sun. Send for FREE circulars describing the "Garden Spot of Oregon." Purchases negotiated for timber, hop, fruit, wheat and other lands. Saw-mills, flouring-mills, canneries, dairies, and other exterprises as sisted. Eastern capital profitably loaned. Address COOPER, PATTERSON & CO. Independence. Polk Co., Oregon.
All Inquiries Answered.



--TRY THE-Manufacturers' Sale Room of Boots and Shoes.

Cheapest.

We Can Save You Money! LOOK AT SOME OF OUR PRICES.

Ladies' Kid, Goat or Calf, button, for \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25. Ladies' French Dongolia Kid, button, flexible sole, patent tip or plain toe, opera toe, or New York or common sense last, B. C, D, E, EE width, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00. Every pair warranted. Ladies' French Dongolia Kid, hand turn, opera toe. New York or common sense last, B, C, D, E, EE width, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00. Every pair warranted.

Ladies' bright Dongolia Kid, Oxford toe,
75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00. Ladies' Opera Toe Slippers, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50. Large stock of Misses' and Children's Shoes, opera toc, common sense heel and In Men's Shoes we carry a large line. Men's B Calf, congress, lace and button, for \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$1.75. Men's F. Calf, congress, lace and button,

Men's Dongolia, congress, lace and button, for \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50. Men's Kangaroo, congress, lace and buton, for \$3.50, \$4.00, \$5.00, hand sewed. Large line of Boys' and Youths' Shoes. Men's Brogans and Plow Shoes for \$1.00.

for \$2.00, \$2.5**0,** \$3.00, \$3.50.

Come and see us. We are giving away an Oil Painting 22x36 with a 41/4 inch gilt Remember the name and place. THE MANUFACTURERS' SALE ROOM

OF BOOTS AND SHOES. 127 West Washington Street, (OLD TRIBUNE ROOM,) South Bend, Ind.



Represented by CHAS. PEARS, Buchanan.

## 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.

### **NEW STOCK**

now arriving, of which

## An Inspection is Solicited

Buchanan Markets. Corrected weekly by Bishop & Kent. Hay-\$6 @ \$8 per ton. Butter-12c. Eggs-Sc.

Lard-Sc. Potatoes,-30c. Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$4.40 @ \$5.60 per bbl., retail.

Honey-10c. Live poultry-7c. Wheat,-83c. Oats -28c. Corn new-35c.

Beans-1.00@1.50.

Live Hogs-\$3.75.

Review of Assessment. Notice is hereby given that the assessment of and for the village of Buchanan, for the year 1890, will be completed and that on Thursday, May S, 1890, between the hours of 8 A. M and 6 o'clock P. M., the assessor of said village and two members of the common council of the said village of Buchanan, appointed for that purpose, will, at the council room in said village, review said assessment roll, and persons feeling

ment may then and there be heard. NEWTON E. SMITH, Assessor of village of Buchanan. Dated April 24, 1890.

themselves aggrieved by such assess-

An editor is drawn in the May jury

ROLLA ROE is working in the Quill office in Three Oaks.

IF Jane Sanford will call at the post-office she may get a letter.

ATTENTION is called to the large new advertisement of J. Imhoff, in this

FRED MARKLEY has returned to Chicago, for further treatment for his

of Berrien township since 1854, died ATTENTION is called to the new ad-

vertiscment of Roe Bros. hardware, in this paper.

THE Benton Harbor Pickle Works want 20,000 bushels of encumbers for this season's work.

A GOOD girl may secure a steady job at doing housework in the country, by applying at this office.

MISS ELSIE KINGERY visited with Rev. S. L. Hamilton and family, in Dowagiac, over Sunday.

IDA McCLELLAN, of Eau Claire, aged thirteen years, has been sent to Adrian Reform school for girls.

SATURDAY was about as disagreeable a day as we have had this spring, a steady rain falling all day.

CHARLEY REDDEN came from Chicago, Saturday evening to spend Sunday with his parents and friends.

Mr. F. Howe has been visiting with his daughter in Englewood the past week, returning home Tuesday.

THE river steamer May Graham is ready for business, as soon as anything of the kind makes its appearance.

GEO, H. MURDOCH, JR., and Mr. Reeves, of Berrien Springs, were in town Monday, on their way to Cassopo-

E. S. McGlinsey is going to move to Berrien Springs. More convenient for his work as conductor on St. Joseph

THERE was no quarterly meeting at the M. E. church Sunday, it being postponed to May 4, the services beginning at 9:30 a.m.

THE RECORD learns there is a prospect of a job printing office being established at Berrien Springs, with steam power to run the presses.

SINCE going to press, last week, we learn that Mrs. Del. Boardman and Mrs. H. D. Rough were the ones who were the rest of the serenading quartet, mentioned last week.

REV. J. H. BUTTELMAN will preach on the subjects, "The Public School Teacher" and "The Wage Worker". the former Sunday morning, the 11th of May, and the latter on the morning

of the 18th. THE road machine owned by this township shows its value in the street work in the village this spring. Work that usually employs a half-dozen men three or four weeks, was done by the three men, two teams and the machine in three days

ACCIDENT.-Mr. E. Ballengee fell. Monday afternoon, and sprained his ankle so badly that he cannot be about his home.

THERE are four wheat buyers in this market now. Charles Bishop, Curtis Lamb, Levi Redden and Bainton Bros. for their milling. JAKE BAKER moved his harness

shop to the east side of Main street Tuesday, into larger and more comfortable quarters. On the fourth page of this paper will be found the full text of the new tariff

find it an interesting story. THE Mirror is positive that Niles will be made the division point on the Michigan Central road, and that soon. We trust he may not be mistaken.

bill now before Congress. You will

A son was born at the home of Supervisor Beistle, Tuesday. Also on the same day a daughter at the home of David Montgomery. All doing well.

WILL U. MARTIN 18 now in the city and will remain only a day or two longer. Any orders for tuning and repairing pianos or organs should be left at John Morris' store, at once.

THE deep gutter which crosses Front street at the foundry, should have a tile laid in it and be filled up to a level of the street at either side. We believe in a closet, and the cause is not acthis has been referred to before.

A monthly agricultural paper of sixteen pages, to be known as the Industrial Gazette by the Gazette Publishing Company, is to be published in this place. The first issue is to appear about May 15.

THE new locomotive on the St. Joseph Valley road is a great improvement over those had before. It will take two cars over the entire road without stopping to take breath or spit on its hands.

I DESIRE hereby to return my heartfelt thanks to friends and neighbors for the sympathy and assistance rendered me in my bereavement in the death of my wife. JAPHET GODFREY.

ATTORNEY A. A. Worthington struck a rich bargain in the law library of the late James Brown, of Niles. The library contains over 600 volumes and was bought by Mr. Worthington

SERVICE will be held next Sunday at the church of the Larger Hope, morning and evening, conducted by Miss Allen. Morning subject, "The Will of God." Evening subject, "Seeking and Finding." All are invited.

MR. J. L. RICHARDS has taken a contract for the pad factory to manufacture 384,000 straps for a horse collar factory. He says it will take about \$1,800 worth of leather, or the skins from nearly 200 steers to do the job.

J. L. RICHARDS is building a barn and otherwise improving his property, on Front street, if the cutting of a driveway through the nice lawn of his front yard may be called an improve-

THE remains of Miss Mattie Bacon. of Niles, who suicided by drowning in the lake in Chicago a few weeks since, Mas. Rebecca Lybrook, a citizen were discovered a few rods out from the pier Tuesday forenoon, and were brought to Niles Tuesday evening for interment.

> MR. T. C. Elson has received a nicely painted sign for his carriage and cart business, painted by his son in Dakota, and will soon be in place over the door of his carriage rooms. Mr. Elson is selling a large number of carriages and carts.

MR. SAMUEL GRICE received a telegram from South Bend yesterday afternoon, announcing the death of his granddaughter, the two-years-old child of Mrs. Amos Roberts. The remains were brought to this place to-day for

THE paint brush has extended its work to the S. W. Redden building, and will cover the Reynolds building, occupied by Treat & Godfrey, Roe Bros. block and Dr. Roe's block, and perhaps others. It makes a great improve-

Union City's defective sidewalks resulted in the an accident and a \$3.-000 verdict. Sixty new sidewalks are now being laid. Buchanan had the same kind of experience, yet she has poorer sidewalks and more of them than ever before.

EARL WRIGHT has been sent to Ionia for three years, for his friskiness with the money and valuables belonging to Samuel Weaver and family. The greatest surprise to the young man will be the work he will have to do for the state while there.

THE West Michigan depot in St. Joseph is soon to be moved to a point nearer the railroad bridge across the harbor, placing the new passenger house close to the boat docks, and making it convenient for the transfer of passengers between the railroad and boats.

