CERVICES are held every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock a. m., at the Church of the "Larger Hope;" also, Sabbath School services immediate y after the morning meeting. Prayer and confersace meeting every Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all. NITED BRETHREN CHURCH-Rev. H. H. Flory, Pastor. Salbath services: Salbath School 9:15 A. M.; Preaching 10:30 A. M.; Young People's Meeting 5:00 P. M.; Preaching 7:00 P. M. Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services.

O.O.F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening. K A. M.—Bachanan Lodge No. 68 holds a P. regular meeting Monday evening on orbefore the full moon in each month.

P. OF H.-Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each nonth, at 2 o'clock P. M. A. reular meeting the 1st and 3d Tuesday evening of each month. Y A. R. Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular U. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. 81. Meetings held regularly, in Grange Hall, first and third Schurday of each month. TOOBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and A Surgeon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block. Residence, No. 10 From Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night. M. I. BAILEY, Homeopathic Physician and M. Surgeon. Office and residence in Imhoff's lock, Euchanan, Mich.

N. MEAD, Manufacturer of Lumber. Cus ton Sawing promptly attended to on short actice. Buchanan, Mich. H. M. Brodrick, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN, &C. Office at his new residence, Front St., Buchanan.

---AND---TIEDEM

Having recently erected an Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln

I am now prepared to furnish the Seed Bericks the market affords. Also

FIRST-CLASS TILING ranging in size from two to eightinches. Es Calland see my brick and get prices HENRY BLODGETT.

Benton Harbor College, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

ONE OF THE MOST VIGOROUS SCHOOLS FOR HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE WEST. HIGHER EDUCATION IN THE WEST.
Full corps of Instructors. Extensive Courses—
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Teachers' department prepares thoroughly for
all grades of coefficate, and affords every facility
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Diplomas of the Preparatory department admit
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Location delightful, Buildings new, Laboratories superior. Work honest and thorough,
Exicutives low.
Send for Catalogue.

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G. J. EDGCUMBE, A. M., Ph. D.
Principal.



TRAINS EAST LEAVE BUJUANAN. 

 Atlantic Express, No. 10
 1:25 A. M.

 Mail, No. 4.
 10:05 A. M.

 Day Express, No. 2.
 12:03 F. M.

 Niles Accommodation, No. 8.
 7:03 P. M.

TRAINS WEST. LEAVE BUCHANAN. 

 Chicago Night Express, No. 7.
 3:23 A. M.

 Parific Express, No. 9.
 1:23 A. M.

 Chicago Accommodation, No. 13.
 7:37 A. M.

 Mail, No. 1
 4:13 P. M.

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

VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE. In effect June 12, 1892. Trains leave

FOR THE NORTH. No. 52, Ex. Sun., 2:02 P. M. For St. Joseph No. 56, Ex. Sun., 6:49 P. M. For St. Joseph FOR THE SOUTH.

For Complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., address

Or J. M. Cheserough, Galien, Mich. Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Cleveland, Cincin , Chicago & St. Louis R'y. BIG FOUR ROUTE. THE POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN

CONDENSED SCHEDULE OF TRAINS. EFFECTIVE JULY 10, 1892. STATIONS. GOING SOUTH

Other trains daily except Sunday.

Day Conches between Indianapolis and Benton
Daybor on trains 24 and 21. Chair and Sleeping
Cars on Trains No. 8 and 25 between Indianapolis

and Bay View, Mich.
F. D. BRADLEY, Agent, Niles. OSCAR G. MURRAY, Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, O. D. B. MARTIN, G. P. & T. A. Cincinnati, O. W. R. BALDWIN, Div. Pass. Agt., Elkhart, Ind.

PAIN SUBDUER

Buchanan Drug Stores. **RECORD, \$1.50.** 

# BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXVI.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892.

NUMBER 35.

Used in Millions of Homes-40 Years the Standard

ed empty? Should 1 lift the lid and son hasn't been brought up that way,

risk everything in a final tussle? Should | and I guess I won't have him learn this

I lock the door from the outside, or business."

He did not; and what's more, has

struck it violently with my stick. It picture, that of the son of a wealthy was not quite closed, and I heard to mill owner desiring to become a man-

my surprise, a howl of pain from the ager of the mills.
inside. "But that is impossible," said the

when they looked into the black box, and well-known society man, calling

The mystery was soon explained. oil as to prevent the conventional hand

over to the police, the detestable box of mills (not his father's), at a salary was dragged out of my room into the of ten thousand a year, and with abili-

table—I told the assembled guests, | ceived of an epidemic of cholera in

Com. Bulletin.

never learned any other business.

Now let us look at another actual

risen from the ranks and understands

"Let me begin in 'the ranks', then,"

To this the father assented, stipulat

ing that no favor should be shown the

son, but he should actually begin and

work at regular labor in the mechani-

Not only was this done, but the young man went and boarded in the

manufacturing town at a workman's

of the factory at bell call. In three

years he was foreman in one of the

departments, and a former classmate

there upon him, was surprised at meet-

ing a stalwart fellow in blue overalls,

with hands so soiled with machinery

But this young man persevered, made and paid his own way himself,

and his father concluded it would not

injure his future prospects. Judging

from the fact that he is now manager

ty to command even better compensa-

"learning a business", even by a man with a good education and a rich fa-

ther, pays, a good return, both in mon-ev and manly independence.—Boston

Precautions Against Cholera.

Official information having been re-

Russia, and in view of the large immi-

gration into the United States from

said country, and of the danger that

into the United States through the

medium of personal effects and bag-

gage of said immigrants, it is by the

Treasury Department ordered that on

and after September 18, 1892, no vessel

having on board personal baggage, bed-

ding clothing, etc., belonging to immi-

grants from Russia or belonging to im-

migrants from any cholera-infected

the United States unless accompanied

by a certificate from the consular offi-

cer at the port of embarkation to the

effect that said personal effects, bag-

exists of the introduction of cholera

tion and partnership, is evidence that

boarding house, and went in and out

ways of employes.

cal department.

replied the young man.

again?

I went deliberately up to the box and

As luck would have it, I had got my

man, after all. My mind was made up.

I darted suddenly back, gave the box

another violent crack with my stick,

rushed out of the room and locked the

And then I shouted with might and

main. A bell pull was handy and I

pealed at it. Up came half a dozen

waiters, and, lastly, up came the puffy

landlord of the inn.
Having collected my forces, I open-

ed the door. We were only just in

time, for the window was wide open,

just managed to secure his last retreat-

ing leg.
I dragged the culprit back into the

middle of the room and made him

"Max!" cried the landlord and the

They knew the object of his visit

for there were secreted every atom of

silver-knives, forks, dishes and spoons

waiter, and he had hit upon the happy

expedient of the black box and the

false telegram in order to conveniently

The thief was immediately handed

passage; I locked myself into the room

and slept without a break, until every

bell in Annaberg woke me out of my

As for my dear Annabel, she made

far more of a hero of me—as all good

women do—than I really deserved, and

after dinner that night, over the wal-

nuts and the wine, with a dear little

hand resting cozily in mine-under the

with as much picturesque force and

dramatic intensity as I could muster,

the true and authentic legend of 'A

lord, the Lackey and the Black Box.'

The Discouragement of Industry.

Judging from the inflammatory edi-

torials, personal attacks, and sensation-

al reports in certain public journals, one of the last things that a man ought

to aim at in this land is success and

sminence in his business, especially if

t be one requiring the investment of a

large amount of capital and the employ-

Men of large means in such positions

ment of a large number of operatives.

at once become the target for sensa-

tional journals, who offer absurd sug-

gestions, assail them with personal

abuse, or attack them as "robber

barons," "purse-proud millionaires,"

"aristocrats," and the like. Yet these

very men have built up great indus-

tries, increased the wealth of the com-

ands, and been liberal in their charities

All that they have done, however,

failed or plodded on in hopeless medi-

One of the worst features of the dis-

turbance at Homestead has been the

pandering to a morbid desire to assail

capital, by the sensational press. In-

deed, we may say this is not the chief

reason; it is well known that the popu-

lar side of a question is with the labor-

ing class. There are many employed

by one employer. Hence the publish-

ers, seeing a profit in increased daily

sales of paper, throw right and princi-

ple to the winds, print the most absurd

men who have by their exertions add-

the income of his savings.

If the workman refuses to accept, of

and he is striving to protect his proper-

ty from illegal occupation and injury,

he is held up as a tyrant and oppressor

of the poor, is depicted in public jour-

nals as stabbing the workman with a

other.—Commercial Bulletin.

bloody knife on one hand and giving

Learning a Business.

large publishing house to take his son.

as boy, into its employ at a moderate rate of pay, not long since, was especi-

ally anxious in his request that the

young man should be made to work

gentleman who had induced

noney to foreign charities on the

and public gifts.

ocrity.

Night at Drei Liebchen: or. The Land-

slumbers and reminded me it was

Christmas morning.

The midnight visitor was a discharged shake.

-which the household possessed.

rob the house on Christmas eve.

show his guilty face.

waiters with one voice.

and with one bound across the room I

Rose & Ellsworth's

DEPARTMENT.

Something of Interest to Our Lady Friends.

Truly the most wonderful gather ng of all the latest Parisian Styles for Fall and Winter Wear. You can find novelties with us that are not to be found elsewhere, such as

Velour de Russe, Changeable Epinglines. Changeable Storm Serges. Changeable Ottomans. Changeable Ottoman Cords. Taffeta Veloute. Irish Frieze Suitings. Inverness Tweeds,

And many other new things too numerous to mention.

Vill take place Monday and Tuesday, September 13th and 14th.

BLANKGT AND COMFORTER SALE

WILL CONTINUE.

Rose & Ellsworth South Bend, Ind.



H. E. LOUCH. Watchmaker and Jeweler, MAIN STREET,

Buchanan, Mich.

Repairing Gold Spectacles a Specialty.

Do you Know? Indigestion, Diseases of the Kidneys, Torpid Liver That more ills result from an Rheumatism, Dizziness, Unhealthy Liver than any Sick Headache, Loss of other cause-Indigestion, Consti-Appetite, Jaundice, Erup pation, Headache, Biliousness, tions and Skin Diseases. and Malaria usually attend it. Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator

1 BUSINESS .+

MORTGAGE SALE.

First publication Aug. 11, 1892.

Monday, the Seventh day of November, A. D. 1892, at 12 o'clock noon, at the front door of the Court House, in the village of Berrien Springs, in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said Mortgage, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount due thereon, with costs and expenses allowed by law, including attorney fee provided for therein, which said premises are all that piece or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, known and described as Lots forty-six and forty-seven, in William Justice's addition to the village (now city) of Niles, according to the recorded plat thereof now on record in Register's office, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

WILLIAM G. BLISH,
Assignee of Mortgage.

WILLIAM J. GILBERT,
Assignee of Mortgage.
WILLIAM J. GILBERT,
Attorney for said Assignee.
Dated August 11, A. D. 1892.
Last publication Nov. 3, 1892.

DIX & WLKINSON,

BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE,

MONEY TO LOAN.

o large or small sums, atlow rates, on improved

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING,

OSTRANDER.

Reddon Block Buchanan, Mich

Contractors, Manufacturers,

AND ALL.

We make a specialty of all kinds of Job CAST-ING, either chilled or gray fron, also MACHINE work, and we would be pleased to make estimates on contract or for small jobs.

SOUTH BEND FOUNDRY CO.,

South Bend, Ind.
South of Studebaker Wagon Works, 16-4

. THE DENTIST.

BERRIEN SPRINGS MICH.

Monday, the Seventh day of Novem-

Prico 25c. per bottle, Sold by all Druggists.

HENRY, JOHNSON & LORD, Props., Burlington, Vt. is a vegetable specific for Liver Disorders and their accompany-ASK FOR IT ing evils. It cures thousands why not be one of them? Take Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator. Your Druggist will supply you.

THE SELF-THREADING ELUREDGE

In it are combined the finest mechanical skill, the most useful and practical elements, and First publication Aug. 11, 1892.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a sum of money secured to be paid by an indecture of mortgage made and executed by James Murison, of Chicago, and State of Illinois, to George Ross of same place, bearing date the 9th day of July, A. D. 1890, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of the County of Berrien and State of Michigan, on the 12th day of July, A. D. 1890, at 7½ o'clock in the forenoon, in Liber 50 of Mortgages, on page 117, which said Mortgage was duly assigned to William C. Blish by written assignment, dated November 10, 1891, and recorded in the aforesaid Register's office, in Liber 51 of Mortgages, on page 379, on the 23d day of July, 1892, by which default the power of sale in said Mortgage contained has become operative, and no suit or proceeding at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the debt secured by said Mortgage, or any part thereof, which at this date amounts to two thousand litty-three 40-100 dollars (\$2053-40). Notice is hereby given that on Monday, the Seventh day of Novem all known ad. vantages that make a sew ing machine desirable to sell or use.

ELDREDGE MFG. CO. Factory and Wholesale Office, Belvidere, Ill. 271 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate. First publication July 28, 1892.

First publication July 28, 1892.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien—58.

In the matter of the estate of William II, Brewer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of said William II. Brewer, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berrien, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1891, there will he sold at public vendue to the highest bidder, at front door of Blakeslee's store in the village of Gallen, in the county of Berrien, in said State, on Friday, the ninth day of September, A. D. 1892, at nine o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale, and also subject to the right of dower of the widow of said deceased therein) the following described real estate, to-wit: The south half of the northeast quarter of section eleven (11) town eight (8) south, range nineteen (19) west. Also the north 31½ acres of the cast half of the northwest quarter of section eleven (11), town eight (8) south, range nineteen (19) west, all in Berrien County, Michigan.

ELVA BREWER, Administratrix.

ELVA BREWER, Administratrix. Last publication Sept. 8, 1892.

THE METROPOLITAN Accident Association, Royal Insurance Building,

CHICAGO. If Your Time has a Money Value You should Protect It.

Indemnity \$100 per Month. Death Benefit \$5000. Life Pension for loss of Limbs-

LIVE SKUNK AND MINK OF ALL AGES WANTED.

Fur Pelts bought in season. Address Michigan Fur Co, Buchanan, Mich. ALIS REDUCE Diffrs. Alice Menle, of the Compon, Man, axyst the Compon, Man, axyst the Compon, Man, axyst the Compon of the Component of the Co

PATIENTS TREATED BY MAIL. CONFIDENTIAL

Harmless, and with no staving, inconvenience, or bad effects. For particulars address, with 6 cents in stamps,

For The Record. THE LOVER'S LEAP. G. W. NOBLE

WILL SELL

200 pair worth \$2.50 for \$2.00.

tons, worth \$2.00 for \$1.50.

\$2.00 for \$1.50.

\$2.50 for \$2.00.

200 pair of Ladies' Dongolia But-

200 pair Men's Congress, worth

200 pair Men's Congress, worth

The Nicest Line of Oxfords

for Ladies, Misses and Children ever

HATS, CAPS

----AND----

CLOTHING

IN ALL GRADES.

KIRKS

DUSKY

Healthful. Agreeable, Cleansing,

Removes and Prevents Dandruff.

americah fahily soap

Best for General Household Use.

Biliousness, Dyspepsia,

O TO

MANDRAKE

Entirely

 $\Delta ND$ 

A SURE

CURE

FOR

Beautiful island of Macinae! Your traditions are manifold; Your wonders rare must be seen, if known, For their beauty cannot be told.

With layish hand has Nature bestowed Her gitts on that northern land; Marvels of greatness and awe her works, Sublime in their grandeur stand. Round this island famed in story, Deep and mighty waters flow:

Both are rife with material glory, And pathetic tales of wos. If you'll pause and to me listen, I a legend will repeat, Which among traditions many,

Seems with woe the most replete. On this lonely island northern, Once the red man roamed at will; Sailing his cance of birch-bark O'er the tides that roll there still.

Through the woods he chased the wild deer, Rich was he in hunting lore: And with tireless feet he wandered, This fair country o'er and o'er. Strong was he in dauntless courage,

And with joy the war ery heard. Trophics won by deeds of valor, With pride his whole being stirred. When a foe, sternly relentless. And no mercy showed his prey; With the cunning of a demon

He would torture, and then slay. When a friend, his love was touching, Risking much for friendship's sake. And sometimes to save from peril One he loved, e'en life would stake.

