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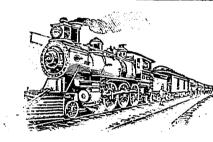
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VOLUME XXVII

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

NUMBER 36.

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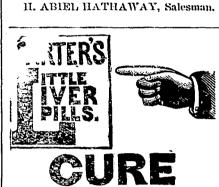
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Achether would boalmost priceless to those who sufer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does noted here, and those who encetry them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick bear a

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where wo make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not. Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills makes dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not guipe or purge, but by their gentlo action please all who use them. In vials state 25 cents; tive for \$1. Sold by druggists overywhere, or sent by mail. CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York SMALL PILL. SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

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The Resident Patient.

By A. CONAN DOYLE,

I cannot be sure of the exact date, for some of my memoranda upon the matter have been mislaid, but it must have been toward the end of the first year auring which Holmes and I shared chambers in Baker street. It was boisterous October weather, and we had both remained indoors all day-I because I feared with my shaken health to face the keen autumn wind, while he was deep in some of those abstruse chemical investigations which absorbed him utterly as long as he was engaged upon them. Toward evening, however, the breaking of a test tube brought his research to a premature end-

ing, and he sprang up from his chair with an exclamation of impatience and a clouded brow. "A day's work ruined, Watson," said he, striding across to the window. "Ha, the stars are out and the wind has fallen! What do you say to a ramble through London?

Holmes had shaken off his temporary ill humor, and his characteristic talk, with its keen observance of detail and subtle power of inference, held me amused and inthralled. It was 10 o'clock before we reached Baker street again. A brougham was waiting at the door.

"Hum! A doctor's, general practitioner's, I perceive," said Holmes. "Not been long in practice or had much to do. Come to consult us, I fancy. Lucky we

I was sufficiently conversant with Holmes' methods to be able to follow his reasoning and to see that the nature and state of the various medical instruments in the wicker basket which hung in the lamplight inside the brougham had given him the data for his swift deduction. A pale, taper faced man with sandy whiskers rose up from a chair by the fire as we entered. His age may not have been more than three or four and thirty, but his haggered expression and un-heathy hue told of a life which had sapped his strength and robbed him of his youth. His manner was nervous and shy, like that of a sensitive gentleman. and the thin white hand which he laid on the mantelpiece as he rose was that of an artist rather than of a surgeon. "Good evening, doctor," said Holmes



'GOOD EVENING, DOCTOR," SAID HOLMES. "You spoke to my coachman, then?" "No, it was the candle on the sidetable that told me. Pray resume your seat and let me know how I can serve you." "My name is Dr. Percy Trevelyan," said our visitor, "and I live at 403 Brook

street." "Are you not the author of a monograph upon obscure nervous lesions?" I

His pale cheeks flushed with pleasure at hearing that his work was known to me. "I so seldom hear of the work that I thought it was quito dead," said he. "My publishers gave me a most discouraging account of its sale. You are yourself, I presume, a medical man?" "A retired army surgeon."

"My own hobby has always been nervous disease. I should wish to make it an absolute specialty, but of course a man must take what he can get at first. This, however, is beside the question, Mr. Sherlock Holmes, and I quite appreciate how valuable your time is. The fact is that a very singular train of events has occurred recently at my house in Brook street, and tonight they came to such a head that I felt that it was quite impossible for me to wait another hour before asking for your advice and assistance." Sherlock Holmes sat down and lit his pipe. "You are very welcome to both," said he. "Pray let me have a detailed account of what the circumstances are

which have disturbed you." "I am compelled, to begin with, to say something of my own college career. I am a London university man, you know, and I am sure that you will not think that I am unduly singing my own praises if I say that my student career was considered by my professors to be a very promising one. After I had graduated I continued to devote myself to research, occupying a minor position in King's College hospital, and I was fortunate enough to excite considerable interest by my research into the pathology of catalepsy, and finally to win the Bruce Pinkerton prize and medal by the monograph

on nervous lesions to which your friend has just alluded. "But the one great stumbling block lay in my want of capital. As you will readily understand, a specialist who aims high is compelled to start in one of a dozen streets in the Cavendish square quarter, all of which entails enormous rents and furnishing expenses. Besides this preliminary outlay he must be prepared to keep himself for some years and to hire a presentable carriage and horse. To do this was quite beyond my power, and I could only hope that by economy I might in 10 years' time save enough

to enable me to put up my plate. Suddenly, however, an unexpected incident opened up quite a new prospect to me. "This was a visit from a gentleman of the name of Blessington, who was a complete stranger to me. He came up into my room one morning and plunged into business in an instant.

"'You are the same Percy Trevelyan who has had so distinguished a career and won a great prize lately?' said he.

"I bowed.

"'Answer me frankly,' he continued, for you will find it to your interest to do so. You have all the cleverness which makes a successful man. Have you tact?' "I could not help smiling at the abruptness of the question, 'I trust that I have my share,' said I. "'Any bad habits? Not drawn toward drink, eh?