THE following Berrien county old soldiers have been granted pensions since our last issue: Sylvester R. Whinple, Niles; Nathan V. Lovell, Eau Claire; James Wagner, New Troy; Wm. H. Cook, Bainbridge. Reissue and increase, Wm. C. Evy, Niles. Increase, Louis Bell, St. Joseph.

Mr. George Robinson, of Vinton, Iowa, and his sister, Mrs. Wm. Reynolds, from Nebraska, who have been here some time, started for their homes yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Reynolds is accompanied by their mother, Mrs. John Buckles, who will spend the remainder of her life with them.

John Hagley, an old resident of thirteen calves in four years, and the this vicinity, died at his home in Wee- last year the same cow gave birth to saw township, Friday forenoon, after a | four calves, and gave 9,946 pounds of short sickness, resulting from the milk during the year. How is that bursting of a blood vessel within the for California. I have lived right here brain. Mr. Hagley was fifty-five years | for five years, and know this to be the of age, and leaves a widow and two fact. Yours respectfully.

THE "nibbler" is the man who enters a store, runs his fingers into every sugar barrel, then goes to the cheese and cuts off a slice, grabs a few crackers, and perhaps before he makes up his mind to buy a quarter's worth of something, he has eaten up the profits on more than twice that amount. These characters are a pest to business men, and are to be found in any town.

THE Willsons have been conducting an interesting series of revival meetings in this place during the past two weeks. They were started in the opera house, but owing to what seems to be an unwarranted scare about the safety of the opera house with a crowd in it, they were held in the Oak street Advent church.

Mr. CAROTHERS is making more in provements in and about the hotel than is being done by nearly all the balance of the town. The latest is to clean up the back yard of the rubbish which has been the sole occupant there for several vears, sod it over, arrange flower beds, a fountain, a fish basin for gold fish, and numerous other changes.

FIRE was started in the house next east of the wagon factory, occupied by Ed Stone and family, Monday evening, and did something over \$100 damage to clothing, household goods and building. There was no insurance on either house or contents. The fire originated counted for. The fire company was promptly on hand and stopped the fire.

MRS. H. Howe, daughter of Samuel Grice, died at the home of her sister in South Bend, Saturday, after a short illness. The remains were brought to this place for burial by the side of her husband in Oak Ridge cemetery. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. A. Frye in the Evangelical church Tuesday afternoon, and was quite largely attended.

AT the regular meeting of the Common Council, Friday evening, the saloon bonds of William Burks, with Sol Rough and Curtis Lamb as sureties, and A. J. Carothers, with Sol. Rough and S. A. Earl as sureties, each in the sum of \$6,000, were presented and accepted, and from and after May 1 we shall have two saloons in Buchanan, for the first time in a number

### Marriage Licenses.

965 { E. M. Doane, Eau Claire. Nellie Allen, ""

966 Marcus F. Hand, Bridgman. Almeda Philips. 967 { Charles Jasper, Lincoln. Hulda Klams, St. Joseph.

Henry Greve, Elgin, Ill. Carrie Minnes, St. Joseph, 969 | Richard Herman, St. Joseph. 970 | Herbert Miles, Benton Harbor.

TO THE PASTOR AND MEMBERS OF THE OAK STREET ADVENT CHURCH, GREETING:-We, the members of the quarterly conference of the United Brethern Church, passed a resolution thanking the friends for so generously offering us a place to worship, while our church was vacated for much-

T. C. ELSON, Sec., pro tem. BUCHANAN, April 25; 1890.

THERE is a movement on foot to build a custom flouring mill of about the same capacity as the one burned for Rough & Fox, a few months since. It is to be hoped that the project may not end in talk, as there are few things that go farther toward the prosperity of a town, situated as Buchanan is, than to have more than one place where the farmers may have their grinding done. There is certainly no lack of idle water power here for such a mill, and it should be improved.

On Tuesday evening, May 6, at 7:50 p. m., there will be held at the Presbyterian church the installation service of the pastor elect. Rev. J. F. Loba, of the First Presbyterian church of Kalamazoo, will preach the sermon, Rev. Otis A. Smith, of Frankfort, will give the charge to the people, and Rev. J. G. Lowrie, of Niles, will deliver the charge to the pastor. These speakers are energetic, practical and interesting. The public is cordially invited to attend the service.

HILL's CORNERS, Mich., ! April 29, 1890.

ED. RECORD: - Allow me to say through your columns that the item in the Palladium of three weeks ago, which you declare to be false, I am not responsible for, as I know not who wrote Allow me to say also that none of our farmers complain of Mr. Bishop, but we do not like to be subjected to the underhanded penury games practiced by the millers at Buchanan, in the buying of grain.

OTIS STERNS.

DIED.-Mrs. L. Godfrey died, at her home in this place, Friday morning, April 25, 1890. She was born in Dansville, N. Y., March 29, 1857, and came with her parents to this county in 1862; was married to Japhet Godfrey in November, 1876. The funeral services were conducted by Rev. J. H. Buttelman, at the house on Sunday, April 27, and the interment made in Hinman cemetery. The day before her departure to the haven of rest, her pastor asked, "Is Christ precious to you in your afflictions?" to which she replied with an emphatic "Yes." Feb. 19. 1890 she, with her husband, united with the M. E. church in this place. She leaves a husband and four small children to mourn her loss.

EAST LOS ANGELES CITY, Cal., (

April 24, 1890. EDITOR RECORD:-I see in the REC-ORD of the 17th, Mr. Bonfrey has a cow, six years old, having seven calves in four and one-half years, and selling over \$300 of milk. That is very good for Michigan, no doubt. Now I will tell you what California can do. Mr. Adams, of East Los Angeles, has a cow that has given birth and raised

ORRIN MONTAGUE'S house, three miles north of this place, was burned this afternoon. We are unable to learn particulars before going to press.

The Old Settlers. The executive committee met pursuant to notice at the town hall, in Berrien Springs, April 25, 1890, at 10 a. m., to make arrangements for the

annual picnic of the Pioneer Association, to be held on the first Wednesday in June next. Present-Wm. J. Jones, Asa Sherwood, Geo. B. Williams and A. W.

Mars; A. B. Leeds, President, and C. D. Nichols, Secretary. The committee examined the receipts and expenditures of the secretary and treasurer of last year:

RECEIPTS. Amount on hand from 1888...\$37 10 Rent of grounds for stands... 40 00 Membership fees...... 15 50 Florist wagon..... 200

Amount of expenditures. .... 93 45

April 25, 1890. Bal. on hand .. \$ 1 15 On motion the above report was accepted and placed on file.

meeting. Motion prevailed. owing committees were appointed: Committee to rent the grounds for

Leeds and A. W. Mars. A. W. Mars and Asa W. Sherwood. Committee on obituaries-W. J.

Jones and C. D. Nichols. Sixteen deaths since the last annual meeting; one death in 1888, not report-

Committee on printing-C. D. Nichols and A. W. Mars.

On motion, adjourned. C. D. NICHOLS, Sec.

List of Jurors. The following petit jurors were drawn for the May term of Circuit

George Benson, Hagar. Orange L. Blake, Niles. Jacob Dalrymple, Buchanan. Gilbert A. Edison, Oronoko. Chauncy Feny, Weesaw. John H. Fisher, Berrien. Thos. Glavin, Chikaming. John Hastings, Niles City. Westley Horine, Galien. Thos. Kinney, Benton. Uriah Leonard, Bainbridge. Joseph Long, Oronoko. J. V. Lynch, St. Joseph. Alex. McDaniels, Lincoln. John Osborne, Sodus. William H. Sinclair, Niles City. John H. Stover, Royalton. John W. Tompkins, Pipestone. Michael Weiderman, New Buffalo.

"No clue.—Niles Star.

WHILE two of our local sports were out on a spearing expedition after dark, and coming down the river above Broadway bridge, so intent were they on prodding everything in the fish line in sight that a good sized snag was run into by the boat, which capsized, and several fine fish that had been speared. the occupants and all went out into the cold, cold water, and a bath was partaken of that was not appreciated. The boys are good swimmers and went ashore, a little the worse off for their

J. M. Sowle has purchased 1400 acres of timber land in Arkansas, and is preparing to move his mill there. In the meantime stone, brick and slate are daily arriving on the ground for the brick veneer cottages, of which he will build ten, this summer, on the ground now occupied by this mill and lumber yard. — Dowagiac Cor. Cass.