'Mong the tribes that roamed that country, Was a chieftain wise and brave; Heard by all with awe and reverence, Were his words of counsel grave. Famed was he above all others,

For the victories be had won; Skilled was he in art of healing, And the fleetest could outrun This great chieftain had a daughter, Of his heart the joy and pride; And so fair was she and comely,

Many a brave had for her sighed On one smiled this lovely maiden, And bestowed her heart's love true: Tho' unfamed was he in glory, That her chieftain father know.

This proud warrior answered sternly, When of him her hand had sought, "You have done no feats of daring, And no deeds of daring wrought." Go you forth upon the war-path.

Ere the summer moons shall wane, Bring to me trophies of honor, If my daughter's hand you'd gain. Then this youth filled by love's passion,

As are men sometimes with wine, Said, "I'll go and win the glory That shall make the maiden mine. On he tied his belt of wampum,

Took his faithful bow and quiver, And went out into the strife. With light step and tearless hearted, Entered he the battle's din: Doubting not, the chief's fair daughter,

By his prowess he should win. On the shore of the big waters, Far above the pebbly strand, Stands a rock of huge dimensions Monument of wonder grand. With fleet foot this dusky maiden, Oft would climb the rocky height;

There far off could see her lover, It returning from the fight. When the trump of peace was sounded With its cheering glad refrain, She would from that dizzy summit.

Gaze 'til daylight oft would wane. Many days for him she waited, 'Til her heart grew sick with pain; Came he, but no trophies bringing,

For her lover had been slain. And this ends the sad tradition, That this maiden once so fair. From the summit of her watch-tower, Threw herself in wild despair. Spirits of the air and water.

O'er her grave their vigils keep; And the rock of visage hoary, Now is called "The Lover's Leap."

What Was In The Black Box.

BY CLEMENT V. SCOTT.

It was in the depth of a dark and dreary winter. But it was in the middle of a warm and beautiful summer when the deed was done. As yet I am not alluding to anything mysterious at all, but at the same time I am very anxious to explain how it was that I, a humble and not altogeth-

er solitary Englishman, found myself located in the Hotel Drei Liebchen at Annaberg within a few hours of Christ-I was traveling alone one summer

time full of health and uncommonly full of spirits, and I rashly got out of the Rhine steamer at Annaberg in order to pay a flying visit to a miniature Paris, hedged round with avenues and consecrated to the military, and delivered some letters of introduction to an enthusiastic English engineer who was doing his best to make the stolid Germans energetic, and make a fortune during the unenviable process. Strange to say, he took to me. There

was no beating about the bush. were friends at once, and a few hours after my credentials were read and thrown aside, I found myself walking with my arm in his towards the cosy and hospitable mansion in which he lived, and where he had introduced that delightful home feeling, and those pleasant family associations, so dear to the English-so strange to the foreign mind.

Here was a miniature English home planted in a strange land, and I can tell you that it was by no means objectionable to enjoy my cut of joint under his mahogany, in the company of men worth talking to, and women decidedly worth admiring. I am now gradually nearing the

point. Before the next sun sank my portmanteau was moved up from the hotel to my friend's house, and the first night I slept under his hospitable roof I was dreaming, strange to say, of his daughter.

There was no help for it. It was the very place of all others to make love in. It was the very weather of all weathers for the operation. A house surrounded by a wilderness

of varied trees overarching one another, and making love in the quaint and fanciful fashion; a lake at the end of the garden full of desolate weeds, and owning a crazy old boat; a soft croquet lawn for the more worldly, and bright Dr. J. T. SALTER Teeth! Teeth! H. D. HOUGH, Agt., Buchanan, Mich warm white house, and laughter for the lovers of nature; a sun which perpetually gleamed upon the warm white house, and laughter for the lovers of nature; a sun which perpetually gleamed upon the warm white house, and laughter for the lovers of nature; a sun white lovers ever ringing out of it—surely such a had lost myself entirely. I knew to make love in.

to make love in.

They called her Annabel, and I called her so first on the brightest of all moonlight nights, when half a dozen of us had been frightening the girls in the shrubbery, and we found ourselves alone—I deny that it was by accident by the gloomy lake. There we were. The one word,

Annabel, came trembling from my lips, and the one look which her answering eyes gave me persuaded me that I had as I left it, but the black box was shut!
What should I do? Should I alarm not made a mistake. We were engaged, and a few days after I left for England with all the the house and get called a fool for my DR. O. W. F. SHYDER. M'VICHER'S THEATER, CHICAGO, ILL. parental difficulties got over—the hus-

band that was to be of as true and sensible and as pure a woman as ever fell to a young fellow's lot.

This was in the summer time, and

at Christmas I found myself, of course, at the Drei Liebchen at Annaberg. It was a bitterly cold winter, but I heeded it not. The thought of seeing her again almost warmed me. My excitement to get away from London was tremendous. We all know that pleasant time, those few days before Christmas, when every cab dashes past us with a portmanteau on its roof, taking little hearts and happy faces to kindly homes far away.

I was bound for Germany and my love. My holiday was short, but, under the circumstances, where in the whole world could it be better spent? And what with sleeping and smoking, and dreaming and thinking, and fidgetting and longing, I arrived after midnight on Christmas eve at the Drei Liebchen.

It was too late to present myself at the white house. Besides, I was not presentable. I was dirty, unshaven, and woe-begone with constant traveling. A quiet night at the hotel I thought the best plan, that I might present myself spick and span the next morning.

Such precautions as these should never be forgotten. The female mind is generous but susceptible, and this susceptibility not unfrequently conquers generosity. I determined to be on the right side of the edge, and made up my mind for a refreshing sleep at Drei Liebchen.

But I reckoned without my host. It was after midnight when I drove up to the hotel from the station, and though as luck would have it, mine host had not retired for the night, I found anything but pleasant news awaiting me I was absolutely thun-derstruck. There was no room in the

"What! at this time of the year?" I asked, with something like irritation. A stupid and very positive "ja" answered me incontestably. "But have you no corner in which

you can squeeze me for the night?" I The landlord consulted his slate. He als) consulted a very sleepy and obstinate servant—the kind of a man who seemed determined not to smile or be genial, and appeared to take a quiet

"Yes; there was one room." There was one room; but should I object? There was not somebody, but something in it. "What is that?" I asked, curiously.

and fiendish delight in my misery.

"A black box." I looked astonished. "Oh! there is nothing to be alarmed at," said my host, wondering at the curious expression of countenance I

had assumed. The fact of the matter is this officer, who is to be attached to the cavalry regiment quartered in the town, telegraphed to me only this morning for a particular room which he always uses. He said that he would send on his luggage before hand, and arrive by the last train to-night. The luggage, consisting of this black box, arrived, not beforehand but by the last train, and as the officer has not, up to this moment, made his appearance, and as I cannot imagine that he is remaining so late with any friends in the town, there will surely be no harm in your occupying his room."

Accordingly I went very gratefully up to the the bed; and too tired even to take the precaution of locking my door, I surveyed the black box for a few minutes. wondered how officers could use such ridiculous and unsightly coffers for conveying their impedimenta, and very shortly after turned into bed.

I was dead tired, but strange to say, I was restless and could not sleep; in-deed, I was, if anything, overtired. I was excited with my rapid journey, excited with the thought of seeing Annabel, worried with the prolixity of the landlord, and curious about the black box,

1 was gradually becoming excited about this box. I fancied all sorts of horrors. My mind wandered from Greenacre, the murderer, to the horrible Pantin tragedy; from Portia to Bluebeard; from the narrative of the "Misteltoe Bough" to the thrilling tragedy of the "Iron Chest," which I had seen during Mr. Charles Kean's management at the Princess theater. And then, I suppose from sheer fatigue, I must have dozed. A sudden and sharp click awoke me! bolt up in bed and listened. Not a The box again fascinated me; so shrinking down between the sheets again, I watched it. Slowly-very slowly-inch by inch, I saw the lid of

the box move. There was no use denying it—I was in a terrible fright. I don't mind the natural, but I have a holy horror of the supernatural. I was in a fevered nervous and unfortunate state; and in that horrible condition between sleeping and waking I hardly knew what I was about. Still the lid of the box rose gradually. Then a head appeared and it looked stealthily around the

Instantly I pretended to fall asleep, and gave a very good imitation of a snore. The head lengthened into a body. The lid of the box flew back, and a short, thick-set man stepped out of his hiding place. It was no ghost. He paid no attention to my jewelry, but made at once for the door. He walked as noiselessly as a cat, and

slipped quietly out of the room. There was no time to be lost. I hurried on a few articles of clothing, provided myself with a stout walking stick, the only thing I had handy thrust my money and jewels into my pockets, and started off on the pur-

I was wide awake by this time, and was now eager to arrest my midnight visitor. I was determined not to arouse the house until it was absolutely necessary. The clock struck three as I darted into the passage to surprise him. Down stairs I went in less than no time.

But I was too late. Those minutes occupied in collecting my valuable and slipping on my things were all wasted time. There was no trace of him. It was

terribly dark in the passages, and I was rather nervous of a sudden encounter in the dark. Besides he might have firearms while I was comparatively unarmed. The notion of coming flop up against

and learn the business. him in the pitch darkness extinguished some portion of my enthusiasm. Besides, while I was reflecting what nothing about the ins and outs of the rambling old hotel, and I had not taken my bearings and quite forgot the number of my room. I wandered about the passages for

quite half an hour, and at last, after a At the end of three weeks' time he fruitless search for the mysterious man in the box, I happily discovered a half open door, and found out my room by the information that John would not hunting seed potatoes. my boots.

Now came the question what to do?
There was no trace of the man in the room. The door of the room was open,

pains, supposing the box was discover-

School Books,

School Supplies.

SECOND-HAND SCHOOL BOOKS TABLETS, PENCILS, INK, SLATES, ETC.,

----AT---- °

HARRY BINNS.

OPPOSITE HOTEL.

The Ideal Family Physician. The Hon. Thomas F. Bayard recent-

The Velocity of a Cannon Ball.

Irish Wit Matched.

"Come here, Pat, you truant, and tell morning," said an Irish schoolmaster to a ragged and shoeless urchin, whose forward I took two steps backward." district, shall be admitted entry into

gage, etc., have been disinfected in accordance with the methods hereinafter described. For the disinfection of said articles one or more of the following methods will be used, all articles to be unpacked and freely exposed for disinfection:

1. Boiling in water not less than one munity, given employment to thoushour. 2. Exposure to steam not less than one hour, the steam to be of a temperature not less than 100 degrees Centigrade (212 degrees Fah.), nor greater in this direction is forgotten, because while benefiting others they have enriched themselves. They have sinned in being successful, while others with 3. Solution with carbolic acid of than 115 degrees Centigrade (239 de-

3. Solution with carbolic acid of a less talent, genius, and brains have 2 per cent strength. This method (No. 3) may be applied only to leather goods, such as trunks, satchels, shoes, to rubber goods, etc., the articles to be saturated with the

Florida Moss.

The valuable moss of Florida, says Mr. Harry Bomford, abounds in the hammocks and back lands. It is gathered chiefly by negroes. It its natural state it hangs in festoons from the limbs of trees in strands from one to statements to please the excited mass, five fieet in length. The moss is and do not hesitate to attack in the gathered by pulling it from the vilest and most outrageous manner trees with long poles, or by cut- companies in the United States, of ting the trees down and then removed to the wealth of the country and in- ing it. The mess is buried in the ed, in whole or in part. creased its industrial capital and facili- earth for about a month, after which it is dug up and is dried and shaken Andrew Carnegie, who has created and sold to the local moss dealers for by his active brain a business which \$1 per hundred pounds. It is then run employs four or five thousand men, through a machine called a gin, which who has given away for the public good is nothing more than a cylinder covergifts to the amount of hundreds of ed with three-inch spikes revolving bethousands of dollars, has a difference tween a roll of similar stationary with some 300 out of the 5,000 men spikes. The action of these spikes is with regard to what he considers the to knock out some of the dirt and value of their services. That value is | trash, but it does not complete the job. not to be guaged by the amount of It is then shaken over a rack formed money he is worth, but by the market of parallel bars, after which it is price of labor. Mr. Carnegie gets no pressed into bales of about 200 pounds more than the market price for his each. Some of the moss mills do all iron, and if he is to pay more than this work by hand, except the ginning.

of men out of employment, and live on \$3 per hundred pounds. If, instead of allowing it to remain in the earth for one month, it is left course Mr. Carnegie must do the best | there for three months, the entire bark he can to supply his place at the rate of the moss is pulled off and there re-he offers, and one has a perfect right mains a beautiful black fiber almost to do so throughout the civilized world. exactly like hair. The hair moss Yet while this question is in abeyance brings from \$5 to \$7 per hundred

proper cost of production in wages, he | The moss, after having gone through

must stop his works, throw thousands | the above process, brings from \$2.50 to

The One-Horse Farmer. The one-horse farmer has a life-long

ambition to gain a reputation for wearing a dirty shirt. He will alarm the neighborhood by getting up two hours before day, then. sit around and not go to work till after sunup. He will ride aroud a week looking

for a \$2 hog. He will complain of hard times, then tear his pants climbing a fence where a gate ought to be. He will pay \$3 for a bridle, then let the calf chew it to pieces before Sun-

This instruction was needless, as alday. though modern fashion has done away He will get all his neighbors to help dealers and manufacturers in all parts with much of the janitor and porter age work of old times, yet the young man found the selection of stock for Stock will get in and destroy his the handsomest on the grounds, have

thing to show how strong he is. He will talk all day Sunday on what failed to put in an appearance, but the he knows about farming, then ride father walked in one morning with around the neighborhood Monday leather manufactur will be shown, as

ly addressed the class of one of the medical colleges in Baltimore, having for his theme. "The Lawyer and the Doctor." It has been his fortune, he says, to be thrown in contact with not a few medical men who have been "as picture, that of the son of a wealthy | the salt of the earth" in their respective communities. A man who is alager of the mills.

"But that is impossible," said the father, unless you practically learn the business."

"That is what I would like to do," said the son.

"But to become a superintendent or manager, we prefer a man who has is an ager the reals and understands."

"But to become a superintendent or manager, we prefer a man who has is a face from the reals and understands."

"But that is impossible," said the ship talent by becoming a physician. "It has been my personal fortune," says Mr. Bayard, "to know such a man. It has been my privilege and delight to accompany him in visits where his only medicines were the personal pressure and conversation of the man himready eminent by reason of his naturence and conversation of the man himthe mechanical department and the self. He had shared and had lessened their anxieties; counseled the wayward: cheered the weak-hearted: had rejoiced with them that rejoiced, and wept with the weeping. And I have seen such a man so surrounded by an atmosphere of love and trust, holding, as it were, the heart-strings of a family in his hands, their guide, philosopher, and friend; and then I realized what a moral force in society the profession, properly comprehended and properly followed, was capable of exerting, and how relatively small a part of its usefulness was the administration of medicine."—N. Y. Medical Journal.

> The first firing was done on the new proving grounds of the Bethleham Iron Works on the 28th of July. Screens were arranged in connection with electrical instruments for measuring the velocity with which the shots traveled. In the test made, the object was to obtain the velocity of a 250 pound shot fired from an Sinch gun with a charge of S1 pounds of hexagonal pris-matic powder. The standard set down for these conditions is 1,700 feet per second, or at the rate of about 1,200 miles per hour. The instruments showed a velocity of 1,702 feet for the first shot fired; this came so close to the standard that further tests were considered unnecessary. This is said to be one of the most satisfactory tests in the history of modern ordnance.

> me why you came to school so late this 'young idea" he had undertaken for a penny a week to teach "how to shoot." "Please your honor," replied the ready-witted scholar, "the frost made the way so slippery, that for every step "Don't you see, Pat," was the rejoinder of the pedagougue, "that at that rate ye never would have reached school at

> "Just what I thought to myself, your honor," replied the boy, "so I turned to go home and after a time I found my-

> shows that the metal is strengthened at the point of welding. Fleet street and neighborhood in

"No difference how stupid a joke is, there is always one class of women who will always laugh heartily at them." "What class is that?" "Those

there are nearly 1,000 street railway which fully 400 are electrically operat-

wouldn't have it so." "She had him buried, did she?" "No; she had him assayed."-Puck. for some men they will knock you down as quickly as if you should un-

"Johnnie Wilkinses," he answered,

That inebriety is a disease of a physicial nature is susceptible of the clearest demonstration, and is generally recognized. There is now no question or doubt of its being hereditary, and no one doubts that it is acquired by social customs. That it is also a disease of the moral nature, engendered by allowing the intellectual faculties to remain inactive, by not exercising the power of appetite and passions to dominate over conscience, by the lack of a posi-tive character, by defective moral education, and by the want of self-culture, is equally as certain, and can be as clearly proved.-Dr. Day.

is now an assured fact, as the required \$100,000 has all been raised. Leather orders, packing the same, entering, charging ditto, and occasional errands kept him actively employed for about the hours a day, with an hour out for stock for the hours a day, with an hour out for stock will get in and desired in the nandsomes on the grounds, and ing been designed by Sandier, an eminent French architect, now connected with the fair. It will measure 150 by 575 feet, and will contain everything in the way of leather and the products of leather exhibited at the fair. The most improved machinery used in also the manufacturing processes. The

self at school.