'Really, sir'— I cried. "'Quite right. That's all right. But I was bound to ask. With all these qualities, why are you not in practice? "I shrugged my shoulders. "'Come, come!' said he, in his bustling way. 'It's the old story. More in your brains than in your pocket, eh? What would you say if I were to start

you in Brook street? "I stared at him in astonishment. "'Oh, it's for my sake, not for yours, he cried. 'I'll be perfectly frank with you, and if it suits you it will suit me very well. I have a few thousands to in-

vest, d'yo see, and I think I'll sink them "What am I to do, then?"

"'Tll tell you. I'll take the house, furnish it, pay the maids and run the whole place. All you have to do is just to wear out your chair in the consulting room. I'll let you have pocket money and everything. Then you hand over to me three-quarters of what you earn, and you keep

"This was the strange proposal, Mr.

the other quarter for yourself.'

Holmes, with which the man Blessington approached me. I won't weary you with the account of how we bargained and negotiated. It ended in my moving into the house next ladyday and starting in practice on very much the same conditions as he had suggested. He came himself to live with me in the character of a resident patient. His heart was weak, it appears, and he needed constant medical supervision. He turned the two best rooms on the first floor into a sitting room and bedroom for himself. He was a man of singular habits, shunning company and very seldom going out. His life was irregular, but in one respect he was regularity itself. Every evening at the same hour he walked into the consulting room, examined the books, put down five and threepence for every guinea that I had earned and carried the rest off to the strong box in his own

room. "I may say with confidence that he never had occasion to regret his speculation. From the first it was a success. A few good cases and the reputation which I had won in the hospital brought me rapidly to the front, and during the last few years I have made him a rich man. I do not complain of it. It was business. Perhaps Mr. Blessington might have used his power in a more charitable spirit, but still he had his rights, and he

took them. "Some weeks ago Mr. Blessington came down to me in, as it seemed to me, a state of considerable agitation. He spoke of some burglary which he said had been committed in the West End, and he appeared, I remember, to be quite unnecessarily excited about it, declaring that a day should not pass before we should add stronger bolts to our windows and doors. For a week he continued to be in quite a peculiar state of restlessness, peering continually out of the windows, and ceasing to take the short walk which had usually been the prelude to his dinner. From his manner it struck me that he was in mortal dread of something or somebody, but when I questioned him upon the point he became so offensive that I was compelled to drop the subject. Gradually, as time passed, his fears appeared to die away, and he had renewed his former habits when a fresh event reduced him to the pitiable state of prostration in which he

"What happened was this: Three days ago I received the letter which I now read to you. Neither address nor

date is attached to it. "'A Russian nobleman, who is now a resident in England,' it runs, 'would be glad to avail himself of the professional assistance of Dr. Percy Trevelvan. He has been for some years a victim to cataleptic attacks, on which, as is well known, Dr. Trevelyan is an authority. He proposes to call at about a quarter past 6 tomorrow evening if Dr. Trevelyan will

make it convenient to be at home.' "This letter interested me dceply because the chief difficulty in the study of catalepsy is the rareness of the disease. Poor as I was, I would willingly have paid handsomely for the privilege of treating this case. You may believe, then, that I was in my consulting room when, at the appointed hour, the page showed in the patient.

"He was an elderly man, thin, demure and commonplace—by no means the conception one forms of a Russian nobleman. I was much more struck by the appearance of his companion. This was a tall young man, surprisingly handsome, with a dark, fierce face and the limbs and chest of a Hercules. He had his hand under the other's arm as they entered, and helped him to a chair with a tenderness which one would hardly have expected from his appearance.

"'You will excuse my coming in, doctor,' said he to me, speaking English with a slight lisp. 'This is my father, and his health is a matter of the most overwhelming importance to me. With your permission I will remain in the waiting room while you go into my fa-

ther's case.' "To this, of course, I assented, and the young man withdrew. The patient and I then plunged into a discussion of his case, of which I took exhaustive notes. He was not remarkable for intelligence, and his answers were frequently obscure, which I attributed to his limited acquaintance with our language. Suddenly, however, as I sat writing, he ceased to give any answers at all to my inquiries, and on my turning toward him I was shocked to see that he was sitting bolt upright in his chair, staring at me with a perfectly blank and rigid face. He was again in the grip of his mysterious mal-

ady.
"My first feeling, as I have just said,
"My second." was one of pity and horror. My second, I fear, was rather one of professional satisfaction. I made notes of my patient's pulse and temperature, tested the rigidity of his muscles and examined his reflexes. There was nothing markedly abnormal in any of these conditions, which harmonized with my former experiences. I had obtained good results in such cases by the inhalation of nitric of amyl, and the present seemed an admirable opportunity of testing its virtues. The bottle was down stairs in my laboratory; so, leaving my patient seated in his chair, I ran down to get it. There was some little delay in finding it-five minutes, let us say—and then I returned. Imagine my amazement to find the room

empty and the patient gone. "Of course my first act was to run into the waiting room. The son had gone also. The hall door had been closed, but not shut. My page who admits patients is a new boy and by no means quick. He waits down stairs and runs up to show patients out when I ring the consulting room bell. He had heard nothing, and the affair remained a complete

mystery. "Well, I never thought that I should see anything more of the Russian and his son, so you can imagine my amazement when at the very same hour this evening they both came marching into my consulting room, just as they had done before. "I feel that I owe you a great many

apologies for my abrupt departure yesterday, doctor,' said my patient. "I confess that I was very much surprised at it.' said I. "'Well, the fact is,' he remarked, 'that when I recover from these attacks my mind is always very clouded as to all that has gone before. I woke up in a

strange room, as it seemed to me, and

made my way out into the street in a

sort of dazed way when you were ab-

sent.'
""'And I,' said the son, 'seeing my father pass the door of the waiting room, naturally thought that the consultation had come to an end. It was not until we had reached home that I began to realize the true state of affairs.'