Fourth street, lately occupied by Thomas Horan, and will occupy it at an early day....Mrs. D. R. Gates, residing in the eastern part of the city, has been afflicted for some time with erysipelas in the left foot, and it was found necessary to amputate that

painful illness, died Wednesday night. Mr. Wolkins had resided on the town line between Watervliet and Bainbridge for many years. He married Miss Silvia Seron, daughter of John Seron, several years ago. Five children blessed the union, who with the mother will deeply feel the loss of husband and father. He was an industrious and highly respected citizen, and will be missed by a large circle of friends and acquaintances. - Water-

### Locals.

FOUND. - The place to buy your Boots, Shoes and Gents' Furnishing Goods, corner Front and Oak streets. We keep a large assortment of School

Tablets. We can suit you. P. O. STORE.

MRS. PAUL SKALLA, NII A new stock of Wall Paper, at 2 BOYLE & BAKER'S.

Making a specialty of Fitting Spectacles, I keep a fine assortment of the best, and my prices are as low as the W. G. BLISH, Niles.

Ladies, we can show you the largest line of Millinery Goods, and will make the lowest prices. See ... BOYLE & BAKER.

Men's Pants, usually sold at \$1.50 and Our 5c and 10c counters are chock full of \$2.50, we sell at \$1.00 to \$2.00. Men's Socks at one-half the price others

Gauze Shirts and Drawers, worth 50c, only 25c. Men's Flannel Shirts, usually sold by others for 75c, we sell at 50c.

Suspenders worth 50c only 25c. Wash Boilers, \$1.00 and \$1.25. Tea Kettles, 25c to 85c. Bird Cages, 40c to 60c. Baby Carriages, 25 per cent cheaper than others ask. Boys' Express Wagons, a big variety.

In Jack Knives we lead them all. 50c.

knives only 25c. Table Knives and Forks only 50c per set. Pocket Books, others ask 15c and 20c, we Agent for Chicago Air Rifle.

On motion of Mr. Jones, that the

president and secretary be a committee to secure speakers for the next On motion of Mr. Williams the fol-

stands-Wm. J. Jones and A. W. Mars. Committee on vocal music - A. B. Committee to prepare the grounds-

ed before.

Committee to solicit members (which is for life members, male 50 cents, female free. All residents of the county before 1870)-Supervisor of Galien; Levi Sparks, Niles Tp.; R. V. Clark, Buchanan; J. H. Feather, Oronoko; Wm. Smith, Lincoln; H. M. Dean, Niles City; J. F. Higbee, Benton; John Clark, Pipestone: A. W. Sherwood, Sodus; A. J. Norris, Weesaw; George F. Comings, St. Joseph; Samuel Mars, Lake: Charles F. Howe, Bertrand; Geo. B. Williams, Royalton; N. A. Woodruff, Watervliet; Richard Sutherland, Bainbridge; A. L. Drew, Chikaming; J. M. Glavin, New Buffalo; John J. Murphy, Berrien; C. K. Farmer, Hagar; Wm. Chamberlain, Three Oaks.

William Barclay, Pipestone. Mallory D. Bramhall, Three Oaks.

Nathaniel Wilson, Bertrand. A. N. Woodruff, Watervliet. Some time during Friday night the shoe store on Front street, of John Hastings was entered by a burglar and a number of cali skins and perhaps a few pairs of shoes were stolen, all valued at about \$40. An entrance was effected at the rear end of the store.

expected good time.—Niles Star.

Niles Republican. John Miley has bought the bouse on

FRANK WOLKINS, after a long and

JACOB IMHOFF.

"Quick sales and Small Profits" is JACOB IMHOFF. 6 MILLINERY ORENING. FRIDAY, MAY 2.

Balls and Ball Bats, Hammock Spreaders, Books, etc., at the POST-OFFICE STORE.

# BUCHANAN, MICH.

We are chock full of New Goods of almost everything, on which we have cut our Latest styles Neckties, worth 50c, only 25c. | We are agents for the best Oil Stove made. We can save you 25 per cent on Glassware.

> novelties and useful articles. Six ball Croquet Sets, sold last year at Alarm Clocks, warranted to keep good time, only \$1.25. Hand Saws, warranted, 25c to 60c. Nicholson Files, 8 inch 15c, 10 inch 20c.

Slop Pails, 25c, others ask 50c. On Jewelry we can save you 50 per cent.
Job lot of Pipes almost given away.
Good Plug Tobacco, for 25c.
Good Smoking Tobacco, 15c. Good Fine Cut Tobacco, 25c. Box of good Cigars for \$1.00. Good Combs for 5c, others ask 10c. A big line of Soaps, very cheap.

H. B. DUNCAN.

BARMORE'S.

J. G. HOLMES.

BOYLE & BAKER.

We are ready with our Spring Bar-

Don't forget that I still sell Pianos

DRESS-MAKING.

dress-making in the latest styles and

Miss Elmira Burrus is prepared to do

AND-

AND VERY CHEAP.

DO NOT FAIL

to see them before purchasing.

Philadelphia all wool, extra supers,

Lowell extra supers as low as 571/2

Smith's Tapestry Brussels, 40 cents.

Stinson's 10 wire Tapestry Brussels,

Roxbury Tapestry Brussels, 59 cents.

5 frame Body Brussels, with or with-

The best made, \$1 to \$1.15.

Velvet Carpets, 95 cents.

Glenham Wilton Velvets, \$1.25.

Linoleums, 40 cents per square yard

China Mattings, \$3.95 per piece-40

Smyrna Rugs, 30x60 inches, such as

propose to give you a corker, and be-

sides, any carpet bought of us during

March will be made up free of charge.

COME AND SEE US.

Moquets, \$1,25.

ind upwards.

this department.

two ply carpets, 45 and 50 cents.

We are at the front with a big line of

CFISHING TACKLES We could enumerate a thousand other articles on which we can save you money.

### JOHN MORRIS, Proprietor.

On Monday next-April 28-I will If you want a good fine Shirt for 50c, move my Harness Shop across the street | go to in Dr. Wilson's building, formerly oc-Everybody uses the famous Blush of cupied by Wm. Trenbeth's tailor shop, Roses, found at where I will be prepared to wait on my We make the lowest price. customers in better shape.

JACOB BAKER. Look for the new Goods this week, gains. We will commence, continue BOYLE & BAKER'S. & and end the season with bargains. S. P. HIGH. CHARLIE HIGH sells more Silk Umbrellas than ever. Reason, they are cheap.

and Organs. If you contemplate buy-Ladies, those beautiful new Dress ing either, see me before buying. Goods have come. Call and see them. S. P. HIGH. J Black Hose that will not crock or stain your feet, only 15 cents, at //

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

give good work. Call at her home on Before buying, just ask for prices at Day's Avenue, near the depot. MORGAN & CO'S. T. W. WILLIAMS, breeder and shipper, Correspondence and inspection solicited. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stock recorded in O. P. C. R. If notified in time will meet parties at Day-

Hogs. Handsome Dress Goods are found at CHARLIE HIGH'S. 5 Ask for the Eiffel Black Hose, they

ton, Mich. Thoroughbred Poland China

will not crock, at BOYLE & BAKER'S. I have for sale the full-blooded registered bull, Mariel 2d Netherland 10167. He is a direct descendant of the famous We are now receiving for the Spring trade a beautiful line of Papers and Decbull Netherland Prince, owned by Smiths, Powell and Lamb. A bargain orations of the very if sold in 30 days. E. B. ROE.

Bargains. New Dress Goods. Look at CHARLIE HIGH'S. 7

If you want to see a nice Bed Spread, go to H. B. DUNCAN'S. 2 H. B. DUNCAN'S. 2 Roasted Coffee all the way from 20c MORGAN & CO'S.4 up, at See our Arrowwanna and Mexican Hammocks before buying.

For Gloves go to H. B. DUNCAN'S. $^4$ Millet Seed, at Keeler's Drug Store. BISHOP & KENTS. Having sold my stock of Boots and Shoes to Jacob Imhoff, all persons indebted to me will please call at the

POST OFFICE STORE.

J. K. WOODS. Don't buy your Furniture until vou AL. HUNT. Parlor Goods and Bed Room Sets at bed rock prices, at AL. HUNT'S. A new and elegant line of Silk Umbrellas, cheaper than ever. Ladies come and see them before you buy.

Imhoff block and settle their accounts.