Fueilleton. Doctors say a healthy adult should eat at least ten ounces of meat cach

Experience in electrical welding London have been visited of late by a

plague in the form of mosquitoes. At the castle of Simonetta, Italy there is an angle in the building which re-echoes a pistol shot sixty-one times. A trial of speed between English and American locomotives will be an interesting and novel feature of the

World's Fair. An enterprising manager of a base ball club in Toledo, Ohio, has determined to give the citizens of that town base ball by electric light.

with beautiful teeth." According to the Street Review,

"So poor Staggers is dead." "Yes; he took the gold cure four times, and at last succumed. I understand he asked to be cremated, but his widow

If you undertake to do a good deal dertake to steal a watch from them. If you don't believe it try to take a cigar out of the mouth of the next man you meet and see-provided you are able to open your eyes afterward. The school boy was showing his teacher some applies he had bought. "Them ain't no good," he said, throw-

ing out a couple. "Gracious me, Fred," she exclaimed, 'n hose grammar do you use?" innocently.—Detroit Free Press.

A separate building at the World's Fair for the shoe and leather exhibit

return to the position.

"Why not?" asked the publisher.

"Well, John has to have his break"Well, John has to have his breakstand, then return home at night and per. It is likely, too, that rubber goods fast at half-past seven every morning to get here, and then he is not used to carrying bundles, and sometimes he's been sent with books right up to the house of people we know socially. My stand, then return home at hight and per. It is likely, too, that rubber goods and their manufacture will be shown in this building. Altogether the exhibit will be far larger and more combouse of people we know socially. My

Made or endorsed by himself, can obtain them at any of the

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892,

Republican National Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT, BENJAMIN HARRISON,

OF INDIANA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, WHITELAW REID, OF NEW YORK.

Electoral Ticket.

At Large-Western District, JAY A. HUBBELL, of Houghton Alternate-Western District. AARON CLARK, of Kent.

Elector -Fourth District, PHILLIP T. COLGROVE, of Barry. Alternate—Fourth District, CHARLES J. MONROE, of Van Buren. Republican State Ticket.

> For Governor, JOHN T. RICH. of Lapeer County. For Lieutenant Governor J. WIGHT GIDDINGS, of Wexford County, For Secretary of State, JOHN W. JOCHIM of Marquette County For Treasurer, JOSEPH F. HAMBITZER, of Houghton County. For Auditor General, STANLEY W. TURNER, of Roscommon County. For Attorney General, GERRIT J. DIEKEMA,

of Ottawa County. For Commissioner of the State Land Oake. JOHN G. BERRY. of Otsego County. For Supt. Public Instruction HENRY R. PATTENGILL. of Ingham County. For Member Board of Education, EUGENE A. WILSON, of Van Baren County.

For Member of Congress-Fourth District, HENRY F. THOMAS, of Allegan.

> County Ticket. For Judge of Probate,

JACOB J. VAN RIPER. For Sheriff, CHARLES II. WHITCOMB. For Clerk.

FRED A. WOODRUFF. For Treasurer, SCOTT WHITMAN. For Register of Deeds. JOEL H. GILLETTE. For Prosecuting Attorney. NATHANIEL A. HAMULTON.

For Surveyor, BYRON PRATT. Fer Circuit Court Commissioners, NELSON G. KENNEDY, NATHANIEL H. BACON. For Coroners, FRANKLIN A. GOWDY, LEWIS BELL. For Fish Inspector.

The New York Democrat committee sent a committee to investigate Commissioner Peck's labor report, which is giving Democracy such a pain, and when they were worsted in the investigation had him arrested. It is a hopeless case for them, and the sooner they come to appreciate that fact the better they will fare.

To Republicans the most amusing part of the present campaign is the parrot and monkey time that is going on between the Alliance men and Democrats in the South, over a free ballot and fair count. When 800 oldtime Democrats, now in an Alliance convention, jump to their feet and volunteer to act as deputy United States marshals at the polls to see that an honest election is had in November, it begins to look as if the force bill had lost all of its terrors, excepting to Northern Democrats. The performance makes Republicans smile.

Bro. Dana, of the New York Sun, will have to look sharp or his negro domination ghost will get the best of him yet. The Kolb Democrats, in Alabama, and Weaver party are making a "free ballot and fair count" their campaign war cry, and talk as if they meant every word of it. A whole convention jumped to its feet at Birmingham and offered to serve as U.S. deputy marshals to see that an honest election should be held in November. As this is just what the much dreaded force bill was intended to accomplish, and for nothing else, there is grave fear for Mr. Dana's sanity if it should be achieved.

The Democrats will hold their Representative District Convention for the nomination of a candidate for member of the legislature, September 27. Among the candidates we hear mentioned is Mr. O. C. Howe, of Bertrand township, and J. B. Thompson, of Niles. Mr. Lambert will also most likely be in the field to succeed himself. As the nomination in that convention is looked upon as about equivalent to an election, it is of importance that they select as good a man as the party has in the district. The Republicans are making all calculations upon giving them as close a run as possible with Mr. E. H. Vincent, of Three Oaks, a man with a pretty clean record in this district.

The Democrats take an infinite amount of pleasure in telling people that reciprocity is nothing but free trade on a small scale, and their own idea, when those who know anything know it is nothing of the sort. Over 45 per cent of all imported goods are admitted to this country by the Mc-Kinley bill, and it is with this list that reciprocity deals. With Germany this government said: "You admit our pork to your market or we will tax your sugar, while all other sugar may be admitted free and thus shut you from our market," and the American hog immediately finds a market in Germany. By the same tactics he has entered France. With Cuba the same kind of bargain was made on all kinds of our farm produce and on machinery, using their sugar as an argument, and the consequence has been more than doubled sales of farm products to the Cubans. There is a vast difference between this and the entire removal of the protective tariff and the admission of foreign manufactured goods, regardless of consequences, as is demanded by the Democrats.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, is advertised to speak for he Democrats in South Bend, October 6. Mr. Cochran was a delegate to the Democrat National Convention in Chicago and made the most bitter and scathing speech denouncing Grover Cleveland that has been heard from an American platform in many a day. Grover Cleveland has not changed

since the Chicago Convention.

Miss Wilkin's inimitable story of New England life, now running in Harper's Magazine, is so absorbingly interesting that readers of that periodical await the appearance of each successive instalment with great impatience. In the October number some new developments may be looked for which will give an unexpected turn to trations by Smedley are as true to life in their way, as are Miss Wilkin's charming characterizations.

Two years ago McKinley promised that the country should be dotted with tin plate mills before another presidential election. Now the protectionist press is greatly elated because one such mill was dedicated at Elwood, Ind., last Tuesday. A little American tin plate has actually been made in this country, it is true, but it has cost the people of this country a dollar per pound on the increased tax on foreign fin imposed by the McKinley bill. This is political economy with a vengeance, but it suits the purposes of the monopolists, just the same.—Downgiae

This is a fine sample of the talk the Democratic press is giving the people about the establishing of a new manufacturing industry in this country, as if it were to be dreaded as a pestilence. The facts are that when the tariff was raised by McKinley, speculators bought up all of the tin they could expecting to get rich out of it, and didn't get very rich either. Instead of one tin factory, as the Times would have its readers believe, there are now about fifty factories making tin in this country, and if the Times will take the trouble to inquire of tinners it will learn that the best quality of tin ever placed upon the American market is that being made right now by the American factories, and that the price is not any higher than it was before the passage of the McKinley tariff, and is getting lower all of the time.

Only four white persons have been punished for the murder of a colored ritizen at the South in twenty-six years, though such killings have averaged more than one a day during that time.

"In common with many other Demo rals, I cannot follow the leaders of the party in denouncing Republican pro-tection as a fraud upon the labor of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few; nor can I subscribe to the doctrine that a protect ire tariff is unconstitutional. I have no pecuniary interest in manufactures, but I know what protection has done and is doing for this country. operates for the benefit of the few, I am not one of that few; I am one of the many; one of the great majority bere fited by it, including those who devention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, choose to satisfy themselves by falsifying history, they cannot expect to be followed by others who have any

tetion. - Geo. Tichnor Curtis.

habits of independent thought and

The Prohibitory Ten Per Cent Tax. A correspondent asks: Will you please state through the columns of your paper what the 10 per cent prohibitory bank tax is, referred to in the Democratic platform? If its object is to prohibit, why not pass a

prohibitory act, straight and flat? This is not an unnatural question. The reason is that the power of Congress does not extend to the direct prohibition of State banks of issue. No State can make anything, paper or coin, a legal tender for debts. No State bank bill was ever issued which any creditor was obliged to accept in payment of a debt, except as a State may agree to take such bills in payment of taxes. The only way Congress could reach those bills and strike them down was by taxation. Practically that was an effectual way to destroy them. No bank could afford to pay a tax of 10

per cent on its bills.

The main thing is the practical result, and no chances should be taken on reopening the flood-gates of wild-cat money. It would be difficult to conceive of a more deplorable state of monetary affairs than existed in this country during the lifties and early sixties. The people were impoverished by the vicious character of the circulating medium employed in trade. Had they been told that the time would when every bill in circulation would be worth its face in gold or silver, and lesses from broken banks would be at an end they would have found it impossible to conceive of such a millennium of absolutely perfect currency. If they had further been told that one of the great political parties of the country would come out in favor of going back to that depreciated and often worthless money, they would say that such idiocy was inconceivable. In this case the unexpected has happened. The people will have an opportunity at the polls in November to avert a calamity so dire, and The Inter Ocean is confident that they will improve the same, and that, too, in such a way that

the evil will be averted for all time to come.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Columbus Day Proclamation. WHEREAS, The World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition has made a patriotic suggestion that, at the same time that the Exposition grounds at Chicago are being dedicated on October 21, 1892, the anniversary of the discovery of Ameri ca, all the people of the United States unite in celebrating the anniversary, of which celebration the public schools of the Republic shall be everywhere

the center; and WHEREAS, The President of the United States has by proclamation recommended the observance of that day by public demonstration and by suitable exercises in the schools and other places of assembly throughout

Now, Therefore, I. Edwin B. Winans. Governor of the State of Michigan, do hereby recommend and request the observance by the people of Michigan of the said twenty-first day of October, 1892, as a general holiday, that business be suspended, and that civil and military organizations join in the cele-

bration. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the State, this first day of September, A. D. 1892. EDWIN B. WINANS, GOVERNOR.

The Mountains of Colorado. Denver, Estes Park, Colorado Springs, Maniton and Glenwood Springs may he reached from Chicago or St. Louis via. the Burlington Route, fast vestibuled express trains, handsomely equipped with every modern improvement. Write P. S. Eustis, Gen'l Pass. Agent, for particulars.

ADDITIONAL LOCALS.

To some people a public office is a private bonanza, especially if they be well versed in charging double the statute rates for services, as appears to have been done in some cases by our present County Clerk in the matter of some the marriage licenses that have been issued from his office. The law plainly says that for his services in this connection he shall receive a fee of fifty cents, and it is known to the RECORD where one dollar has been charged., Perhaps Mr. Carmody may have some explanation of the charge to make before election time. If so the Recond will gadly make the explanation public.

THE following words, commendatory the course of the narrative. The illus- of a worthy gentleman, we find in the St. Joseph Press, a newspaper inde-

pendent in polities: However diversified may be the vote of our citizens on all other candidates on the county tickets this fall, we think almost the entire vote of the city and this part of the county as well will be consolidated for one Prosecuting Attorney—and that man is Hon. N. A. Hamilton, Mr. Hamilton is a gentleman honored by Republicans, Democrats and people of every other political complexion who know him, and all known that no better man could be selected for the office. He is an able lawyer, a conscientious and honorabla geotleman, and a man who can be relied on to perform his whole duty in an official or any other capacity. A sense of home pride, would naturally lead our citizens to support Mr. Ham ilton, but considering his eminent fit ness for the office and his former successful and satisfactory administration as public prosecutor for this county, he ought receive an overwhelming

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Presbyterian church, of this place, was appropriately observed Saturday forenoon, conducted by the pastor and trustees of the church Revs. J. G. Lowrey, of Niles, and Thomas Parry, D. D., of Michigan City, and the pastors of the other churches in Buchanan assisting. In the exercises was included the reading of the following historical sketch of the church organization, which will be of interest to many. On the whole, the exercises were pleasing in character and the attendance large:

HISTORICAL SKETCH. Forty-five years ago the 22d day of last May the initiatory steps were taken to organize the First Presbyterian church of Buchanan. The organization was effected on June 19, 1847; Twelve persons entered into this organization - just the apostalic number seven men and five women. The men there were in the majority. Warner Hooker, J. D. Dutton, Jeremiah Ketchum and Uriah Enos, were elected Elders. The Rev. Luther Humphrey presided at this meeting for organiza-

The church was in the bounds of what was called the Presbytery of St. Joseph, the three counties of St. Joseph, Cass and Berrien at that time not being in the territory of Kalamazoo Presnounce it for the sake of obtaining bytery. Rev. Porter B. Parry was the political power. If the leaders of a political purty assembled in national conwork here in October, 1247, and continued until 1852. The succession of ministers since then is as follows: Elisha B. Sherwood, William Fuller, II. P. Welton, Henry H. Budge, Wellington W. Wells, John D. McCord, II. Valette Warren and Martin L. Tressler. The succession of Elders would be too long a list to give at this time, suffice it to say that the church, all these years, has been faithfully served by men of worth and integrity, in its Eldership, and when all are worthy it would be invidious to specify one above another, yet our minds today turn to one whose presence and counsel would have added much to the interest and effectiveness of these exercises. We refer to the late Samuel French, who served in the Eldership of this church for thirty-two years.

The church organized by that little apostolic company, forty-five years ago, has had various experiences, to which we need not refer at length today. In the order of events it has come to the point indicated by these services. Its present church home built in 1849-50 has served its purpose and outlived its usefulness. So this new edifice has been proposed, and its corner stone will soon be laid. Instead of twelve members we have now one hundred twenty-five, and nearly half a century of history behind us and, we hope, a

prosperous future before us. This box, to be placed in the corner stone, is made of wood from a pew in the old church, lined with copper, aud contains copies of The Buchanan Record, The Michigan Independent, The New York Evangelist, The Herald and Presbyter, The Outlook, and the names of the architect, builders, building committee, and the officers of the church, and different societies connected with it.

Of the twelve persons who formed the membership of the church at its first organization it is not known that any of them are now living. Thomas L. Ross, who united with the church during 1847, the year of organization, is still living. He served the church as an Elder. Among the older members still living are Titus Thayer French, Mrs. Mittie M. Fisk, Henry Marhoff, Horace Black, and his wife, Mrs. Harriet Black, and Mrs. Ann Mariah Papson. The last named are, as far as we know, the oldest members now living in Buchanan or the immediate vicinity.

This corner stone today, put in place, s typical of our history, past, present, and future, of our doctrines; of our life; of our faith, hopes, prospects and purposes. The edifice to be built upon this corner stone and foundation is to be the house of God and a gate to Heaven. This church, by nearly a half century of history, has proven its right to a place among the sisterhood of churches, and a share in the work to he done for society. With malice toward none, but charity for all, we purpose, by the grace of God, to do our work; to go on our way rejoicing; blending the blue banner of Presbyterianism with the colors of the banner of Calvary, and as soldiers in the Holy Crusade, stand shoulder to shoulder and heart to heart, with the Church of God of every name, in the defense of a common Christianity and the advancement of all the rights of the common brotherhood of man. We are of the household of God, and are built upon the foundation of the apostles and prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the Chief Corner Stone.

FROM BERRIEN CENTRE. J. C. McCullough, of Benton Harbor, visited his parents at the McCullough

House, Monday. Mrs. J. K. P. McCullough will leave today (Wednesday) for a four weeks' visit with her people in Crawford county, Ohio. B. H. Rutter and P. E. O'Brien left here for Washington, D. C., last Satur-

S. Z. Waltz, Harry Rutter and seven others, members of Teut No. 713, K. O. T. M., attended the funeral of the late Phil Lauman at Niles, Sunday, The Urich brothers, Orvill and Frank, of Royalton, were the guests of

David Crall and family, Sunday. Ed. Rutter had a lively little runaway Saturday night, but fortunately

no one was hurt and the damage was small Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, of Chicago, was the observed of many, while wait-

ing for the train here Monday. Mr. J. W. Wright and family, of Niles, Sundayed with relatives here. Wheat sowing will soon be a thing of the past and corn cutting will be

the principal business for a few days Mr. John Hubbertt's new fish boat was stolen from the river last week.

and now John's fresh fish supply is getting low. Mr. I. M. Smith shipped a car load of nice hogs and sheep from here Mon-

FROM GALIEN.

A wreck on the Michigan Central, a half mile west of the station, Saturday morning, relieved the usual monotony of our quiet burg for a short time. A heavily loaded freight train in coming down the steep grade, west of here, broke into three pieces, and came together with such force at the bottom that it piled half a dozen cars in a promiscous heap. One brakeman was slightly injured by jumping from the top of the train to the ground. Traffic was delayed for about eight hours on the north track. Supt. J. C. Lee was down in the morning and viewed the

cream social at the Town hall, Thursday evening, was a very pleasant affair, and netted the ladies of the M. E. church the neat little sum of \$16.25.

The ice cream and strawberry and

The eight years old daughter of John Spingsteen died at the home of her grandfather, Alonzo Potter, Sunday afternoon of quinzy. The funeral services were held at the house Tuesday morning, conducted by Rev. C. Schlappi. Interment took place at Bakertown

W. A. Dunlap, of Charlotte, Mich., has rented the store room of Reuben Wheaton, and placed therein a complete stock of groceries, provisions, tobacco, cigars, etc., and would like to have you call and look over his goods. We regret to record the departure of Morgan Main and family from our But deciding that it bettered his business interests somewhat, be has made New Carlisle his future home, moving there last Tuesday.

A STATESMAN'S VIEW

OF WHAT THE M'KINLEY LAW HAS DONE FOR US.

New Markets Opened, Prices Advanced, Business Quickened-The Farmer, the Manufacturer and the Workman Rene-

[Special Correspondence.] Washington, Sept. 5. - Secretary Foster, of the treasury department, found a pleasant surprise awaiting him when he returned from Ohio. The chief of the bureau of statistics, although the weather has been very hot, had been ratiling around among his figures while Secretary Foster was away, and was able to give him some interesting information about the effects of the Mc-Kinley tariff which even surpassed the expectations which Secretary Foster had formed as to the wonderful success of that measure and the remarkable pros-

perity of the country under it. "It is a wonderful showing," said Mr. Foster reflectively, as he leaned back in his office chair and looked again at the totals and comparisons which Mr. Brock had laid before him. "I wonder what the tariff reformers can say to this. It is worth more than volumes of assertions based on theories. It shows that the last congress, when it revised the tariff, did its work intelligently."

"What years are taken for purposes of comparison?" asked the correspond-

"The fiscal years ended June 30, 1890, and June 30, 1892. During the entire year ended June 30, 1890, the tariff of 1883 was in operation, and during the entire year ended June 30, 1892, the tariff of 1890 was operative.

"Can you give me a summary of the results of the comparison?" "Yes, here it is: REVENUE INCREASED.

"First-The revenue has been increased \$51.367.650. "Second-There has been an increase in the total value of our foreign commerce of \$210,510,510, as compared with 1890, and an increase of \$400,357,384 over the annual average of the ten years

INCREASED EXPORTS. "Third-In 1892 the exports for the first time in our history exceeded a billion dollars, being \$1,030,278,030, which was \$172,449,346 more than in 1890, and \$265,142,533 in excess of the average an nual value of exports for ten years prior

"Fourth-The increase in exports of cotton over 1890 was \$7,492,449, and \$36, 772.912 over the annual average for ten

"Fifth-The exports of breadstuffs of 1892 exceeded the value of the same exports in 1890 by the sum of \$144,437,190, and exceeded the average annual value for the ten years prior to 1891 by the sum of \$131,206,224. "Sixth-The value of the exports of

provisions in 1892 exceeded the value of like exports in 1890 \$4,097,653, and the average annual value for the ten years prior to 1891 by the sum of \$27,703,432. "Seventli-The exports of cattle, sheep and hogs in 1892 exceeded the value of like imports during 1890 by the sum of \$3,211,031, and exceeded the average annual value of the same exports for the ten years prior to 1891 by the sum of \$20,283,071.

ports of cotton, breadstuffs, provisions, cattle, sheep and hogs, all classed as agricultural products, of 1892 exceeded these exports of 1890 by the sum of \$159,-238,323, and exceeded the average annual value of the ten years mentioned by the sum of \$215,965,639.

"Ninth-The exports of all other products in 1892 exceeded those of 1890 by the sum of \$11,199,860, and exceeded the average annual value of such exports for the ten years prior to 1801 by

the sum of \$49,420,063. "Tenth-The exports of manufactures in 1892 were \$8,384,357 in excess of light exports in 1890 and \$39,906,294 in excess



ABSOLUTELY PURE

of the annual average value of the len years prior to 1891. BALANCE OF TRADE FAVORABLE. "Eleventh-The value of our imports in 1892 exceeded the value of the same in 1890 by the sum of \$38,091,164 and the average annual value of the ten

years prior to 1891 by the sum of \$135,-215,052. "Twelfth-The value of free imports in 1892 exceeded the value of like imports in 1890 by the sum of \$192,332,143, and there was a decrease of dutiable imports amounting to \$154,240,979.

INCREASED FREE LIST. "Thirteenth-The value of the free imports and also the percentage of the same in 1892 were the largest in the history of our commerce, so that trade is freer than ever before, and largely of such articles as are not produced in this country and which enter into the daily consumption of the people. REDUCED TAXES.

"Fourteenth-The duty collected pa capita of the population in 1892 was 😜 . 🗗 which was less than for any year rin 1863 and 9514 cents less than the at inaverage for the ten years mentioned

"Fifteenth-There was a decre. A

the imports of the manufactures of we of \$21,016,553, of \$13,255,613 in imp... of manufactures of iron and steel; i manufactures of silk of \$7,513,430; i. manufactures of flax and hemp, etc. \$2,136,062; in manufactures of cotton \$1,594,330; in tobacco, \$1,176,411—a total decrease of \$46,692,454, thus giving increased employment to persons engaged in these manufactures in this country and retaining many millions of dollars THE FARMERS' INCREASED HOME MARKETS

"Sixteenth-By virtue of the new tariff the importations of horses, sheep, cattle, barley, oats, oatmeal, rye, eggs, vegetables, hops, flaxseed and tobacco during the year 1892 were \$20,041,495 less than in 1890, and that much more home market was given to our farmers. "Seventeenth-The value of our ex-

ports of domestic and foreign merchanlise exceeded the value of the imports in 1892 by the large sum of \$202,876,457. "Eighteenth-The reciprocity of the new tariff act has opened new foreign markets, and our exports to the countries with which reciprocity relations have been established have increased by the sum of \$10,286,881.

"Nineteenth-Established industries have been stimulated and new industries started, which are giving employment to hundreds of thousands of men, so that great prosperity exists in all lines of trade, while in nearly every other country there is more or less de-

"Twentieth-There has been a steady decline in prices of the necessaries of life, as compared with prices prior to the adoption of the tariff act of 1890. "Twenty-first-There has been an ad-

"Twenty-second-The prices of farm products have increased since the passage of the tariff act of 1890 by 18.67 per

Saxony Is Watching Our Election. The issue of Kuhlow's German Trade Review of July 20 contains the following interesting statement: "It is thought that the votes of the

electors will shortly destroy McKinley's work in the immense transatlantic union; will dispense with the password of 'America for Americans,' and by giving a splendid victory to the Democratic party will open a free path to our trade." The same article says that if the Democrats succeed, the industries of Saxony depending upon the American market will be revived, for the reason that the goods they make cannot be so cheaply produced in the United States

Reciprocity has added over \$10,000,000 to the sales of our farmers and manufacturers to foreign countries in the few nonths since our reciprocal treaties with those countries went into effect.

EXCURSION RATES VIA VANDALIA LINE, The Vandalia Line will sell round

trip excursion tickets at RATES NAMED BELOW during Septemper and October, 1892, for the following occasions: ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION AND FAIR. During the Exposition, every Mon-

lay and Thursday, September 8th to October 20th, inclusive, round trip tickets for one and one-third fares. During the Fair tickets will be sold October 1st to 8th, inclusive, at ONE FARE for the round trip. HARVEST EXCURSIONS TO THE WEST

NORTH AND SOUTH.

On August 30th, September 27th and October 25th, 1892, round trip tickets will be sold at ONE FARE to nearly all points West, North and South. turn limit, 20 days.

WASHINGTON, D. C., G. A. R. REUNION. | When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. On September 13th to 20th, inclusive, round trip excursion tickets to Washington, D. C., for LESS THAN ONE FARE. Stop-overs allowed between Harrisburg and Washington, giving all an opportunity to visit mistoric

GETTYSBURG. For detailed information address nearest ticket agent Vandalia Line or Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. the undersigned.

These excursions are open to the pub lic generally. Don't fail to take advan- Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. tage of the extremely low rates as

J. M. CHESBOROUGH, Ass't Gen'i Pass'r Agt. St. Louis, Mo Harvest Excursions-Half Rates.

August 30th and September 27th. The Burlington Route will sell round rip tickets at half rates, good 20 days to the cities and farming regions of the West, Northwest and Southwest. Eastern Ticket Agents will sell through tickets on the same plan. See that they read over the Burlington Route. the best line from Chicago, Peoria, Quincy and St. Louis. For further information write P. S. Eustis, General

Passenger Agent, Chicago.

To Nervous Debilitated Man. 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 GOOD FOR THE FARMERS. to vigor and manhood. Pamphlet free. 'Eighth—The combined value of exyou a Belt and Appliances on a trial Voltato Belt Co., Marshall, Mich,

For many years Mr. B. F. Thompson, f Des Moines, Iowa, was severely afflicted with chronic diarrhoa. He says: "At times it was very severe: so much so that I feared it would end my life. About seven years ago I chanced to procure a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy. It gave me prompt relief, and I believe cured me permanently, in my family with the best results."

Firs.-All fits stop free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No fits after the first day's use. Marvelous cures Treaties and \$2,00 trial bottle free to fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa. For sale by all drug-

gists. Call on yours. The man who can't tell a lie is dead "Royal Ruby" Port Wine.

The term "delicate health" is used to express a physical condition, in which the powers of nature appear to be par tially exhausted, and the system is pe culiarly sensitive to all morbid influ ences. Slight causes, which would produce no disturbance whatever in the body or mind of a robust individual. prostrate the strength and depress the spirits of persons in delicate health. Recourse should be had under these circumstances to "Royal Ruby" port wine. If there is any reserve of vitalty in the enfeebled organization, this unequalled exhiliarant and tonic will rouse and develope it. Quart bottles \$1,00; pints 60 cts. Sold and guaranteed by Barmore

Bottled by Royal Wine Co., Chicago.-1 A buried city has been discovered near Ironton, Ohio.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Pever 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 25 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner, Druggist.

The greatest depth of the Atlantic ocean is 27,300 feet.

A Cure For Paralysis, Frank Cornelius, of Purcell, Ind. Ter. says: "I induced Mr. Pinson, whose wife had paralysis in the face, o buy a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. To their great surprise before the bottle had all been used she was a great deal better. Her face had been irawn to one side; but the Pain Balm relieved all pain and soreness and the mouth assumed its natural shape." It is also a certain cure for rheumatism. lame back, sprains, swellings and lameness. 50 cent bottles for sale by Barmore, Druggist.

Among the nobility of England 21 per cent. have no children.

A Million Friends .-- 1. A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds. If you have never used this great cough medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, chest and lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed, or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free, at W. F. Runner's drug store. Large bottles 50c and \$1.00. there are fully 1,000 wild horses.

A Deserving Praise -1 We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Buck leu's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters. and have never handled remedies that sell so well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guaranree them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. W. F. Runner, Druggist. Every fat man has a theory on how

to dispose of the surplus. Thousands walk the earth today who would be sleeping in its bosom as in Germany, "owing to the high price but for the timely use of Downs

> You cannot always tell the amount of gas in a poem by its meter. Arnica & Oil Liniment is equally good for man and beast. 25 and 50

> A berrypicker generally gets what he can and cans what he gets.

cents per bottle.

Capt. W. A. Abbott, who has long been with Messrs. Percival Hutton, real estate and insurance brokers. Des Moines, Iowa, and is one of the best known and most respected busimen in that city, says: "I can testify to the good qualities of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Having used it in my family for the past eight years I can safely say it has no equal for eith er colds or croup." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Barmore Druggist It is the clerk of the weather who

frequently makes a signal failure. Livery stable keepers should always keep Arnica & Oil Liniment in the stable, nothing like it for horses.

Success shows off good qualities; lack of success shows off our defects.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria

A subterranean lake has been dis covered near Tiffin, Ohio. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Estate of Newton E. Smith First publication Sept. 22, 1892. First publication Sept. 22, 1892.

CITATE OF MIGHIGAN, County of Berrien,—88.

Probate Court for said County.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on Friday, the 16th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two.

Present, David E. Hirman, Judge of Probate.

In the matter of the create of Newton B. Smith, deceased.

deceased, Smith, Administratrix of said estate, comes into court and represent that she is now prepared to render her final account as such Administratrix.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Thursday, the 13th day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, 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 raid 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 country, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed: And it is further ordered, that said administrative give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendoncy of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

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

Last publication Oct. 13, 1893. Last publication Oct. 13, 1893.

STOPPED FREE NERVERESTORER

MERAIN & NERVE DISEASES. Only sure
for Nerve Affections, Fits, Epileps, etc.

ALBLE if taken as directed. No Fits after
y's use. Treatise and \$2 trial bottle free to
mits, they naving growers charges they when

THE YANKEE BLADE as I now eat or drink without harm anything I please. I have also used it in my family with the best results."

For sale by Barmore, Druggist.

is one of the Oldest and Best and the Cheapes Weekly Family Story Paper in America Ently columns of facinating stories every week Price, \$2.00 a year. One year on trial to new Subscribers, only \$1.00. Send stamp for sample copy. Potter & Potter, Publishers, 20 Hawley St. Boston, Mags.

# DEAD LOCK.

## Jones Locked Wire Fence.

A FEW ADVANTAGES OF THE SAME.

It will not burn up, blow over or down, shelter weeds, shrubs, or briers; injure animals, persons or clothing; waste wool from sheep, or shade growing crops. It can be made close or open; can be put up and kept in repair at one half the cost of the best board fences. It is made from No. 8 wire, giving great strength. Easily built by any farmer, and will last a lifetime with very little repairs. The crimp in the wires will prevent breaking in winter and sagging in summer. Heat or cold, sleet, snow or floods will not injure it; snow drifts will not bank up behind it and block up roads and lanes. Having great strength without much surface it will stand erect where board, rail or slat and wire fence would be level with the ground.

For further particulars inquire of

S. A. FERGUSON,

Agent for Berrien County. Or JOHN WENGER, Buchanan, Mich.

### FURNITURE

GEORGE B. RICHARDS.

He keeps full stock, stylish goods, and low prices.

BUCHANAN, MICH



### GOOD WORNING!

ARE YOU ABOUT READY TO BUY A PAIR OF

NEWSHOES

S.A.WOOD

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Builders' Hardware, Mechanics' Tools, Paints, Oils, Glass, Belting, Mantels and Grates, Stoves and Ranges.

IRVING A. SIBLEY,

128-130 South Michigan Street, SOUTH BEND, IND. JOHN A. VALENTINE, Clerk.