S. P. HIGH. Don't forget to see the Hats, at 2\_ MRS. F. H. BERRICK'S. TREAT BROS. & CO. 1 goods on the south side of the building Bargains in Crockery and Glassware TREAT BROS. & CO. Highway to the south side of the building the nobblest Millinery in town, at Highway their carpet room, and we also mass. F. H. BERRICK'S find we have more goods than we like

Don't forget that at Mrs. Binns' you to have, besides. we are always trying get the best styles, the best work, for to see how cheap we can sell you our the least money. pose to give our customers one grand Have your Parlor Goods fixed up by benefit in Carpets and Curtains during March. Look at the prices and if you AL. HUNT.

are interested come and see the goods. Smoke Warren's YOU & I, at MORRIS'. Cotton Chain, two ply, yard wide carpets, 15, 25 and 35 cents per yard. Ladies, you will find the nobbiest Millinery at Mrs. Binns', who will not

FOR SALE.—House and lot on Lake street. For particulars inquire of the owner, W. F. WHITE, at the premises. The best ten cent Vest in town, to S. P. HIGH'S. Carpets by sample can be found very cheap, and a very large line of samples to see, at CHARLIE HIGH'S. / Keep us in mind when you want a S. P. HIGH. / ( out borders, 69 cents. genuine bargain.

H. B. DUNCAN. A good Organ for \$50. J. G. HOLMES. We are bound to attract trade, if low prices, good goods, and fair deal-S. P. HIGH.

Look at those new Hats, at /6

For Black Hose, ladies and children,

Best White Shirts for men and boys ds. in a piece—and upwards. in town, at CHARLIE HIGH'S. /[ Fine Goods, and plenty of them, plenty of them, S. P. HIGH'S. I peddlers sell for \$5.00 to \$7.00, our price is \$2.00. We have some we ask more for. We have a line of Dayston, Oriental, Goat Skin, Fox, Wolf and very cheap, at Rock Salt, for stock, at TREAT BROS. & CO. Japanese Rugs, Cocoa, Wire and Rubber Mats and Mattings.

BOYLE & BAKER'S.

The finest line of Dress Goods in S. P. HIGH'S./ town, at We use every department in our house to draw trade with, and it would An Organ for rent. not be bragging much to say we sell J. G. HOLMES. carpets for less money than any house H. B. DUNCAN leads them all in Cotton Batts. Come and see them.

Go to H.B. Duncan for Dress Goods? We will give the same low prices on Shades and Curtains and everything in Plymouth Rock Eggs for hatching. J. G. HOLMES. Buy a Mason & Hamlin Organ of J. G. HOLMES, and get the very best there

Ladies, if you want Dotted Swiss,

S. P. HIGH'S. 2

The best quality of Goods for the east money, always found at S. P. HIGH'S. You will find headquarters for bargains in Groceries, at

TREAT BROS. & CO.

is made.

If you want Dry Goods at the lowest

ARZA G. GAGE, PRESIDENT. I. P. HUTTON, VICE PRESIDENT.

ARZA G. GAGE.

I. P. HUTTON.

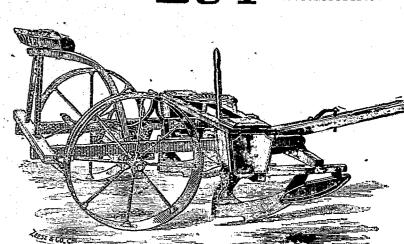
E. F. WOODCOUR, CASELE W. M. HUTTON, ASS'T CASHIER.

ESTABLISHED IN 1871,

# Citizens' National Bank,

NILES, MICH.

J. L. REDDICK. J. B. MILLARD. J. H. RICHARDSON H. M. DEAN. E. F. WOODCOCK.



# Reystone Corn Planters,

DEERE CORN PLOWS AND BIG INJUNS.

I. S. DODD & SON,

Dye Stuffs, Ground Oil Cakes and

-BESIDES-PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.

COME AND SEE US.

urniture AT PRICES THAT CAN'T BE BEAT.

We are Headquarters for

OLIVER AND ECONOMIST

Also a full line of Sport Hardware

-AND-THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O

Yours for good values,

THE LITTLE DRUG STORE

FOR PURE DRUGS, PATENT MEDICINES, PERFUMES AND TOILET ARTICLES.

A very large and unusually fine exhibition of Albums, Books, Plush Goods, Dolls, Vases, Games,

NOW ON SALE AT THE

S. P. HIGH. night.

Drugs and Books.

Condition Powders,

A FULL LINE OF

Upholstering a Specialty. Repairing Promptly Attended to. AL. HUNT,

Buchanan, Mich.

Heath & Milligan's Mixed Paints, Empire Clothes Wringers,

& RIDING PLOWS.

BIAI & GODFREY.

AROUND THE CORNER.

BARMORE.

Also, Blank Books, School and Writing Tablets. In fact everything pertaining to a first-class stock.

Fine Perfume & Artists' Materials

South Bend, Ind.

ures of the Bill. The reports of the majority and minority of the ways and means committee were re-ported to the house Wednesday, April 16.

Accompanying them was a report of Congressman McKenna, of California, dissenting from the sugar schedule. The majority report is substantially as follows: We are advised from the annual report of the secretary of the treasury that the ordinary revenues of the government, actual and estimated, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, will be \$385,000,000, and that the ex-

penditures for the same period, actual and estimated, will be \$293,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$92,000,000. The estimated amount required for the sinking fund will be \$45,321,116.99, leaving an estimated net surplus of \$43,678,888.01. The excess of revenues over expenses esti-

mated for the fiscal year ending June 80, 1891, we are advised from the same source, will amount to \$43,569,522.50, which with the amount of cash now on hand and available, reaching nearly \$90,000,000, the committee believe will justify a reduction of the revenue in the sum contemplated by this bill of \$60,-986,986, and probably more from customs, and say \$10,527,578 from internal revenue, or a total of \$71,264,414.

The exact effect upon the revenues of the

government of the proposed bill is difficult of ascertainment. That there will be a substantial reduction, as we shall show, admits of no doubt. It is not believed that the increase of duties upon wools and woolen goods, and upon glassware, will have the effect of increasing the revenues. That would, of course, follow if the importations of the last fisca year were hereafter to be maintained, which, however, is altogether improbable. In every case of increased duty, except

that imposed upon tin plate (which does not go into effect until July 1, 1891), and upon linen fabrics, the effect will be to reduce rather than enlarge the revenues, because importations will fall off. It was the aim of the committee to fix the duties upon that class of manufactured goods and farm products which can be supplied at home, so as to discourage the use of like foreign goods and products, and secure to our own people and our own producers the home market, believing that competition among ourselves will secure reasonable prices to consumers in the future as it has invariably done in the past.

We seek by the increased duties recom-mended not only to maintain but to enlarge our own manufacturing plants and check those supplies from abroad which can be profitably produced at home. The general policy of the bill is to foster and promote American production and diversification of American industry. HOME PRODUCTION AND FAIR WAGES.

the price of the articles we consume as we have been to encourage a system of home production which shall give fair remuneration to domestic producers and fair wages to American workmen, and by increased production and home competition to insure fair prices to consumers.

The committee will admit that free trade

or revenue duties would temporarily diminish the cost of products consumed by the people, but it would be so only because the foreign product at a lower price would force down the home product or displace it altogether, and if the latter, then prices would at once advance to the consumers, as experience has demonstrated, who would be without relief against the exactions of foreign syndicates and foreign manufacturers. We would have to give up a considerable part of our own production that we might for a brief time enjoy the cheaper products of other countries and their products produced by a cheaper labor than our own, or reduce every element of cost, including labor, to the foreign standard. Cheaper products from abroad to the American consumers mean cheaper labor at home

and lower rewards to the domestic producer, with no permanent benefits to the consumer. Your committee has not sought by the pro posed legislation to further cut down prices, but to provide with certainty against that increasing competition from other countries whose conditions our people are unwilling to adopt. We have not believed that our people, already suffering from low prices, can or will be satisfied with legislation which will result in lower prices.

This bill is framed in the interest of the people of the United States. It is for the better defense of American homes and American industries. While securing the needed revenue, its provisions look alike to the occupations of our own people, their comfort, and their welfare; to the successful prosecution of industrial enterprises already started, and to the opening of new lines of production where our conditions and resources will admit

Ample revenues for the wants of the government are provided by this bill, and every reasonable encouragement is given to productive enterprises and to the labor employed therein. The aim has been to impose duties upon such foreign products as compete with our own, whether of the soil or the shop, and to enlarge the free list wherever this can be done without injury to any American industry, or wherever an existing home industry can be helped without detriment to another industry which is equally worthy of the protecting care of the government.