BE IN TIME FOR

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES

SPECIAL BARGAINS FOR EARLY CUSTOMERS. PRICES AND STOCK UNSURPASSED

### RUNNER'S CORNER DRUG STORE

J. E. CAUFFMAN, Pure Oxford Down



SHEEP AKEVIEW FARM, BERTRAND TP. Has for sale some fine young stock, and invite breeders to call and see them. Correspondence promptly answered.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS: BOX 478, BUCHANAN, MICH.

Teachers' Examinations. ollows: At Benton Harbor on the last Friday in August. 1892. (Special.) At Niles, the last Friday in October, 1892 (Parcial)

(Special.)
At Buchanan, the third Friday in February, 1893. (Special.) rrien Springs, the first Thursday in March 1893. (Regular.) At St. Joseph, the last Friday in April, 1893. At St. Joseph, the last Friday in April, 1893. (Special.)
At Berrien Springs, the first Thursday in August, 1863. (Regular.)
Applicants must be present and euroil at the commencement of the examination. All examinations commence at 9 o'clock a. m.
Strangers must furnish satisfactory evidence of good moral character. Applicants who fail twice in succession cannot be re-examined until after three months from the date of their last examination. Answers to the printed questions must be written with pen and ink. Office days every Saturday at B. F. Rounds' office, Benton Harbor, Mich.

J. C. Lawrence, Commissioner.

"ANAKESIS" gives instant relief and is an infallible Cure for Piles. Price \$1. By Druggists or mail. Samples free, Address" ANAKESIS," Box 2416, New York City,

First publication Sept. 8, 1892. First publication Sept. 8, 1892.

CITATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.

In the matter of the estate of George V.
Fredenburg, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate, for the county of Berrien, on the 30th day of August, A. D. 1892, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the store of G. A. Islakeslee & Co., in the village of Galien, in the county of Berrien, in said state, on Saturday, the 22d day of October, A. D. 1892, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of said), the following described real estate, to-wit: Lot No. eight (8) Block No. nine (9), in Geo. A Blakeslee's plat of the village of Galien, Berrien county, Mich. rrien county, Mich. CHARLES A. CLARK, Administrator. Last publication Oct. 20, 1892.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

WANTED! AN ENERGETIC MAN With some executive ability, as

Local Manager

RAND. MCNALLY & CO'S New Universal Atlas.

For particulars address RAND, MCNALLY & CO., 166 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

MICHIGAN MINING SCHOOL. A State School of Mining Engineering, giving practical instruction in Drawing, Physics, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Shop-practice, Chemistry, Assaying, Ore Dressing, Metallurgy, Surveying, Mining, Mineralogy, Petrography, Geology, etc. Has summer schools in Surveying, Shop-practice and Field Geology, Laboratories, Shops and Stamp Mill well equipped. Tultion free. For catalogue apply to the Director, Houghton, Mich.

BUCHANAN RECORD. THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1892. Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich. as second-class matter.

# W. TRENBETH.

CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK OF

### CLOHTS, SUITINGS.

Pants Goods,

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

### An Inspection is Solicited.

Front Street, Foot of Day's Avenue,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Buchanan Markets. Hay-\$6 @ \$8 per ton.

Lard—Sc. Salt, retail-\$1,00 Flour-\$5.20 @ \$6.00 per bbl., retail.

Honey-14c. Live poultry-Sc. Butter-18c. Eggs—14c. Wheat-68c.

Oats -32c. Corn-50c. Beans-\$1.50. Live Hogs-\$4.00. Potatoes, new-50c.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

A Republican Convention will meet in the parlors of the Galt House, in the city of Niles, on Tuesday, the 4th day of October, 1892, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to place in nomination a candidate for Senator from the Seventh District of Michigan, composed of Berrien and Cass counties, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before it. Counties will be entitled to delegates as follows: Berrien, 26; Cass, 16.

GEO. W. BRIDGMAN, W. W. EASTON. EDWIN E. PLATT, Committee.

THERE is a new boy at Wm. Haslett's, on the prairie, born Tuesday.

MRS. MARTIN YOST, of Tullahoma, Tenu, is visiting relatives in Buchanan.

JOHN MORRIS is away again this week looking after his oyster trade.

CHARLEY HIGH is now one of the clerks at Rose & Ellsworth's in South

HON. JOHN T. RICH, Republican candidate for Governor, will speak in Niles on Tuesday, Oct. 4. ELD. J. H. PATON will preach in the

Larger Hope church next Sunday, morning and evening.

ELD. N. H. ALLEN, of Grand Rapids, will preach in the Christian church next Sunday, morning and evening.

GEO. WYMAN & Co. will feed you on something better than cantaloupes. See their advertisement.

MR. HOWELL. F. STRONG is now engaged as clerk in the dress goods depart-

ment at Grossman's in South Bend. WILBERT CONRADT has secured employment in Chicago, and left Sunday

ART, RoE and wife think they have the finest girl baby in Michigan, born last Friday.

afternoon for that city.

FERGUSON & McCord's brick yard in Benton Harbor was burned Sunday night, involving a loss of \$3,000.

MRS. L. DEBUNKER is enjoying a visit from her sister-in-law, Mrs. De-Lambert, today from Pierson, lowa.

· MR. W. S. WELLS is traveling in the interest of the Automatic Selling Device Company, and reports good suc-

MISS NINAH HOLDEN, of Michigan City, visited here last week, the guest

of Miss Winifred Higbee, returning Saturday afternoon. BURGLARS broke into G. A. Friday's

tailor shop in Niles, Sunday night, and stole two suits and a pair of pants MARRIED, Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1892,

by Rev. J. F. Bartmess, at his resi-

dence, Mr. David A. White and Miss Elsie Kinney, both of Galien. NEXT Sabbath is Rallying Day at the Presbyterian church. A special

program has been prepared. Services will be at 11 o'clock. THE fifth anniversary of the wedding of Mr. and Mrs. Steve Arney takes

place this evening, and will be duly observed by a number of invited guests. MISS CARRIE SWANK, living south of Dayton, was ten years old Saturday,

and to remind her of the occasion in future she was presented by her parents with an elegant Fischer piano.

A DRUNKEN tramp struck this town last week and did a considerable business daubing signs on to front windows for a few. It could hardly be called painting.

MRS. S. C. SKINNER and daughter Marian, of Chicago, returned to their home Saturday afternoon, after a visit of three weeks with the family of Rev. W. W. Wells in this place.

NILES home talent is getting up another minstrel entertainment, to be placed on the boards next month. Niles is great when it comes to the

minstrel business.

MR. V. M. Gore spoke to a large audience in Benton Harbor, Tuesday

MRS. WM. HURST and children, of Dowagiac, visited relatives and friends in this place, over Sunday.

MRS. HENRY IMHOFF was called to St. Joseph, Saturday, on account of the illness of ther sister, Mrs. Clarence OSCAR COLVIN is moving his family

to Ann Arbor, where he is taking a course of medical lectures at the Uni-THE Republican Representative Dis-

trict Convention for the Second district

is called to be held in Buchanan at 10.30, Monday, October 3. THE ladies of the Eyangelical church in this place have done a good job of painting, papering, and getting the par-

pastor, Mr. Brumm. THE experience pantomime social given by the ladies of the Presbyterian evening, was well attended by an ap-

preciative audience. AT the election of officers of the sixth regiment, K. P., held at Jackson vesterday, B. R. Sterns of Benton Harbor was elected Major and Dr. John Bell of the same place, Surgeon.

FRANK MUTCHLER will preach in the Galien Centre Christian, next Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. Subect: "Loss of the Soul." Everybody

Mr. AND Mrs. H. D. Rough and Mrs. J. F. Peck returned from the Rocky mountains, Thursday evening. Mrs. Peck is very much improved in health by her stay in Denver.

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE VILLAGE OF BUCHANAN:-You are each of you hereby requested to thoroughly cleanse your respective premises of all filth and filthy substances and places, and especially to clanse and fumigate all prives, cespools, cellars and out-houses in about your respective dwellings. Extra precaution is required to protest the public health, and the order must be promptly complied with. By order BOARD OF HEALTH.

JOHN T. RICH. Republican candidate for Governor of Michigan, and

HON. HENRY F. THOMAS, Republican candidate for Congressman. will address the people on the political

BUCHANAN,

Monday afternoon, Oct. 4, 1892. Let there be a full attendance to hear our next Governor and next Congressman.

WILL the band, orchestra, singers, elocutionists, and all others who so kindly and ably assisted the ladies of the Presbyterian church in making their Experience Pantomime social a success, accept the heart-felt thanks and best wishes of the ladies. The ladies' quartette wish especially to church at Rough's Opera House, last | thank those who so lavishly showered flowers upon them.

> THE RECORD is in receipt of a card which reads: Alfred T. Welch. Hattie H. Crigler, married, Sunday, August 28, 1892, at Milwaukee, Wis. At home, 380 Chicago Ave. East, Chicago. Buchanan people would recognize the first name more readily if it had been "Tennie" Welch instead of "Alfred T."

MR. V. M: GORE spoke for the Repub-

# AUCTION

The undersigned will sell at public auction, in the village of 2027 Harry E. Snyder, Buchanan. Pearl Lemon, Berrien Springs. Buchanan, on

SATURDAY, SEPT. 24, 1892,

### commencing at 1 o'clock P. M., sharp.

## 10 HORSES

1 Span Matched Creams, weight 2,860 pounds.

Span Bays, general purpose team. 1 Bay Gelding, 10 years old, weight 1,200 pounds.

### 1 Gray Mare, 12 years old, weight 1,100 pounds.

4 new Top Buggies. 4 new Road Wagons. 2 new Open two seat Buggies. 3 second-hand Top Buggies. 1 large Wagon, three inch tire. 1 Lumber Wagon, narrow tire. 1 set heavy

TERMS.—A credit of twelve months will be given on all sums over ten dollars, the purchaser giving his note with good and approved security, without interest if paid when due. A discount of 8 per cent for eash

SPARKS & HATHAWAY.

I.S. MITCHELL will sell a lot of stock and other personal property at his residence, one-half mile south of the Coveney school house, in this township, on Monday, Oct. 3. John A. Babcock will do the loud talking.

MASONIC.—A special meeting of Buchanan Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., will be held at Masonic Hall on Monday evening, Sept. 26, for work on E. A. degree. A good attendance is desired. By order of the W. M.

B. D. HARPER, Sec.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Sept. 20, 1892: Mr. John W. Royert, Mr. J. S. Mitchell, Mrs. Lelia Hamon, Mrs. Natty Miller.

Call for letters advertised. JOHN GRAHAM, P. M.

NOTICE was received in this place by telegraph yesterday morning, announcing the death of Mr. Florus Plimpton at Benton Harbor. Florus was the voungest brother of F. T. Plimpton, of this place, a bright and active young man of mest excellent

THE three months old child of Mr. and Mrs. John Shetterly, of Tiosa, Ind., was buried in Oak Ridge cemetery on Saturday. The remains were brought here by Mr. and Mrs. Shetterly, and they remained a few days with old

ARRANGEMENTS are being completed for starting up the J. E. Barnes factory property, in this place, with a firm composed of J. E. Barnes, Alfred Richards, Jr., and W. S. Wells. At present it is the expectation to have the factory in operation by December 1, in the manufacture of furniture.

Installation.—Sylvia Chapter No. 74, O. E. S., installed the following officers last week:

Mrs. Sylvia Scott, W. M. Mr. Freeman Franklin, W. P. Mrs. Anna Butler, A. M. Mrs. C. O. Hamilton, Sec. Mrs. Jennie Wood, Treas. Mrs. May Stryker, Con. Mrs. Delia Scott, A. Con Miss Nettie Franklin, Adab. Mrs. Millie East, Ruth. Mrs. Georgia High, Esther. Miss Zelma Dempsey, Martha. Mrs. Libbie Haslett, Electa. Mrs. Eveline Russell, Warden. Mr. C. O. Hamilton, Sentinel. Mrs. S. A. Howe, Chaplain. Mr. R. N. Haslett, Marshal.

J. F. HAUN, the yeteran undertaker, will take a vacation next week, the first one in many years. He will visit visit his daughter, Mrs. Egbert, in Nebraska, and call upon some friends in Iowa. During his absence his business will be taken care of by competent persons, and by calling at the house all business will be promptly attended to.

sonage in readiness for their new

licans at Three Oaks, Saturday, to as large an audience as the hall would accommodate, and extending out to the sidewalk. It was reported Monday from there that there was enough in the speech to keep the Democrats of that town caucusing all day Sunday.

Quite a number of Buchanan people attended the grand gambling match in Niles, yesterday, and of course were highly entertained. The fellow who had the monopoly of the gambling, on the race grounds, not connected with the races themselves, paid \$350 for the privilege of setting up his tent upon the grounds and fleecing people. The organization is made up of men, some of whom are said to be leaders of society in Niles. Farther comment does not appear to be necessary.

Span large five-year-old Mares, suitable for road or draft team. Span five-year-old Bay Mares, good driving team.

### BUGGIES, ETC.

double Harness. 1 set light double Harness.

N. HAMILTON, AUCTIONEER.

TREAT & GODFREY.

Mr. Chas. E. Sabin, living six miles north-west of Buchanan, has rented his farm and is making preparations to move to town. He will sell at auction, at the farm, on Thursday, the 29th inst., his personal farm property, consisting of stock, tools, etc., and also a lot of silverware, watches, clocks, and jewelry, etc. N. Hamilton, auctioneer.

DIED.-Philip D. Lauman, of Niles township, died Sept. 18, aged 64 years, of Bright's disease, which had confined him to his home most of the time since Dec. 7. His funeral was largely attended from his residence on Sunday, over 100 of the Niles Maccabees, of which order he was a member, attending in a body. He leaves a wife and three children, one son and two daughters. Mrs. H. DeLambert, his daughter, was

called from Iowa. MRS. MARY ANN SIDERS, well known in this place and vicinity, died at the home of her son, Henry Siders, in South Bend, Friday morning, aged 73 years. She was a daughter of the late John Rough who died a short time ago at the age of 94. Mrs. Siders will be remembered by many here as the manufacturer of a diphtheria powder and goldne oil, which for many years she

sold in a house to house canvas. THE Republican County Committee met in Niles yesterday, and appointed the following delegates to the State Convention to be held in Grand Rapids, Sept. 27: L. P. Alexander, V. M. Gore, W. I. Babcock, L. A. Duncan, Dwight Warren, Thos. Marrs, C. C. Hodges, Freeman Franklin and E. A.

LAST-week Levi Redden bailed "Bib" McGlinsey and Frank Searles out of jail. He gives as his reason that he wanted to save the county the expense of boarding them. The county would much prefer to stand | Walkerville, nearly all of which are the expense of boarding such chaps to | in very fair condition for farming optaking, any chances on having them erations. He has at least 1,200 acres of pasture land at Bothwell, a small running at large, and Mr. Redden has station sixty-five miles out on the concluded in about the same way. At | Grand Trunk. On about 200 acres of any rate he delivered them to the court | this land, he raised 17,000 bushels of Monday and asked to be released, and corn last year, and for years he has the result is an extra trip to jail, which | tending to all other branches of his costs more than their board. This was | various business ventures. He desires done after they had gone on a drunken escapade with a couple of girls, and smashed up two of Nate Jones' rigs. They will most likely remain in jail until the time comes to take them to a number of valuable perquisites Wagons, Surrays and everything in some one else gets an economical streak, more.

Throw a barrel of lime in that hole in the back yard where your cook has been throwing her dishwater and slops, and then break her neck if she makes any other such place on the premises. There is no worse disease breeder than those stinking slop holes, and no neat house wife will have them. As we are threatened with an epidemic of cholera, the greatest care should be

taken, and that is the first place to

ACCIDENT .-- John, the eight year's old son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Weisgerber, attempted to catch on to a moving freight train, in New Buffalo, Friday afternoon, while carrying his bow and arrow in his hand, and was thrown under the wheels. His right leg was crushed so that it was taken off about six inches below the knee, and the ends were taken off from the thumb and the first two fingers of the right hand. After the hurt, he climbed up the bank and on top of the fence, where he sat with the crippled foot dangling for some time, until a man discovered him and carried him home. The accident is a sad one, making him a life-time cripple, and should be a warning to other boys about catching on to moving trains. It will not be heeded, however, any more than the thousands of others which have occurred before.

### Marriage Licenses.

Joseph Lobodzinsky, Chicago. 2007 Anastasia Jagla, Lincoln Tp. Thos. Beckwith, Benton Harbor.