The committee believe that, inasmuch as nearly \$400,000,000 are annually required to meet the expenses of the government, it is wiser to tax those foreign products which seek a market here in competition with our own than to tax our domestic products or the non-

.We have not looked alone to a reduction of the revenue, but have kept steadily in view the interests of our producing classes, and have been ever mindful of that which is due to our political conditions, our labor and the character of our citizenship. We have realized that a reduction of duties below the difference between the cost of labor and production in competing countries and our own would result either in the abandonment of

We have recommended no duty above the point of difference between the normal cost of production here, including labor, and the cost of like production in the countries which seek our markets, nor have we hesitated to give this quantum of duty even though it insolved an increase over present rates and showed an advance of percentages and ad valorem equivalents. We have not sought to make a uniform rate of duty upon all imported articles. This would have been maniestly unjust and inequitable. We possess advantages in some branches of production which offset the necessity for the highest duties, and these have been fully recognized in the arrangement and adjustment of rates. The labor cost of any two manufactured products which may be mentioned is not the same, one being largely the product of machinery and the other largely the product of hand labor, and, therefore, while one product

requires one rate of duty for protection, another product may require another and differant one to afford equal protection. We have sought to look at the conditions of each industry at home and its relation to foreign competition, and provide for that duty which would be adequate in each case. EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY LIMITED.

The present provision in the free list for "articles imported for the use of the United States, provided that the price of the same did not include the duty," is omitted in the proposed revision.

It has been productive of fraud and has re-

sulted in other serious abuses. Persons hav-ing contracts with the United States, under or of the law, have fraudulently imported large quantities of material for sale, with a resulting loss to the revenue. The provision also works injury to our own

people by inviting foreign competition in the matter of government contracts. The remission of duty in such cases is in effect a premium offered the foreigner to compete with the honest importer who pays duty, as also with the domestic producer. It is unwise to remit duties when the money goes neither into the public treasury nor the pockets of our own people, but to enrich their foreign compet-itors. The government ought not to buy abroad what it can buyathome. Nor should it be exempted from the laws it imposes upon its citizens. The United States gains nothing, while the citizen loses by this provision. These

proposed change.

It is proposed to limit the exemption from duty of wearing apparel and other personal effects of persons arriving in the United States to the value of \$500 in each case. Under existing law no limit is imposed as to amount, and grave abuses have resulted. People of wealth visiting foreign countries on their return are permitted to, and do, bring in under the law, as now construed by the courts, many thousand dollars' worth of wearing apparel and personal effects, pur-

chased abroad for future use. Section 11 is a proposed amendment of section 2,491, revised statutes. As the law now stands the provision for the forfeiture of obscene articles and articles of an immoral nature includes the forfeiture of all articles

inclosed in the same package or covered by the same invoice with the unlawful article. This occasions hardship in numerous cases where shippers, without the knowledge of the importer, inclose in the same package with lawful articles ordered of them books or other articles, often of trifling value, in violation of the law. It is recommended, therefore, that the law be so amended as to provide for the entry and delivery, on payment of duty of proper articles, although covered by the same invoice and inclosed in the same package with forfeitable articles, whenever it is shown to the satisfaction of the secretary of the treasury that the importer is in-nocent of any intention to violate the law. Section 17 is a modification of section 2,496. revised statutes. The present section provides that articles in violation of registered trademark shall not be admitted to entry. It does not prohibit their importation or pre-scribe their forfeiture, and the result is that such goods can only be taken possession of by the collector as unclaimed, retained the required length of time, and sold, which course affects their distribution in this country in direct contravention of the intent of the statute. The domestic interests sought to be protected are thus compelled to buy them up in order to protect themselves. It is proposed by this amendment to admit such articles to entry or exportation only within three months of their importation; otherwise that they be forfeited.

The enormous growth of this industry was stimulated by the wool tariff of 1867, and was in a prosperous condition prior to the act of 1883. Since then the industry has diminished in alarming proportions, and the business has neither been satisfactory nor profitable. The committee have given to this industry, so universally distributed throughout the country, the most careful and painstaking consideration, and have recommended an advance of duties which it is believed will afford ample protection to the farmers of the country engaged in wool growing.

By the proposed bill the duties on first and second class wools are made at 11 and 12 cents a pound, as against 10 and 12 under existing law. On third class wool, costing 12 cents or less, the duty is raised from 21/2 cents a pound to \$14 cents, and upon wools of the third class, costing above 12 cents, the duty ended is an advance from 5 to 8 cents

The bill which passed the senate in 1888-89 made the dividing line on third class wools at 12 cents, with the same rates of duty upon all classes of wool, except third class costing less senate fixed the duty upon that grade at 4 cents, while the committee recommend 31/2 cents. It is believed, however, that with the restrictions, definitions and classifications, and the addition of port charges to the foreign cost recommended in the proposed bill, this difference will be fully compensated.

The bill seeks to stop the frauds which have been so shamelessly practiced in the past in violation, not only of the spirit, but the letter of the law. The preparation of wools under

new names and forms, to avoid legal duties, has been very generally practiced. Noils, ring waste, garneted waste, slubbing waste, carbonated waste, roping and roving, have been imported into this country at the duty on unwashed wools, when they were, in washed and scoured, partly manufactured, and ready to go into our looms. It is believed that if the provisions of this bill be adopted these violations will be prevented, and this gross injustice to the wool growers

of our country thwarted. In revising the woolen goods schedule so as to afford adequate protection to our woolen manufacturers and wool growers we have continued the system of compound duties which have proved to be so essential in any tariff which protects wool, providing first for a specific compensatory pound or square yard duty, equivalent to the duty which would be paid on the wool if imported, for the benefit of the wool grower, and an ad valorem duty of from 30 to 50 per cent., according to the proportion of labor required in the manufacture of the several classes of against foreign competition, and 10 per cent. additional upon ready made clothing for the

protection of the clothing manufacturers. The existing tariff gives an ad valorem duty of from 35 to 45 per cent. for the protection of the woolen manufacturer, and the bill which passed the house at the first session of the Fiftieth congress, which abolished all duties on wool and consequently the equivalent specific compensatory duties on manufactures of wool, gave a uniform duty of 40 per cent. on all woolen goods without regard to their character. This duty is more than is required for unfinished goods like cheap blankets and flannels and less than is requisite for fine finished manufactures of wool, which are being imported in so large quantities. For this reason, and to adapt the duties to the comparative cost of manufacturing

different woolen fabrics, we have given 30 per cent. to the lowest grade of blankets and flannels, 35 per cent. to the medium grades, 40 per cent. to the highest grade of blankets (flannels valued above 50 cents per pound being classed as "dress goods," which they practically are), carpets and the lower grades of finished cloth and cotton warp dress goods, and 50 per cent, to the finer grades of finished cloth and to all wool dress goods. These advanced rates on the better grades of goods for the protection of the manufact-

urers with specific duties fully compensatory for the duties on wool will, it is believed, have the effect largely to diminish importations of manufactures of wool and consequently to reduce the revenue instead of inreasing the revenue, as would be the case if the importations should continue the same. In computing the equivalent ad valorem duty on manufactures of woolens, the comthe benefit, and the duty which protects the

binations of both the specific duty, which is simply compensatory for the duty on the wool used, of which the wool grower receives manufacturers, makes the average resultant rates of the woolen goods schedule proposed 91.78 per cent. The average rate under the present law, as computed on the basis of the importations of the last fiscal year, appears to have been only 67.15 per cent. This, however, is about 10 per cent. lower than it would have been if

the worsted decision, which corrected a flagrant wrong by which woolen cloths known as worsted were admitted at a lower rate than cloths known as woolen cloths, had been made at the beginning of the fiscal year instead of at the close, and at least 15 per cent. lower than it would have been if worsted yarns had paid the same duty as woolen yarns costing the same. That is, if both of these manifest errors, working serious injustice to the woolen manufacturing industry, had been corrected at the beginning of the last fiscal year the average rate of duties in the woolen goods schedule of the present tariff would have been nearly 80 per cent., against 91.72 per cent. as proposed.

WOOD, COTTON, PAPER, WOOD PULP. The duties on manufactures of wood, which under the existing law average only 18.81 per cent.-the lowest of any schedule-have been reduced 50 cents per thousand on pine boards. In other respects this schedule is not changed. Logs, shingle and stave bolts, hoop poles, ship timber, and other forms of rough lumber, cabinet woods, and other woods unmanufactured, are placed on the free list. A provision is added that sawed lumber imported from any country which imposes an export duty on logs in excess of our duties on such sawed lumber shall pay a duty equivalent to such excess in addition to the duty

provided by the proposed bill.

The cotton schedule has been arranged so as to reduce duties on the lower grades of manufactured cottons where a reduction car be made without injury to our cotton manufacturing interests, and to increase duties on the finer grades, of which there were imported in the last fiscal year goods to the value of \$27,105,509.

An increase of duties has been made in the finer grades of cotton hosiery, of which there were imported in the last fiscal year knit goods to the value of \$6,056,950. Notwithstanding this increase of duties on manufactures of fine cottons to enable our cotton mills to make classes of goods in which labor is the principal element of cost, yet the reduction of duties on the lower grades leaves the average duty of the proposed cotton schedule only slightly more than in the existing tariff, the average in the latter being 35.64 per cent., against 38.06 per cent. in the proposed bill. In the paper schedule no change has been made from existing rates of duty in the grades of paper which form the principal consump tion of the country. Tissue and other fine papers have been given an increased duty in order to enable our own mills successfully to manufacture these papers in the face of the facturers to which they have been subjected.

Wood pulp, both ground and chemical, which is used to so large an extent in paper manufacture and which has cheanened the price of paper in a marvelous manner, has been given specific rates of duty equivalent to the present ad valorem duty on this article when justly valued, in order to protect the large wood pulp industry of this country against the injurious competition of foreign chemical pulp, which has been largely imported at a valuation far below what it should properly

In the metal schedule no change of duty has been recommended upon iron ore or iron in pigs. These duties, it is believed, cannot be lowered without detriment to existing industries, and we have not felt justified in

interioring with the further development of our iron ore resources, now so promising, the southern states.

To reduce materially the duty on pig iron and on scrap from and scrap steel, which are substitutes for pig iron, would annually bring into our ports many shiploads of these products to take the place of pig iron which could be produced at home, and it would correspondingly reduce the demand for coal and iron ore. This is a result which is surely not to be desired.

The committee have recommended amon others the following changes: Bar iron, not less than three-quarters of an inch square, has been reduced from I cent to nine-tenth of a cent per pound; square iron less than three-quarters of an inon, from 1.1 to 1 cent per pound; and round iron in coils or rods. per pound; and round from in coits of rods, less than seven-sixteenths of 1 inch in diameter, and bars or shapes of rolled iron, not especially provided for in this rict, from 1.2 to 1.1 cents per pound. Beam's girders, joists, angles, channels, hinged columns, and posts, or sections thereof in building form, are reduced from 14 to pipe tenths of Leant rev. duced from 11/4 to nine-tenths of 1 cent per pound. Railway iron is reduced from \$17 per ton to \$13.44 per ton. Iron and steel sheets, common or black, and known as taggers from or steel, has been reduced throughout one-tenth of 1 cent per pound.
In wires of all description there has been a reduction of one-fourth of 1 cent per pound Anchors, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, and mill iron and mill cranks, and forgings

of iron and steel have been reduced from cents to 1.8 cents per pounds. Axles, or parts thereof, of iron or steel, from 21% to 2 cents per pound. Blacksmiths' iron and steel, hammers, sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars have been reduced from 21/4 to. 214 cents per pound. Boiler or other tubes. from 8 to 214 cents per pound. Bolts, nuts and finished hinges and hinge blanks, from 214 to 214 cents per pound. Cast iron pipe of every description, from 1 cent to nine-tenths of a cent per pound. Cast iron vessels, plates, stove plates, andirons, sadirons, tailors' irons, hatters' irons and castings of iron not specially provided for, from 1½ to 1.2 cents per pound. Castings of malleable iron, from cents to 1% cents per pound. Chains of all kinds, made of iron or steel, have been reluced from 2 cents to 1.8 cents per pound.

There has been an increase of duties upon cutlery, believed by the committee to be abolutely necessary to the maintenance of this industry in the United States. The competition from Germany and other countries has been so ruinous as to destroy some of the existing manufactures, and threatens without this increased duty to wipe them out alto-gether. Shotgun barrels have been placed upon the free list. Cut nails and cut spikes have been reduced from 114 to 1 cent per pound. Spikes, nuts and washers, and horse shoes, from 2 cents to 1.8 cents per pound Cut tacks, brads or sprigs from 21/2 to 11/2 cents on one grade, and from 3 cents to 2% cents on another. Needles for hand sewing

and darning are put upon the free list. Railway fish plates or spliced bars are reduced from 114 to 1 cent per pound. Copper, from 214 to 134 cents per pound. Old copper 13% cents per pound. Regulus of copper and black or coarse copper, from 31/2 to 13/4 cents per pound. Copper in plates, bars, ingots or pigs, from 4 to 2 cents per pound. Nickel ore is placed upon the free list. Pyrites or sul-phate of iron, containing an excess of 25 per cent. of sulphur, is placed upon the free list. Nickel in matte is reduced from 15 to 3 cents per pound. The decreased duties, as proposed have been made after the fullest investigation and are believed to be just to our own indus

TIN PLATES. The committee have recommended an advance of duty on tin plate. The finance committee of the senate of the last congress, fter the fullest investigation, said in their

The present anomalous and inadequate luties on tin and terne plates have received the attention of your committee, who believe that such a readjustment of these rates should be made as would encourage the manufacture of these articles in this country. It has been demonstrated that we can manufacture tin plate in the United States

as successfully as it can be done in England. Its production here suitable for all uses is no onger experimental. We make sheet iron and sheet steel, and it is confidently believed that we have in the Dakotas pig tin in sufficient quantities for use in making all of the tin required for this market, and if this were not so pig tin is on the free list accessible to our people for manufacturing purposes. There is no reason except inadequate protection why we are not today manufacturing

the more than \$21,000,000 worth of tin now imported into the United States and upon which we pay an annual duty of over \$7,-000,000. It is estimated that the establish ment of an industry which would supply our own market in this particular would furnish teady employment to at least 24,000 men. The bill provides that the increased duty shall not go into effect until July 1, 1891, and that manufacturers, encouraged by this proosed legislation in the meantime, will adapt their plants and that in the end the advanced duty will not enhance the cost to the conumer, but eventuate in lower and steadier prices. To the end that there may be no interruption of our export trade of canned products by reason of the proposed change, the committee recommend that upon tin imported and exported, made up, the governnent shall retain but 1 per cent, instead of 10 per cent. as provided by existing law. If the recommendation of the committee

adopted, it is believed a new and important industry will be secured to the United States vith all the resultant benefits to the people

The committee recommend that sugar, up to and including No. 16, Dutch standard of color, and molasses be placed on the free list, with a duty of four-tenths of 1 cent per pound on refined sugar above No. 16, and that a bounty of 2 cents per pound be paid from the treasury for a period of fifteen years for all sugar polarizing at least 85 per cent. made in this country from caue, beets or sorghum pro-

In providing that not only raw sugar, but also sugar up to and including No. 16 shall be admitted free of duty, an opportunity is given fr the free introduction of yellow sugres, suited for family use, an arrangement which will secure to our people sugar at the lower traine existing in the markets of the world, while even imported white refined sugar will be subjected to a duty of fourtenths of 1 cent per pound.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS. The committee have given months of investigation to the existing conditions of agriculture and matters connected therewith. This great industry is foremost in magnitude and importance in our country.

Your committee, sensible of the national importance of agriculture, prompted by the single motive to lift it to the highest level of profitable employment so far as with them rests any power, firmly believe that they offer

to this industry in the bill presented, while not the only, all the relief which tariff legislation can vield to it. A critical examination of the subject will show that agriculture is suffering chiefly from a most damaging foreign competition in our home market. The increase in importations of agricultural products since 1850 nas been enormous, amounting from \$40,-000,000 in round numbers to more than \$356, 000,000 in 1889. This is an increase of nearly 00 per cent., while the population increas for the same period less than 300 per cent. During the past ten years this growth in importation has been most rapid, and has been narked by a significant and corresponding decline in prices of the home grown product. We advance the rates upon the products of the soil which either do supply or can be brought to supply the home consumption. Horses, cattle, hogs, sheep, bacon, barley, beans, peas, beef, mutton, pork, buckwheat,

flax seed, vegetables, potatoes, flax, hemp, wool, tobacco and many other products are idvanced with a view to save this entire market to the American farmer. As indicating the general line of policy pursued in changing rates in this schedule, your committee can only, in the scope of this report, note a few articles illustrative of all.

butter, cheese, eggs, hay, hops, milk, poultry,

HORSES, CATTLE AND SHEEP. In the last ten years not less than \$60,000, 000 worth of horses, cattle and sheep, ordin ary marketable stock, has been imported. A portion of these have paid 20 per cent. ad valorem on a fraudulent undervaluation. A very large proportion have come in free, professedly for breeding purposes, actually for the common markets. The duty has been changed to a specific rate and advanced to a point where it will protect the market, while he paragraph in the free list on animals fo breeding purposes is so framed as to only admitanimals which are pure bred and prop-

erly registered. TOBACCO. Ten years ago the cultivation of tobacco suitable for cigars promised one of the most certain and profitable investments for agriculture in many of the northern states. To-day the industry is crowded from its own market by foreign importations produced by labor costing less than ten cents per day. The value of the tobacco imported from the Netherlands alone for the six months ending Dec. 81 last was nearly \$5,000,000. The duty has been increased, with a view of protecting the American market for the American

FLAX.