Minnie Winson, 2009 { Jacob Burket, Royalton. Mary Wagner, " Moses W. Ward, Niles. 2010

Mary J. Phelps,

2008 -

Peter Schalla, Chicago. Varoneke Swaitkoskie, Lincoln. 2011 -Geo. A. Ferguson, St. Joseph. Cine Andrews, Cedar Springs. William Virgin, St. Joseph.

2013 Herbert E. Spenser, Benton Harbor. 1014 -Mary De Groote, Mishawaka. 2015 Geo. B. Heiron, Niles. Mary Dulin, "

Wm. M. Olmstead, Stevensville. Bertha Finch. Richard Condon, Benton Harbor. Minnie A. Benedict, "

David A. White, Galien. 2018 -Elsie Kinney, Christ Burnele, Bainbridge. 2019 Molly Baily, Winfield S. Denel, Chicago.

1020 -Elizabeth Greenwood, 2021 Byron Armstrong, Coloma. Eva M. Woodard, " Hiram Smith, Iosco Co. 2022 -

Susan Ash, Galien.

2023 Thomas F. Fing, Racine, Wis. Cora May Cromer, Royalton. ( Lamuel Buck, Royalton. Daisy L. Parce, Oronoko.

Chas. K. Warren, Three Oaks. Ella M. James, "" Frank L. Brock, Ind.

Almeda E. Rush, Benton Harbor 2028 William Mealoy, Berrien Springs.

CHARLES MILLER, of St. Joseph, deputy oil inspector, and supervisor from that city, met with a terrible accident at Cassopolis several days ago while inspecting oil. The following

account is from the St. Joe Press: .

In making tests of oil Mr. Miller uses a spirit lamp, and this lamp in some way became overturned, and as he attempted to catch it to keep it from falling the fluid was spilled over the heads of several oil barrels and some of it on his left hand. The scattered alcohol was instantly ablaze and the destruction of the entire warehouse and its contents was threatened. Mr. Miller however went to work heroically and succeeded in putting out the fire before any of the oil barrels were burned through, and in his fierce battle with the flames almost all the flesh was burned off the back of his hand, the bone being laid bare in some places. He had the injured hand dressed by a surgeon as speedily as possible, and hopes to be able to save it, although it is in a terrible condi-tion. Mr. Miller might have rushed from the building and saved himself from such terrible injury, but he thought more of protecting the valuable property that was endangered than of his own personal safety, and bravely fought out the fire while suffering almost indescribable torture from his

burned hand. THE Michigan M. E. Conference, at Hillsdale, has made the following appointments for the Niles District:

J. W. H. CARLISLE, P. E. Bangor and Breedsville, A. J. Wheel-Benton Harbor, P. J. Maveety. Berrien Springs, W. A. Prouty. Buchanan, I. Wilson.

Cassopolis, W. R. Stinchcomb. Coloma and Watervliet, W. N. Youngove.
Decatur, G. W. Gosling.
Dowagiac, R. H. Bready.
Eau Claire, I. H. Skinner.

Edwardsburg, A. N. Elard. Galien, C. P. Birdsey. Hartford, H. L. Potter. Keeler and Silver Creek, Ira T. Wel-Lawrence, W. J. Douglass. Lawton, E. H. Day. Marcellus, E. A. Tanner. Mattawan, H. H. Miller.

Niles, Thos. Cox. Paw Paw, A. C. Jones. Pokagon, I. B. Tallman. St. Joseph, E. V. Armstrong. Stevensville, S. Trewin.
Three Oaks, J. E. Arney.
Vandalia, J. H. Emmons.
J. M. Reid, honorary secretary of the

missionary society. M. D. Carrel, superintendent of the Epworth League department of the book concern at Cincinnati. Rev. W. T. Cook is sent to Alma, W. I. Cogshall is presiding elder of Grand Rapids district, S. L. Hamilton to Ames church, Grand Rapids, and C. C.

Thomas to St. Johns. A WORTHY Berrien county man gets a boost in Canada: Alva Sherwood, of Three Oaks, Berrien county, and a graduate of the Agricultural college, has been engaged by Hiram Walker, the millionaire distiller

and farmer of Walkerville, Ont., to superintend his immense farm. Mr. Sherwood declined an offer of \$1,800 a year from the state of Haho to teach in its agricultural college to accept the Walkerville place. Hiram Walker owns 5,000 acres, more or less, of Canadian soil. About 1,000 acres are covered with forests, but 2,000 acres are near conducted the farm in addition to atto improve the property by scientific agricultural methods and to make the

farm a permanently productive enter-Mr. Sherwood gets \$2,000 a year, and Jackson, where they belong, unless which will be worth nearly \$1,000 that line, of

### WHY AND BECAUSE.

Because we can sell twenty-five per cent lower than any one else. Because we keep first-class Gent's Furnishing Goods. Because we keep the latest styles in Hats and Caps. Because we keep a good assortment of Gloves and Mittens. Because we keep a good assortment of Men's Pants. Because we keep a good assortment of Underwear and Shirts. Because we keep a fine line of Neckwear. Because we keep a good line of Hosiery. Because we keep a good assortment of Collars and Cuffs. Because we keep a big variety of Toys and Boys' Express Wagons. Because we keep a big variety of Dolls and Doll Cabs. Because we keep a big variety of Baskets of all kinds. Because we keep a big variety of Pocket Books and Tobacco Pouches. Because we keep a big line of Table Cutlery and Pocket Knives. Because we keep a big assortment of Tin Ware. Because we keep a big line of Hand Saws, Hatchets, Hammers and Files. Because we keep a full line of Suspenders and Handkerchiefs. Because our 5c and 10c counters are chock full of 15c and 25c goods. Because we keep the finest line of Tobacco and Cigars. Because we keep the finest line of Confectionery.

Because we sell on small margins and give you the worth of your money.

Because we use our customers all alike—same price to all. Because we keep nearly everything that is needed.

Because the demand calls for it. Because we carry ten thousand different articles in almost everything.

### Because you are sure to find just what you want at MORRIS' THE FAIR, Dealer in Almost Everything BUCHANAN, MICH.

SMOKE THE PICADORA 5c CIGAR

SHEEP to let on shares. I want to buy

If you would have your clothes that

Don't forget that I still sell Pianos

Do you want a small Engine?

WANTED .-- 10,000 feet of second-

growth White Maple, delivered at

Rough Bros. Wagon Works, Buchanan.

Try one pound of SPARKS & HATHA-

ADAM KERN nas moved into the

JOHN W. BEISTLE

les and Oil. Office with Henry Lough.

cents a pound. For sale by /2

Gold Band Coffee takes the lead. 25

For SALE.—I have for sale 160 acres

If you are interested in a good farm

If you have any idea you would like

to invest in a good farm, one-half mile

square, that may be had cheap, call on

that you can buy so you can make some

good land in Weesaw township, con-

SPARKS & HATHAWAY.

J. G. HOLMES.

MORGAN & CO'S.

J. G. HOLMES.

J. G. HOLMES.

WAY's 20c coffee.

J. G. HOLMES.

J. G. HOLMES.

KOMPASS & STOLL.

delicate clear white, so desirable, use

300 first-class Sheep. Breeders only.

ONE or two of our citizens seem to take great delight in imposing on the School Board. One case especially was called to the attention of a Stand-No culls wanted. ard man, this week, where a father earns \$2.50 per day, and then told the board he couldn't afford to buy school books for his children. The board Russ' Bleaching Blue. Sold by all were either obliged to buy the books or the children miss their schooling. If that same individual would spend less for rum he wouldn't have to rely and Organs. If you contemplate buy-

on the charity of the Board of Educaing either, see me before buying. tion.—Dowagiac Standard. The way to treat that sort of cases is to arrest the drunken daddy as a have one four-horse power, vertical vagrant, and let him have three or six Engine and Boiler, in good order, and months in Ionia prison to reflect upon am willing to sell it at a bargain. The the error of his ways.

inside or exposed parts of the boiler THE M. C. R. R. Co. well sell excursion tickets to Chicago Sept. 9 and 10, imited to return Sept. 12; Sept. 16 and 17, limited to return Sept. 19; Sept. 28 and 24, limited to return Sept. 27, for one and one-third fare for the round trip, with 25 cents added for admission to the fair grounds. Marble building in Dayton, and will A. F. PEACOOK, Agent.

continue his business in Boots and Shoes and Furnishing Goods as hereto-MR. W. M. GALLIVAN, who has been living near Pokagon, will soon become fore. He will be found on the west a resident of Buchanan and will enter side of the street hereafter. He is the field as auctioneer for public sales | putting in a fresh stock of new Goods, of all kinds. Mr. Gallivan has had and invites people to call and see them. a good amount of experience in that line, and is counted thoroughly compe- Is the agent for White and New Home tent. Call at this office or address Mr. | Sewing Machines, in Buchanan. Nee-

IS YOU WINDMILL OUT OF ORDER?

I have worked in the Windmill busi-

ness twelve years, and am prepared to

Gallivan, at Buchanan post office.

repair all kinds of mills promptly, and venient to Michigan Central and Vando good work. I also build and put up dalia stations, fair buildings, good all kinds of tanks. Address, windmill and other improvements. It J. A. HOLLIDAY, is a bargain. Buchanan, Mich. Don't forget TREAT & GODFREY'S That GOOD COFFEE and TEA came

tion sale of Horses, Buggies, &c., on Saturday, Sept. 24. Verily, Verily, more and more, trade money on it, see me.

and Sparks & Hathaway's joint auc-

The stock of fine Upholstered Goods is complete at GEO. B. RICHARDS. 9 Don't forget THEAT & GODFREY'S and Sparks & Hathaway's joint auc-

tion sale of Horses, Buggies &c., on

at Binns' store

Saturday, Sept. 24. If you want a permanent and profitable position with a first-class firm, ad-RAND, NcNALLY & CO. Chicago.

my Stock, and there's positive loss in S. P. HIGH. 5 not doing so. Sailor Hats for 90 cents; others are asking \$1 25 for the same article, at 🛕 MRS. L. DEBUNKER'S. Buy a Carpet Sweep, Bissell or Go-GEO. B. RICHARDS

and look them over before buying your fall and winter outfit. Clean your Silverware with Victory Cleaner, the best on earth, for sale H. E. LOUGH'S. 3 loupe.

If you want your money's worth for your money, invest in second-hand School Books, at HARRY BINNS', Opp. Hotel. A good school Hat for 25 cents. No old left-over ones, but new this season,

MRS. L. DEBUNKER'S. My stock of Fall and Winter Underwear for Ladies', Gent's and Children now complete, at bed rock prices.  $\,\mathcal{C}_{\!\!1}$ S. P. HIGH.

The largest stock of Watches in Berrien county can be seen at H. E. LOUGH, Front St., Buchanan, Mich. The first to receive New Goods for this season, and will not be undersold

by any one. A call will convince you. MRS. L. DEBUNKER. EVERYTHING in School Supplies, HARRY BINNS'. The best line of Hosiery in town. 1

S. P. HIGH.

S. P. HIGH'S. 12

C. BISHOP.

I will compare goods and prices with any one. MRS. L. DEBUNKER. Lots of Fall Goods, all the time, H. B. DUNCAN. Anti-Swear Collar and Cuff Buttons, HARRY BINNS'. Goods and prices to suit the times,

Fall Styles, at MRS. BERRICK'S. We wish to inform our patrons that accounts for Binder Twine, Implements and general Hardware are now due you will greatly oblige by calling at the captain's office and settle the same. TREAT & GODFREY.

I have Oak Plank, Elm Plank inch

and inch and quarter oak, some dimen-

sion stuff. Will sell any of it cheap.

New Goods, at MRS. BERRICK'S.4 Latest Styles, at MRS. BERRICK'S. GASOLINE! GASOLINE! Delivered at your door.

Domestic Bread, Cakes and Cookies;

SPARKS & HATHAWAY.

also Bakery Goods, at MORGAN & CO'S. Saye money by buying Carriages, Road Wagons, Road Carts, two Seated Citizen's National Bank,

NILES, MICH.

REPORT TO THE GOVERNMENT, MAY 17, 1892. RESOURCES. Loans......\$223,718.04 LIABILITIES. Stock Paid in . . . . . . . \$ 50,000.00 U. S. Bonds...... 12,500.00 Surplus and Profits..... 16,818.40 2,000.00 Circulation...... 11,250.00 and Fixtures...... 16,000.00 Expenses ..... Total.....\$298,265.44 Cash on Hand:..... 43,622.59 Total.....\$298,265.44

ALWAYS HAVE MONEY TO LOAN.

PER CENT INTEREST

PAID ON DEPOSITS

NEW STOCK OF

WHICH IS THE BEST RATE WE HAVE.



EXAMINE THEM.

Books, Tablets of all description, Slates, Sponges, Pens and Penholders, Inks and Sponges.

CAN FIT YOU OUT COMPLETE. Also do not forget that we are cleaning out our stock of Wall Paper at



FRONTST, BUCHANAN.

any one of them will beat a Canta-

In the next ten days we will close out our large stock of

BUGGIES, SURREYS ROAD WAGONS

# GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Come early and make your selections while the stock is complete.

TREAT & GODFREY.

BUCHANAN, MICH.

REFITTED STORE **ENLARGED STOCK** 

PORCESSOR OF PROPERTY SCHOOL BOOKS

SCHOOL SUPPLIES. SECOND HAND BOOKS, NEW BOOKS, ALL KINDS OF BOOKS.

# There can be no risk in looking over New Goods and more coming. Come

Do you like Cantaloupes? George Wyman & Co., will give you an assortment to select from that

First, as you step in the door, you will see Printed India Silks and plain, 32 inches wide, at 50 cents; as good as we once sold at \$1.00.

We ofter in Gent's Merino Undershirts and Drawers, for 25 cents, that were made to sell for 50 cents.

We have a lot of samples of Hos-

ery and Underwear for Gents, Ladies

We offer in our Shoe Department a line of \$5.00 Shoes for \$2.50.

and Children, under prices.

hard time to match at 50 cents. We offer All-Wool 6-4 Flannels, ometimes called Broadcloths, at 50

We offer a lot of Wool Dress Goods

at 25 cents that you would have a

We just received a large line of Oriental Rugs up to \$250.00 each.

Our Cloak Sale will continue during September and maybe longer.

COME AND SEE US.

GEO. WYMAN & CO BOARDMAN & WEHRLE.

South Bend, Ind.

EFFECTS OF THE M'KINLEY LAW.

Facts and Figures Collected by Official Experts Pursuant to a Senate Resolution of March 3, 1891, Show the Cost of Living Reduced and the Wages of Labor Increased—The Farmers Especially Benefited.



MR. PRESIDENT-It is evident that the tariff question is to become, by common consent, the leading issue in the approaching presidential campaign. In his speech of June 28, the senator from Missouri (Mr. Vest) makes this unequivocal statement:

"I am prepared to show that the McKinley act has had the effect of increasing ices upon the necessaries of life to the people of this country, and that the statement in his resolution [referring to the senator from Maine] that an era of cheapness in the necessaries of life is being brought to the people of the United States is absolutely and unconditionally false."

One of the principal purposes of the tariff inquiry ordered by the senate resolution of March 3, 1891, was to ascertain whether this claim of the opponents of protection was justified. An investigation much more extensive and thorough than ever before attempted was instituted. The committee determined to ascertain the prices paid for all articles of general consumption at retail in every part of the United States on the first of each month from June, 1889, to September, 1891, a period of seventeen mouths prior to the passage of the act of 1890 and eleven months subsequent. The quotations were in all cases secured from actual sales. The places at which quotations were obtained were selected with the view of covering the entire country geographically, and included typical commercial, manufacturing and agricultural communities. The prices were secured by the trained experts of the department of labor with the greatest care. The list of 215 articles was carefully selected by the unanimous action of the com mittee, with a view of covering every pos-

of \$500 to \$1,000 per annum.
The results of this comprehensive and exhaustive inquiry are contained in the report recently made by the finance committee. This report covers 2,300 printed pages and contains more than 1,200,000 dif-

sible expenditure of a family in the average

condition of life-that is, with an income

This investigation clearly establishes the fact that a decline instead of an advance has taken place in the prices of the necessaries of life and the resulting cost of living since the adoption of the act of 1890. The articles were divided into the follow-

Second-Cloths and clothing. Third—Fuel and lighting. Fourth—Housefurnishing goods. Fifth—Drugs and chemicals. Sixth-Metals and implements. Seventh-Lumber and building mate

reds.
The percentage of decline in the various groups embraced in the schedule is shown by the following table, prices for June, July and August, 1889, being taken as a basis for comparison and represented by the number 100, changes being shown by

horacan Pen or anno memora	
Food	100.53
Cloths and clothing	99,65
Fuel and lighting	28.00
Metals and implements	97.49
Lumber and building materials	
Drugs and chemicals	95.98
Housefurnishing goods	69.83
Miscellaneous	100.53
Average	99.36
The finance con mittee also investi-	

for the same period the course of whole sale prices at the great distributing centers. While this investigation disclosed greater fluctuations in price of the articles selected, the general result was the same, the fall in wholesale prices running substantially parallel with that of retail prices. It will be observed that the greater percentages of decline are in the groups of n unufactured articles, where it was chimed the greatest advance had taken In addition to the inquiry stated above

the committee caused retail prices of the different articles included in these lists to be taken on May 1, 1892, at three of the points at which the original inquiry was made-namely, Fall River, Mass., Chicago and Dubuque, Ia. The result of this latter inquiry shows that a still further decline in prices and in the cost of living had taken place between Sept. 1 'SO1, and May 1, 1899 Charly establishing a continuance of the tendency to lower prices and lower cost of living.
It is shown as a net result of the investi-

gation that prices and the cost of living, based on the expenditures of a family in ordinary circumstances, had declined 3.4 per cent. in May, 1892, as compared with the period prior to the adoption of the tariff act of 1890. It is difficult to see how the results of

this thoroughly exhaustive inquiry could be a surprise to any one, unless he should be a professional tariff reformer. The decline in the cost of living was, as shown, 8.4. The advance in wages, as shown by the same report, was .75 of 1 per cent. This makes an average advance in the purchasing power of wages of 4.15 per cent. As suming \$600 as the average income of the families of the country, this would be equivalent to, say, \$25 per family, or an aggregate saving for 13,000,000 families of \$325,000,000 for each year.

The addition of this vast sum annually to the national earnings and wealth is an achievement which speaks with a more eloquent voice than I can command in behalf of a policy under which such results

It is very significant that while the cost of living in the United States declined for the period covered by the investigation of the financial committee the cost of living in England increased 1.9 per cent. If the conditions had been reversed our Democratic friends would have insisted that this was the direct and logical result of rival revenue systems. I am curious to see what explanation they will now make. The result is unquestionably a very surprising one to them and one which they will have difficulty in explaining away. While the attempt to compare average re tail prices in England and the United States is not satisfactory, I am convinced that for a family buying the same quantity and quality of articles at retail in the two countries the cost of living would not be higher in America. At no time in our history have the earn-

ings of the American people been as great, measured by their power to purchase the comforts and necessaries of life, as they are today. Measured by the same standard, they are vastly greater than those of any other people in the world.

[The senator here analyzed a table prepared by Mr. Daniel McKeever, of the importing firm of H. Herman Sternbach & Co., of New York, and previously quoted by Senator Vest. He demonstrated that the astrakhans, velvets and silk linings mentioned in the letter are luxuries, and that the articles of that class in common use are now cheaper, as shown by the fol-ling table in the official report]:

CHILDREN'S I			PUND	l
CHINDIEND				1
Coat linings and Ital- ian cloth—		July, 1891. Cents.	July, 1892. Cents.	
Farr Alpaca Co., Hol-				ı
yoke, Mass.;				ı
Double warp coat lin-	~~	-	Om?	ı
ings, 32 inches	28	23	2734	ł
Single warp coat lin-	27	27	261/5	ı
ings, 32 inches Dress goods—	21	~1	20/2	ı
Manchester mills, Man-				l
chester, N. H.:				ı
"813" cashmere, 35				l
inches	19	151/2	18	ļ
Arlington mills, Law-				ľ
rence, Mass.:		,		ľ
Cotton warp cash-				ļ

35 Inches. Cotton warp cash-mere, No. 200, 35 to 36 inches..... 2136 atlantic mills, Providence: Atlantic's Fs, 35 Atlantic's FFs, 33 23 2334 2334 Hamilton Woolen Co., Southbridge, Mass.: Cashmere, 27 inches.. 10

It will be noticed that the Farr Alpaca company, of Holyoke, Mass., quote double and single warp coat linings at a lower rate in July, 1802, than in either of the previous years. The other quotations submitted by me are the prices at which the goods manufactured by the five leading American producers of women's and children's dress goods sold their product at the respective dates named. These quotations show a decline in price in every case. These quotations refer only to domestic goods; but a very large proportion of the goods of this class consumed in the United

States is produced by the domestic manufacturers, who have practically the control of the American market. It can, however, be conclusively estab-

lished that the cost to import the great mass of women's and children's dress goods is less today than it was before the passage of the act of 1800, and it is certainly true that both foreign and domestic goods of this character are sold at retail at lower prices now than they were prior to October, 1890. I have been furnished by Messrs. William H. Burgess & Co., of Paris and New York, with a statement showing the foreign cost and the cost to lay down in New York, duty paid, of all wool cashmeres, standard quality, 12 to 13 twill. Other descriptions of all wool dress goods vary in price with these at a fixed ratio. This statement shows that the cost to import the goods in question, duty and other charges paid, in 1887, was 44.2 cents; in 1888, 42.8 cents; in 1889, 41.4 cents, and in 1832, 40 cents per yard. This would seem to clearly establish the fact that for the great mass of women's and children's dress goods used in the United States the cost laid down in New York to the importer is less today than it was prior to tariff

In regard to the price of astrakhans there s very little to be said. The demand for this fabric is extremely limited, and fluctuations in the price are of very little importance to the people of the country. I have, however, been furnished with samples and a price list of astrakhans of domestic manufacture by the Goodall Worsted company, of Sanford, Me. This list shows that the company referred to sells 54-inch astrakhans, 50 ounces in weight, at \$3.63 per yard net to their customers, or at 97 cents per yard less than the cost of importing similar goods, as reported by Mr.

I submit a table showing the comparative prices at which silk sleeve linings were sold for consumption prior to October, 1890, and in 1892:

PRICES OF SILK ST	TRIPED SLEEVE LININGS.
	Price in Differ-
	1850 after once in
i ric	s bill was Price price,
in 188	<ol><li>passed, in 1892, lower.</li></ol>
Cent	s. Cents. Cents. Cents.
No. 1,40 inches 37.5	31.7 2.8
No. 2, 40 inches 56	40.5 38.30 17.7
No. 3, 49 inches 60	49.5 47.25 12.75
No. 4, 40 inches 12.2	54 51.8 10.7
No. 5, 40 inches 73	C) 58.5 14.5
This table shows	a decline iu prices in all

cases varying from 2.8 cents per yard to 17.7 **c**ents per yard.

[The senator then pointed out that cotton velvets and corduroys had sold very high previous to 1887-9, that Americans then attempted to manufacture them, when foreign manufacturers at once reduced the price so low as to drive the Americans out of the market, and that, though the prices have since been raised and are a little higher than when the Mc-Kinley bill passed, they are not yet so high as in 1885-7. He presented the proofs and continued]: Bearing upon the cuestion as to whether

in increase has taken place in the price of table cutlery, I will state, upon the autherity of Charles S. Landers, of Landers, Frary & Clarke, of New Britain, Conn., arge table cutlery manufacturers, tha the prices on the entire line of goods manu factured by them are at least 72 per cent. lower now than they were in October, 1800, and that no advance has taken place since that time. I will print Mr. Landers' letter in The Record.

In regard to the price of pocket cutlery I have received a letter from Mr. W. F. Rockwell, of Miller Breshers' Cutlery company, which contains the following

"As to prices on American pocket cutlery, many patterns have not been advanced at all. Several styles that have been sold below actual cost have been advanced so they now pay a small profit. "The average advances do not exceed 10 per cent, to the jobbing trade. The margin of profit between the jobber and consumer was sufficient, so there was no reason or necessity of advancing the price to the consumer, and it has not been done.

"The wages of pecket cutlery workers have been advanced from 5 per cent. to 25 per cent. it the different operations. One of the oldest foremen in the country estimates that the advances which have been made in wages, together with the more steady work given the men, will furnish them at least an average of 20 per cent. more annual income.

"Many of the factories have more than doubled their capacity in buildings and machinery, and all of them show increased production. The gain in output of course educes incidental expenses.

"The fact that the value of the nocket cutlery imported last year, with the duty added, so closely approximates the amount made here shows the conditions of competition pretty accurately adjusted."
[The senator here analyzed the oft quoted

statistics of Mr. J. Schoenhof and others in regard to the greater efficiency and consequently greater cheapness of American labor, showed their glaring fallacies, demonstrated that wages in many lines are 77 per cent. higher in America than in England and continued]:
The rule that should apply in fixing the

rates of protective duties is that they should in all cases equal the difference be-tween the cost of production and distribution, under normal conditions, of the article in question in our own and in that competing country where the cost of production is lowest. This was the rule which was followed in the preparation of the act of 1890.

Protective duties levied in this manner have but one purpose and can have but one effect-that is, to protect American labor and to maintain the existing high level of wages and earnings of American workmen. When such duties are removed or reduced below the protective point labor receives the full force of the blow.

This rule for fixing rates should only apply, however, to articles in the production of which the United States has equal natural advantages with other countries. As a protectionist I believe that the United States cannot afford, having in view the most rapid development of her great resources, to levy duties upon articles in the production of which other countries have permanent natural advantages. Such articles should be admitted free.

From this point of view much valuable time has been wasted in the collection and discussion of statistics in regard to so called total labor cost of production. Most of these statistics leave out of the computation sums paid for clerical service, for superintendence, for taxes and insurance, for labor in repairs and materials and all the great mass of incidental expenses which go to make up the cost of doing business and the ultimate cost of production. These all represent labor or services. The sums collected for taxes, for instance, go to pay school teachers, firemen, policemen, tax assessors, collectors and various other em-

ployees in the public service. All the essential elements in the cost of production can be reduced to an expenditure for labor or services in some form, and labor cost of production and total cost of product are equal terms. Among the many remarkable statements made by the senator from Missouri in his

speech of June 28, I find the following: ,
"I am prepared to show by irrefutable testimony that never in the history of this country has there been such disturbance of labor, never such hostile and inimical relations between employer and employee. never such prostration of agricultural interests, never such a limiting and narrowing of foreign markets, never such disaster brought about in so short a time as by this infamous legislation."

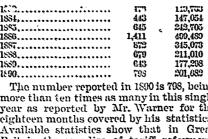
[To support this he presents a list of alleged strikes, lockouts and wage reductions compiled by Hon. John De Witt for the New York World, covering the time from Dec. 4, 1890, to June 18, 1892. He says seventy-seven strikes occurred in that time. Here is a list furnished by the commissioner of labor for each year of 1880-00, in-

Number striking of and strikes. involved. 

454

154,671

1882.....



The number reported in 1890 is 798, being more than ten times as many in this single year as reported by Mr. Warner for the eighteen months covered by his statistics Available statistics show that in Great Britain, the paradise of tariff reformers 3,164 strikes occurred in 1889. The British board of trade officially report 1,028 strikes in 1890, with 302,981 persons involved in 738

It will be seen by a comparison of the relative number and importance of strikes in the United States and in Great Britain for the year 1800 that the number was much greater in the latter country, and that the number of persons involved was more than three times as great in proportion to the number of persons engaged in useful occupations in the respective coun

In the recent strike in the Durham (Eng lish) district 100,000 coal miners went out and remained idle from March 12 to June i, when they accepted a reduction of 10 per cent, in wages. This strike involved the closing down of 100 blast furnaces in addiion to the suspension of mining operations. The statistics submitted by the senator from Missouri confirm in a striking manner the judgment of every intelligent observer that there has been a remarkable freedom from strikes and labor troubles in this country since the passage of the tariff act of 1890. It can be said that at no time in the history of the country has labor been so constantly and profitably employed and at such satisfactory wages as in the period referred to. No person in the United States with the capacity and willing-

ess to work is out of employment. It is true that a reduction of wages has aken place in a limited number of estabishments producing iron and steel; but the fact should not be overlooked that even with this reduction the average wages are still much higher than in any of the other great industries. The earnings in some departments are exceptionally high; for instance, the average net earnings of bar rellers in all the Pittsburg mills is \$15.25 per day, and the net earnings in wire rod rolling are even higher than this.

It is perhaps proper that I should say a word in regard to the condition and earnings of the operatives in Rhode Island. That they do not work for a miserable pit tance is shown by a statement which l submit and will have printed in The Record of the relative wages paid in a cotton mill in Rhode Island and one in Oldham, England, showing the much greater wages in Rhode Island. The mills have each about 63,000 spindles and make the same kind of goods.

Instead of working at "starvation wages" the working people of my state are enabled from their earnings to live as well and as comfortably as any similar class of people in the world; and their savings, averaging nearly \$1,000 for each family, deposited in the saving banks of the state, furnish the best evidence of their presperous and satisfactory condition. These savings, accumulated since the inauguration of the protective policy of the United States, are greater per capita I believe, than those of any other indus

trial community in the world. [The senator here read letters from S. N. D. North, secretary of the American Asseciation of Wool Manufacturers, and cited much other evidence showing that the Warner list of strikes was grossly exaggerated, the same instance being set down several times. He presented other evilence of advance of wages and continued! In no class of people in the United States has the improvement in condition been so marked as in the farmers during the period under consideration.

The prices received for farm products subsequent to the passage of the act of 1890 show an average increase on all crops of 18.67 per cent. The percentage of increase on many important articles-corn, for instance, at 47 per cent .- was greatly above

It will be seen by an examination of the report of the committee that the advance n the average price of all cereals, the com putation being made according to their relative importance, was 33.59 per ceut. The price received for meats of all kind everaged 4 per cent, higher in September, 1851, than in June, 1889. The most striking result shown by the

inquiry was the fact that while there was a considerable decline in the prices of man-ufactured articles which enter into general consumption there was an advance in the price of nearly all agricultural products; and if it had not been for the great decline that took place in the price of sugar, owing to removal of duties by the act of 1890, tha large portion of the cost of living which is embraced in expenditures for food would have shown an increase instead of diminu

While farm products advanced, the price of those articles the farmer has to purchase declined as per the following table, the price prior to passage of the act being rep-

	100.1100	
1	F	letai
ł	Cloths and clothing	99.0
ı	Fuel and lighting	98,0
ı	Metals and implements	97.4
ı	Lumber and building material	0.0
	Drugs and chemicals	9
	Housefurnishing goods	99,8
ŀ	Miscellaneous	100.
	I believe that in no period of equal le	engt.
	in the history of the country has there	bee
	such a marked improvement in the	

tion of any class of people as can be shown by irrefutable testimony to have taken place in the condition of the farmers of this country since the passage of the act of 1890. There has been a great advance in the sum received by them for their crops and a substantial decline in prices of articles especially manufactured products, which they are obliged to purchase. The farmer today, with an equal number of bushels of gram or pounds of meat, can buy more and better clothing, machinery or supplies than ever before. Within this period hundreds of millions of dollars of their indebtedness have been paid off, and as a class their financial condition vastly improved. By the operations of the act of 1890 the farmers were given larger and more profitable mar-kets both at home and abroad; as an instance of this our exports to Cuba—largely of agricultural products—were increased during the ten months ending June 30, 1892, as compared with the corresponding ten months of the previous fiscal year, \$5,

700.600, or an increase of 54.86 per cent. The following shows the rapid growth o our foreign commerce:

•		
FOREIGN COMMERCE OF -IMPORTS AN		STATE
Total imports and ex-		Per
ports-	age.	canita
1847 to 1861	£550,000,000	S17 0
1876 to 1890	1,356,000,000	25 2
1802	1,857,724,910	28 3
Imports—	•	
1847 to 1861	248,000,000	03
1876 to 1890	C20,0000CO	11 C
1892	627,391,284	12 G
Exports—		
1847 to 1861	205,000,000	7.7
	700,000,000	13 5
1832	1,000,005,006	15 7

No other country can show such a record of expansion and development. It will be seen that the excess of exports over imports, or balance of trade in our favor, was \$202,944,342 in 1892, an excess of exports. over import; that has been exceeded in amount but three times in the history of

The following table shows the percentage of free and dutiable importations under each of our tariff laws enacted since 1847:

PORTATIONS UNDER THE		
LAWS, FROM 1847 <b>TO</b> 18	92—PERCE	STAGE
OF FREE AND DUTIABLE	à,	
	Dutiable.	Free
	· Per et.	Per c
f7 to 1857	88	12
38 to 1861	78	22
79 to 1883,	70	30
84 to 1930	69,5	33.3
92		55.4

It will be observed that the ad valorem rate on all importations for the fiscal year 1892 was 20.65 per cent., the lowest rate since 1861, and a lower rate than the average imposed by the act of 1816.