Flax and hemp have been advanced upon

the positive evidence that the time has come to encourage these two industries from an agricultural standpoint. The farmers nselves are ready to enter largely upon the cultivation of flax and hemp fiber unde adequate protection. The diversity of our soil and climate beyond question invites us to the establishment of these industries.

Hemp culture is receiving attention throughout the entire north, and seed will be sown during the present season in many states where it has not been heretofore cultivated. except to determine the adaptability of soil and climate. In the grain growing states, with the protection offered by this bill assured, the farmers will soon produce all the fiber necessary to bind their grain with American made twine from American grown hemp.

JUTE, MANILA AND SISAL. These fibers have been placed upon the free list, and the cordage and twine manufactured therefrom greatly reduced, the reduction in the binder twine being from 31/4 cents per pound to 114 cents per pound. Notwithstanding this, when hemp has been given a fair trial as a binder twine it is believed from the facts before your committee, that it will displace that manufactured from the foreign grown fibers with a cheaper and better LAMIE.

Ramie will accomplish for the south what flax and hemp will for the north. It is a remarkable fiber, which will, if encouraged, be soon woven into a great variety of the finest and most beautiful fabrics. The present season ramie is being grown in every southern state, from South Carolina to Texas. It has just passed the experimental stage, and a great and valuable industry will be secured to the south through its protection.

Several years ago the government began in a systematic way to investigate the ques-tion of silk culture in the United States. Twenty thousand dollars has been annually expended by the department of agriculture for this purpose, and the results achieved fully warrant this committee in the belief that successful and profitable silk production is entirely practicable in a majority of the states of the Union.

It was not thought wise at this time to imose a duty on reeled silk. Your committee found that the American silk reeler, in com-petition with the cheap labor of Europe and Asia, would be at a disadvantage of at least \$1 per pound for each pound of silk produced. The protection therefore necessary would have been given by a duty in this bill but for the fact that it would greatly embarrass the silk weaving industry operating here under existing conditions until the production of the reeled silk in this country more nearly approximates its consumption. Hence, order to secure this industry as speedily as possible, and with the least expense under the exceptional circumstances, your com mittee offer the necessary differential of a bounty of \$1 per pound-about the equivalent of 20 per cent. on the market value of good silk.

As the most important reason, for assisting n establishing the silk reeling industry is to aid the creation of a market for cocoons, which are an agricultural product, it was thought by the committee that the chief object in view would not be attained unless direct encouragement were given to the producer of the cocoon. For this reason a bounty is also provided for in the bill, amounting to ? cents per pound on fresh cocoons. This also s about equivalent to 20 per cent. of the value of the product. This industry has been assisted in the past by bounties granted by colonial or state legislatures, but in general they were primarily to encourage the planting of mul-berry trees, or else they were given for lots of co-

coons or silk larger than one person would be likely to produce. For this reason they failed to accomplish their object.

By the provisions of the Lill these bounties are to be paid for a period of ten years in order to give the industry a reasonable assurance of perma-

The committee have recommended that paint ings in oil or water colors, being the professional production of painters, and statuary, cut, carved or otherwise wrought by hand from a solid block or mass of marble, and being a professional pro-duction of a statuary and sculptor only, shall be be transferred to the free list. The removal of all duty or tax from works of art has long been petitioned for by American artists. In 1884 the Society of American Artists passed a resolution against the continuance of the tariff on works of art. In 1885 a committee was appointed to ascertain the sentiment of the artists of the United States, and, to that end, sent to every artist and every art institution and teacher of art whose address could be found, asking for their views upon the propriety of continuing or abolishing the duty. To that circular the committee received 1,435 replies, and out of that number 1,345 were in favor of a total abolition of the tariff on works of art. ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

ADDITIONS TO THE FREE LIST.

The free list has been enlarged by the addition of the following articles: Books and pamphlets printed exclusively in language other than English; books and music in raised letters printed exclusively for the blind; braids, plaits, laces, flats; bristles, raw; chicory root, raw, dried or undried, but unground; coal tar, crude, and pitch of coal tar; dandelion roots, raw, dried or unground; acorns; beeswax; floor matting manufactured from round or split straw, including what is commonly known as Chinese matting; zante and other currants; dates; grass and fibers; jute; jute butts; manila; sisal grass; sunn and all other textile grasses or fibrous vegetable substance, unmanufactured; degras and other grease; hair, human, factured; degras and other grease; hair, human raw, uncleaned and not drawn; molasses, under 56 degs.; needles, hand, sewing and darning; nut oil or oil of nuts; olive oil for manufacturing and mechanical purposes, unfit for eating; opium, un-manufactured; ore, nickel; potash—crude or black salts, chlorate of, nitrate of crude, sulphate of salts, chlorate of, intrace of crude, surplined crude; red earth or raddle, used for polishing lenses; seeds; hemp, roge, bulbs, bulbous roots, not edible; shotgun barrel or barrels, rough or bored: snonges: tar and pitch of wood; tinsel wire, bored; sponges; tar and pitch of wood; tinsel wire, lame or lahn; tobacco stems; sulphur ore, as pyrites or sulphuret of iron containing an excess of sulphur; spirits of turpentine; unm briar wood; paintings in oil, water colors, statuary; sugar up to and including No. 16 Dutch standard

INTERNAL REVENUE the internal revenue laws as follows: First—Abolishing the tax on dealers in leaf to-bacco, which will relieve 4,872 taxpayers and reduce the revenues \$48,570.83.
Second—Abolishing the tax on dealers in manufactured tobacco, which will relieve 590,013 tax-

payers from the payment of a small but vexatious tax, and will reduce the revenue \$1,280,015.98.

Third—Abolishing the tax on manufacturers of tobacco, which will relieve 902 taxpayers and reduce the revenue \$1,280,015. tobactor, which will releave so taxpayers and reduce the revenue \$5,123.25.

Fourth—Abolishing the tax on manufacturers of cigars, which will relieve 20,634 taxpayers and reduce the revenue \$120,195.53.

Fifth—Abolishing the tax on peddlers of tobacco, which will relieve 16,060 taxpayers and reduce the revenue \$127,010.88.

The committee recommend a reduction of the tax on smoking and manufactured tobacco from 8 cents to 4 cents per pound, which will effect a reduction of the revenue of \$8,538,449.97.

They also recommend a reduction of the tax on snuff from 8 cents to 4 cents per pound, which will effect a reduction of the revenue of \$322,-544.78)6.
They also recommend the abolition of the tax

on retail dealers in leaf tobacco, effecting a reduction of the revenue of \$270.84. The committee have recommended that all pro risions of the statutes imposing restrictions of any kind whatsoever upon farmers and growers of tobacco in regard to the sale thereof be re-pealed. This will enable the farmers and planters to sell their tobacco wherever and to whomso-ever they please with the same freedom they now

dispose of other agricultural products.

The committee have been advised by the com nissioner of internal revenue that the abolition o the special taxes herein proposed can be made with safety and will in no way interfere with the administration of the laws which are to remain.
As has already been stated, it is impossible t administration of the laws which are to remain. As has already been stated, it is impossible to estimate with any accuracy the effect on the revenue of the proposed changes in rates of duty. So far as articles now dutiable, have been transferred to the free list in the proposed bill, it is reasonably certain that the reduction will be about \$6,096,971. The reduction of revenue by the proposed changes of the duty on sugar and molasses, which are mainly imported, will be ct least \$27,376,622, as computed by the officials of the treasury department. These reductions aggregate \$33,473,593.

The advance of duties on agricultural products,

The advance of duties on agricultural products, including tobacco and wool and manufactures of including tobacco and wool and manufactures of wool and sundries, on the supposition that the imports of the next fiscal year would be as large as in the year ending June 30, 1889, would increase the revenue. But the articles on which duties have been increased are for the most part such as we can produce to the extent of our wants, and the increase of duties will have the effect to diminish the importations to such an extent that the revenue will not be increased. The tent that the revenue will not be increased. The effect of the advance of duties on agricultural products, for example, will be to hold our own markets in larger measure than at present for our own farmers without any increase of revenu In the case of manufactures of wool, where the importations have been enormous because of in-adequate duties, there can be no reasonable doubt that the rates of duty proposed will diminish rather than increase the revenue. Your minist rather than increase the revenue. Your committee conclude, therefore, that the proposed bill, if enacted into law, will certainly reduce the revenue from imports at least \$60,936,536, and probably more, and from the internal revenue

probably more, and from the machine \$10,327,878, or, in the aggregate, \$71,204,414. MR. M'KENNA'S DISSENTING REPORT. Mr. McKenna, of California, dissents from the sugar schedule of the bill.

the sugar schedule of the bill.