An analysis of details of both imports and exports will develop the fact that desirable changes have taken place in the character of each. The exports of manufactured and other articles, exclusive of all farm and agricultural products and petroleum, amounted in value in 1892 to \$257,665,370. This value of exportation of manufactured articles, etc., it will be observed is \$32,000,000 greater than the total average annual value of all exports for the period 1817 to 1861.

I also present a table, which I will have printed, showing the value of the exports of the leading products for each year from 1888 to 1892, inclusive. The amount of duty per capita-collected during the fiscal year 1892 was \$2.69; that is, less than half the relative amount collected in 1872, the amount for the latter year having been \$5.28 per capita.

These statements and comparisons must be extremely gratifying to every patriotic American. They show beyond any possibility of doubt that the expansion of our

foreign commerce was accelerated rather than narrowed and limited by the act of

souri. [The senator then quoted the oft published statement that wool growers receive no benefit from protection, referred to a recent statement by Mr. S. N. D. North, secretary of the Wool Manufacturers' association, pointed out that his reference was to wools of very different kinds and continued]: It is true, however, that the statement furnished by Mr. North does apply to

specific grades of wool and to grades that

for many years have sold in London and the United States at substantially the same prices. They are, however, sold in their respective markets in very different conditions, and the net cost of cleaned wool to purchasers is widely different. The senator from Missouri was not aware, I am sure, that Mr. North had protested in a published letter against the use which had been made of his figures. Mr. North's calculations of the relative shrinkage of the two grades of wool establishes the fact that the difference in their actual value was about equal to the wool duties levied by our tariff. The Australian wools are sold skirted, while the Ohio wools are not. For the purpose of showing the actual cost to an American manufacturer of a pound of scoured domestic wool purchased in the United States as compared with the cost to his English competitor of a pound of scoured wool of similar quality in London, I submit the following table, which shows the average annual price for each of the twelve years, 1881 to 1892, inclusive, of a secured pound of fine Ohio fleece in the United States and of average Australian flegs in London: COMPARISON OF PRICES OF OHIO AND AUS-

Price in
London of
Australian average fleece of the two
scoured. prices. \$0.42% .37% .35 .32% .3014 .33 .3114 .35 .35% .30% \$0.53 80.95% .80% .80% .71% .74 .73% .68% .73% .68% .73% .68% • • • • • • • 1889..... 1890..... S91..... Averago difference for the twelve years, 22

The price of the pound of clean wool is of course the only test of actual relative value to the manufacturer, as this fixes I also submit a table of prices for the

the cost of his material. years of 1881 to 1891, inclusive, taken from a similar statement published by Justice, Baleman & Co., of Philadelphia. In this table the comparison is made between Ohio medium fleece and New Zealand crossbred, and the quotations for each grade are the average price for each year: COMPARISON OF PRICES OF AMERICAN AND AUSTRALIAN SCOURED WOOLS.

Justice, Bateman & Co.'s Bulletin, May 2, 1802. Australian scoured Difference New between American scoured Ohio Zealand \$0.8116 1882..... 1883..... .31 .26 .27 .31 .31 .33 .31 .33 .33 .34 1884..... 1885..... -----1887..... Average difference for the eleven years, 3

Justice, Bateman & Co. make the following statement in regard to the wools included in this latter table: "Eoth of the above grades are three-

eighths or one-half blood merino. They each shrink about 40 per cent. in the scouring. There are perhaps no other wools in the world so nearly alike and so suitable for a fair comparison of the European and American prices as Ohio medium and the New Zealand crossbred, as they are both spun to the same number of counts."

[The senator here presented the official abor statistics showing that in Massachusetts the annual profits on capital invested in woolen mills are less than 6 per cent, and in worsteds in 1890 but 2.21 per cent., while in Connecticut it was 7.57 per cent. in 1890, 4.27 per cent. in 1899 and but 4.73 per cent. in 1888, while in 1887 there was an actual loss of 1 per cent. Ho then declared that the object of the McKinley bill was to multiply and diversify industries; that it had done so, despite the adverse effect of the elections of 1890, and continuedl:

The men who were active in presenting the case in behalf of the tin plate industry to the committees of congress and who have been the pioneers in its establishment have been subjected to undeserved villificaion and abuse. It would appear that in the eyes of a tariff reformer to suggest the inauguration of a new industry in the United States is a misdemeanor, and to achieve even partial success in such an enterprise is a crime for which no punish-

ment is too severe. Notwithstanding all the clamor and plain downright lying that have been in-dulged in by the men who are putting every obstacle in the way of success in the establishment of this great industry of the United States, the work of building it up has gone steadily forward. The number of pounds of tin and terne plate manufactured in each of the quarters of the fiscal year which closed on the 30th of June, 892, was as follows:

Quarter ending- 
 December 31, 1891
 1,400,821

 March 31, 1892
 3,004,087

 June 30, 1892
 8,225,691
 eAOf the 8,225,691 pounds produced in the last quarter over 5,000,000 pounds were made from black plates produced in the

United States. The competent special agent of the treasury department who has the collection of statistics in regard to tin plates in charge estimates in a letter which I submit and will have printed in The Record that the production for the current fiscal year will be at least 100,000,-660 pounds, and that by the close of the year the production will be at the annual nte of 200,000,000 pounds. The special agent has also prepared for

me a list of the twenty-six firms and corporations who have produced tin or terre plates in the last quarter, with the amount produced by each. Seven of these names appear in the list of producers for the first time, and Mr. Ayer reports that some eight or ten additional firms expect to begin the manufacture within the present quarter. Many of the names included in the list represent the strongest firms in the country, several of whom were among the most ardent opponents of the imposition of the additional duties.

I have requested a gentleman who is thoroughly familiar with conditions on both sides of the Atlantic to furnish me a statement of the relative cost of producing tin plates at the present time. This state ment, which I submit and will have printed in The Record, shows the details of cost in the two countries. These figures show that the cost of making IC coke plate today in the United States is \$5.35 per box, and in Wales \$3.20 per box.

A close analysis of this table will show that the difference in cost is really a difference in the wages paid in the two countries. To substantiate this more fully, I submit and will have printed in The Record a table showing the wages actually paid per box in tin and black plate mills in Wales and in the United States.

In order to show how completely the Welsh manufacturers control the price of tin plates and how they have been accus-tomed to manipulate the market for their own benefit, usually at the expense of consumers in the United States, I submit here with a statement which shows the relative price of IC coke plates and of Bessemer tin plate bars and tin at London and Laverpock

First week in— Sept., May, July, 1890. 1891. 1892. IC coke tin plate per box \$3.41 \$4.06 \$3.03 Bessemer tin plate bars per ton...... 26.76 24.94 Tin per ton....... 457.45 444.67 489.85 By this table it appears that while the

price of IC coke tin advanced between September, 1890, and May, 1891, 65 cents a box, the price of Bessemer bars declined \$1.82 per ton and the price of pig tin de clined \$12.78 per ton. With the decline which took place in bars alone between September and May other things being equal, the price of tin plate should have declined 11 cents per box. Instead of this there was an advance of 65 cents per box, made possible Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale

effect July 1, 1891, and the profits of the Welsh manufacturers were increased 76 cents per box in 1891 as compared with 1890. The price of coal also declined in this period 36 cents per ton. Wages and other costs undoubtedly remained substantially :

by the condition of affairs in America

the American tin plate duties going into

unchanged, as the wages paid (union prices) in tin plate works in Wales have not

changed for fifteen years.

An equally striking exhibition is made in the comparison between May, 1891, and July, 1892. In this period the price of bars further declined \$1.90 per ton, and the reduction in a box of tin plates based upon this decline should have been 12 cents a box, other things remaining equal. Instead of this, the actual decline was \$1.03 per box, or a reduction in this case of the profits of the Welsh manufacturer of 91 cents per box.

It is evident from these statements that the Welsh prices are put up and down in response to existing exigencies in the United States. When the prophecies of their allies on this side of the water in regard to high prices were to be verified prices were put up 90 cents per box in the face of a sharp decline in materials; but when American manufacturers are to be discouraged and, if possible, driven out of the market on the eye of an election, the price is put down \$1.03 per box. The tin plate industry of the United

States is now an accomplished fact. But one thing is necessary for its triumphant success, and that is the maintenance of the protective duties. The exports from Great Britain to the

United States for the last four years have been as follows, amounts stated in gross The exports of the last twelve months being 238,365 tons less than for the previous year, 92,377 tons less than in 1890 and 127,732 tons less than in 1889. Of the amount imported about 67,000 tons are made into cans which are again exported, and a drawback is paid on them equal to the duties paid. The larger part of the amount used at home will be produced in the United States within two years if the protection is maintained. we assume the home consumption last year to be net 450,000,000 pounds, 7 per cent. of it was of American production The following list of prices of galvanized sheet iron, No. 24 gauge, for each of the years from 1888 to 1893, inclusive, has been furnished me by the McDaniel & Harvey company, one of the largest manufac-

PRICE OF GALVANA
IRON, NO. 24 GAUGE.
List prico
per lb.
Cents.
Disc.
1888 13 65 and
1899 13 677 turers of galvanized sheet iron in the coun-AVERAGE PRICE OF GALVANIZED SHEET Net price CO Net price per lb.
Discount. Cents.
65 and 5 per cent. 4.22/4
67/4 and 2 per cent. 4.12
67/4 per cent. 4.01/4
67/5 and 5 per cent. 4.01/5 1891...... 13 6752 and 5 per cent... 4.572 1892 (up to July) 14 70 and 10 per cent... 3.78 The same proportion holds good for all other

Cotton ties are now made at home and supplied at a lower cost to the consumer. Similarly the tariff has transferred the manufacture of lace window curtains, silk and mohair plushes, pearl buttons and many other industries to the United States. Many industries dull and lifeless for a considerable period before the act of 1890 are now active. The Boston Herald of July 15, 1892, says:

"Where is the idle woolen mill today? Indeed there is none, or the number is so few that they are not worth counting. Not only is the great majority of the woolen mills employed, but many of the manufacturers are contemplating enlargements and improvements, or such enlargements and improvements are already begun. What does this all mean? It means simply the greatest consumption of wool that the country has known for years."

The importations of dutiable articles in 1889 amounted in value to \$389,000,000 and in 1892 to \$303,500,000, or a decline in three years of \$25,350,000. If the value of the imported articles of this class had increased at the same ratio with the increase in the value of all importations in 1892 it would have been \$50,000,000 greater than in 1889 instead of \$25,500,000 less. It would appear from this comparison that articles of the foreign value of at least \$75,000,000 were produced in the United States in the fiscal year 1802, which, if it had not been for the adoption of the act of 1890, would have en imported. If we add a portion of average rate of duty to this sum we should have a value of domestic production redeemed from foreign competitors of at least \$100,000,000. This production would furnish employment to 200,000 people and support nearly a million. All of this is of course an addition to the natural growth

of our industries. In regard to trusts it is the climax of ab surdity to say that the business of woolen manufacturing in the United States is or ever has been controlled to any extent by a trust. No such trust or even a combina tion of any kind has ever existed. It would be quite impossible to make any combination that would or could control prices or production of woolen goods, as the number of establishments is so great and the styles manufactured of such infinite variety.

For the purpose of ascertaining the truth in regard to these alleged trusts, whose imaginary history covers more than twenty pages of The Congressional Record, I addressed a letter to at least one well known manufacturer connected with each of the principal industries that were included in the list. I submit and will have printed in The Record a copy of my letter of inquiry, and of the replies received.

The representatives of seventy-nine industries replied to my letter of inquiry. Of these the representatives of seventy-two deny in the most emphatic manner the existence of any trust in the industries with which they are connected, most of them, as will be seen by an examination of the letters, denying in detail all the statements published by the senator from Missouri. Seven of the parties denied the existence of a trust, but admitted in a qualified way the existence of combinations which were intended to be more or less effective in controlling prices.

There is no limit to the ingenuity or resources of the persons employed in manufacturing statistics for the purpose of breaking down the protective system.

Women at Work. The thinking women of the United States-and all women think-feel that they ought to be interested in the campaign. Mrs. Ellen J. Foster, who is at the Hotel Savoy, was at the Republican headquarters yesterday and saw Mr. Carter and General Clarkson concerning the work of the Women's Republican association, of which she is president, Much of this work is the distribution of literature. Mrs. Foster, in speaking of the different features of the work, said: Our women's work is going along

finely. A most gratifying feature is the hearty response which comes from Republican officials throughout the country. There is scarcely any state committee which does not urge the circulation of our literature and the organization of our women. The first issue of the Home and the Flag series is just out. We think it the prettiest bit of political literature ever issued from any headquarters. It will be followed by ten or a dozen other books in like style, covering the main principles of Republicanism. These are being sent to state chairmen, and by them circulated through county committees among women.

Loss to Farmers and Manufacturers. A Washington special says: "The cutting down of the consular appropriation by congress at its last session will have the effect of crippling this important branch of public service. Considering the size and wealth of the country our consul service is not what it should be. It is not as well supported as that of England, France or Germany, and is consequently not as efficient. It is reported at Washington that the department of state, in consequence of the reduction of the appropriation, will be obliged to suspend the publication of the consular reports that have proved to he on valuable to the country."

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"Castoria is an excellent medicine for children. Mothers have repeatedly told me of its good effect upon their children," DR. G. J. OSGOOD,

Lowell, Mass. " Castoria is the best remedy for children of which I am acquainted. I hope the division far distant when mothers will consider there .! inter st of their children, and use Castoria i... stead of the various quack nostrums which are destroying their loved ones, by forcing opium, morphine, soothing syrup and other hurtful agents down their throats, thereby sending them to premature graves.

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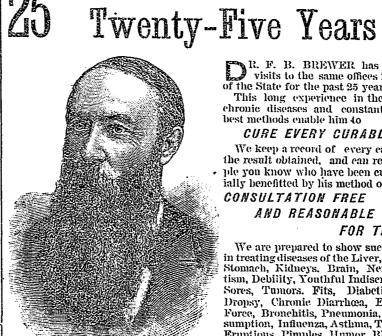
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111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y. "Our physicians in the children's department have spoken highly of their experi ence in their outside practice with Castoria, and although we only have among our medical supplies what is known as regular products, yet we are free to confess that the merits of Castoria has won us to look with favor upon it." UNITED HOSPITAL AND DISPENSARY.

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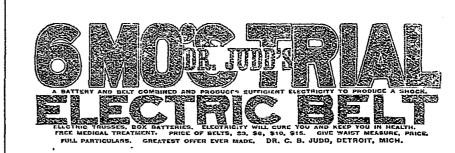
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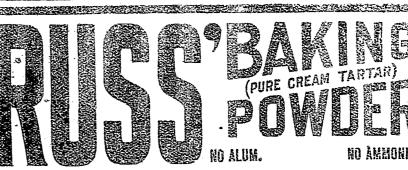
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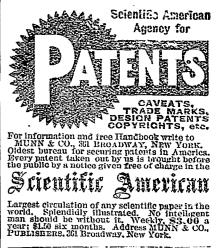
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Chughs, Cold. Bronchitis. 22
Chughs, Cold. Bronchitis. 25
Heuralgin, Tochache, Faccache. 25
Heuralgin, Tochache, Faccache. 25
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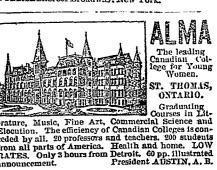
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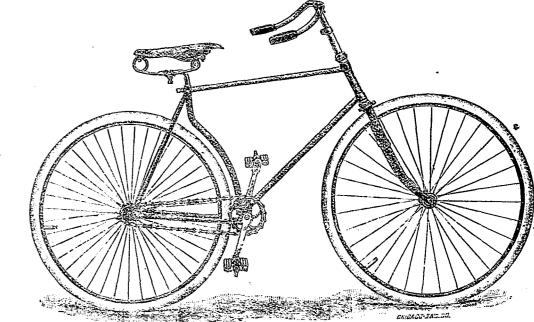
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