"The bill in its sugar schedule," he says, "makes an arbitrary and invidious distinction between the sugar industry and other industries—a distinction inconsistent with the principle upon which the bill is framed and upon which it can alone be justified. Protection, as understood politically, is the clear right of all industries or of none. The means of it is a tariff, not largesses from the treasury. The distinction is not one of words. It is a distinction firm and clear in its substance and effect. A tariff may be a tax; a bounty is certainly one, fixed and unavoidable, and increases with the production it encourages. A tariff tax lessens with the production it encourages and final-

y vanishes in the completion of home production.

I bounty abandons the home market to the for-A bounty abandons the home market to the foreign product; a tariff secures the home market to
the home product. A bounty, therefore, is as
useless as it is burdensome, and as odious as it is
useless. It has no justification in either the practice, the principles or the professions of the Republican party. If a bounty is useful for sugar,
why not for other things? In all the range of articles with which the bill deals, is none fit for
bounty but sugar? If a bounty is a tax of less
burden than is a tariff, why are sugar consumers
selected for favor? A Republican house of representatives should not set this example. Who can
say where the contagion of it will stop?"

"The bill presented," he adds, "gives a "The bill presented," he adds, "gives a bounty to silk cocoons and raw silk. It is as

REPORT OF THE MINORITY. The minority report is signed by all of the It begins with the following statement: Upon the question of collecting such revenue from duties on imported goods as may be necessary to pay the whole or a part of the cost of con-ducting the government when economically ad-ministered, we are now at the parting of the ways. Whether such taxes shall be imposed upon the people for the primary purpose of raising money for the payment of the ordinary public expenses for the payment of the ordinary public expenses and the public debts, or be imposed for the purpose of increasing the cost of production and the prices of certain articles of domestic consumption, is a question upon which there is an irreconcilable difference of opinion between the two great political parties of the country; and this question in its plainest form is directly presented for consideration by the bill reported by the majority.

objectionable as a bounty on sugar."

According to the statement made before the committee, the protected industries of the country have never been at any time in our condition as they are now. After nearly thirty years of continuous protection by government taxation for their support, a great many of them are reported to be on the very verge of bankruptcy and ruin, while very few of them, according to the testimony, are yielding a fair profit upon the capital invested. A great many of the par-ties engaged in these industries have declared in the course of the investigation that the slightest reduction in the rates of duty now imposed upon competing foreign products would compel them to close their works and discharge their employes, and others have even gone so far as to assert that they will be forced to go out of the business if the rates of taxation are not increased. At the same time, the laborers in those industries are complaining of insufficient wages, repeated suspensions of work, and a general condition of uncertainty and insecurity in their relations to those who give them employment.

The report states that the remedy proposed by the majority is the imposition of more taxes upon every article of foreign origin which the people of this country desire to buy, and for which they are ready and anxious to exchange the cotton which they cannot spin, the corn and wheat which they cannot consume the oil and coal which they cannot burn, consume, the oil and coal which they cannot burn, and many other products of our farms, our forests and our mines. Under our unwise system of taxation there is

no market which will pay our industries, and to attempt to remedy the evil by increasing the cost of production is simply to begin at the wrong end and will greatly aggravate the situation. It can be demonstrated that we have the capacity to produce most of the manufactured staples at less cost and at the same time pay higher wages than can be earned in any other country in the world, but in order to do so we must have some imports from other countries free of duty.

The object of the proposed silk bounty is to discourage importations which cost the people nothing unless they saw proper to use silk goods, and to encourage the production of those articles here at an expense of \$1 a pound for the silk and seven cents a pound for the cocoons, in addition to the actual value of the articles themselves, and this actual value of the articles themselves, and this expense is to be charged to all the people, whether they use silk goods or not, and be paid out of the public treasury. At the same time the bill proposes to make enormous increases in the rates on woolen goods, which all our people are compelled to purchase and use, and very large increases in the rates on some kinds of cotton and linen goods which are absolutely necessary for the health and comfort of all classes. omfort of all classes.

Continuing, the report says the hill increase the taxes on wool and woolens \$15,500,000 per annum, according to last year's importations, but really to a much greater sum, while taxes on to-bacco to the amount of \$3,860,994 are abolished. The bill increases the rates of duty on all classes of wool imported into this country. These in creases have been made principally upon the de mand of a few large flockmasters in the state of Ohio, and they will be defended by the majority upon the alleged ground that they are beneficial to the farmers of the country who keep sheep on their lands. The fact is that wool is one of our least important agricultural products in point of actual value, and by comparison with others, even in the state of Ohio. It does not amount to more than 3 per cent, of the total value of farm products it is the total value of the products in the state of the total value of the products in th

than 3 per cent, of the total value of farm prod-ucts in that state.

It is impossible to protect the farmer from for-eign competition in his home market, for he has no such competition, and the insertion or reten-tion of these articles in a tariff bill is a device which will deceive no one who gives a moment's thought to the subject. How the farmers are to be helped by the in creased duties on live animals we are wholly un able to see, and in our opinion, if this bill passes they will be the first to demand a restoration of the old rates, or that these importations be mad

free.

No reduction has been made in the amount of duties imposed under any schedule except that related to sugar and molasses. In all the other thirteen schedules of dutiable goods, embracing almost every important article the people use, except tea and coffee, which have been free for many years increases are made, and in many of many years, increases are made, and in many of them the increase is very large.

The report criticises the sugar bounty and protests against the gross favoritism and injustice of such a policy. It says that the bounty on last year's production would have been \$7,520,000. But as it is expected to encourage the producers to supply the entire domestic demand, the ultimate result, even if the consumption remained at last year's figures—2,700,421,302 pounds—would be an annual payment of \$61,528,426 in bounties. The sugar duty is defended as far more just and equitable than those on many other articles, and while the minority believe the duty should be reduced, they cannot see the justice or propriety of making this revenue article free, paying a bounty and many years, increases are made, and in many o this revenue article free, paying a bounty and making this an excuse for imposing \$65,000,000 additional taxes on the other schedules of necessivity.

The minority expresses the opinion that the in crease of the tobacco duty will be \$16,305,925, and that other items will show an increase of over \$8,000,000, Adding these amounts to the \$40,055 152 shown by the committee's tables to have been added to the duties of articles remaining on the dutiable list shows a total increase of duties or articles still dutiable, outside of the sugar schedules of ule, of about \$65,000,000.

It is sometimes refreshing, and again startling, to hear an impartial opinion of one's person or merits. A traveler in Morocco, the author of "The Land of an African Sultan," evidently found matter for mirth in such unbiased

At Wazan, not finding a lodging, we pitched our camp in the market place. where we were much annoved by the people, most of whom, coming from the mountains round, had never seen a Christian before.

However, they were decently polite, though their curiosity led us to place "cordon" round the camp. They watched us eat, drink and write as though we were so many wild beasts, but I would willingly have gone through all this inconvenience in order to overhear, as I did, the conversation of some small boys "What are they?" asked one.

"Apes," replied another.
"Well," said a third, "I have often before seen apes performing in the market place, but never without chains round their waists." The boys were perfectly serious, nor would they have used the word "apes" if they had not been, as in this part of the world all the monkey kind are, held in far greater respect than Chris tians.—Youth's Companion.

Should Have Waited. The will of Mrs. Hannah Faxton, of Connecticut, cut her nephew William off with a shilling "because he was in the habit of calling out 'rats' and 'chestnuts.'" Had the old lady lived to the McGinty period William would not have come in for a red cent.—Detroit Free Press.

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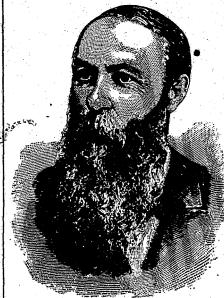
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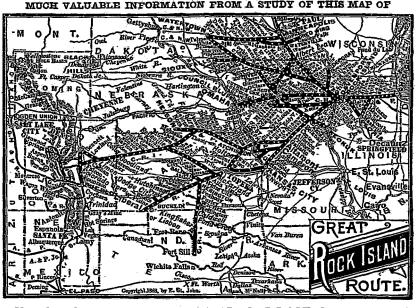


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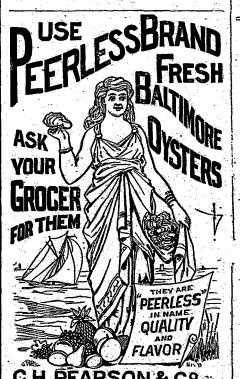
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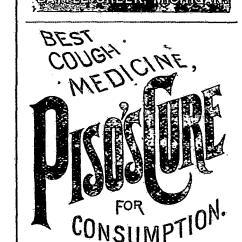
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