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By Authority of Congress.

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TESTED are reported to con- tain both lime and sulphuric	\\ \ \ 9.53 \cdot \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \	. 123.2 . 114.	
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ing strengths respectively,

"'Well, said I, laughing, 'there is no harm done, except that you puzzled me terribly, so if you, sir, would kindly step into the waiting room I shall be happy to continue our consultation. which was brought to so abrupt an end-

"For half an hour or so I discussed the old gentleman's symptoms with him, and I saw him go off again upon the arms of his con. "I have told you that Mr. Blessington generally chooses this hour of the day

for his exercise. He came in shortly afterward and passed up stairs. An instant later I heard him running down, and he burst into my consulting room like a man who is mad with panic.

"'Who has been in my room?' he

"'No one,' said I.

"'It's a lie!' he yelled. 'Come up and "I passed over the grossness of his language, as he seemed half out of his mind with fear. When I went up stairs with him, he pointed to several footprints upon

"Do you mean to say those are mine?" "They were certainly very much larger than any which he could have made and were evidently quite fresh. It rained hard this afternoon, as you know, and my patients were the only people who called. It must have been the case, then, that the man in the waiting room had for some unknown reason, while I was busy with the other, ascended to the room of my resident patient. Nothing had been touched or taken, but there were the footprints to prove that the intrusion was

an undoubted fact. "Mr. Blessington seemed more excited over the matter than I should have thought possible, though of course it was enough to disturb anybody's peace of mind. He actually sat crying in an armchair, and I could hardly get him to speak coherently. It was his suggestion that I should come round to you, and of course I at once saw the propriety of it, for certainly the incident is a very singular one, though he appears to completely overrate its importance. If you would only come back with me in my brougham, you would at least be able to soothe him, though I can hardly hope that you

will be able to explain this remarkable occurrence." Sherlock Holmes had listened to this long narrative with an intentness which showed me that his interest was keenly aroused. His face was as impassive as ever, but his lids had drooped more heavily over his eyes, and his smoke had curled up more thickly from his pipe to emphasize each curious episode in the doctor's tale. As our visitor concluded, Holmes sprang up without a word, handed me my hat, picked his own from the table and followed Dr. Trevelyan to the door. Within a quarter of an hour we had been dropped at the door of the physician's residence in Brook street, one of those somber, flat faced houses which one associates with a West End practice. A small page admitted us, and we

began at once to ascend the broad, well carneted stairs. But a singular interruption brought us to a standstill. The light at the top was suddenly whisked out, and from the darkness came a reedy, quavering voice:
"I have a pistol!" it cried. "I give you

my word that I'll fire if you come any nearer." "This really grows outrageous, Mr. Blessington," cried Dr. Trevelyan. "Oh, then, it is you, doctor," said the voice, with a great heave of relief. "But those other gentlemen—are they what they pretend to be?"

We were conscious of a long scrutiny out of the darkness. "Yes, yes, it's all right," said the voice at last. "You can come up, and I am sorry if my precautions have annoyed

He relit the stair gas as he spoke, and

we saw before us a singular looking man

whose appearance, as well as his voice,

testified to his jangled nerves. He was very fat, but had apparently at some time been much fatter, so that the skin hung about his face in loose pouches, like the cheeks of a bloodhound. He was of a sickly color, and his thin sandy hair seemed to bristle up with the intensity of his emotion. In his hand he held a pistol, but he thrust it into his pocket

as we advanced. "Good evening, Mr. Holmes," said he. "I am sure I am very much obliged to you for coming round. No one ever needed your advice more than I do. I suppose that Dr. Trevelyan has told you of this most unwarrantable intrusion into my rooms."

"Quite so," said Holmes, "Who are these two men, Mr. Blessington, and why do they molest you?" "Well, well," said the resident patient in a nervous fashion. "Of course it is hard to say that. You can hardly expect me to answer that, Mr. Holmes,

"Do you mean that you don't know?"

"Come in here, if you please. Just step

in here, if you please. Just have the kindness to step in here." He led the way into his bedroom, which was large and comfortably furnished. "You see that?" said he, pointing to a big black box at the end of his bed. "I have never been a very rich man, Mr. Holmes -never made but one investment in my life, as Dr. Trevelyan would tell you. But I don't believe in bankers. I would never trust a banker, Mr. Holmes. Between ourselves, what little I have is in his hands to his temples.



8.03 . . 96.5

'YOU CAN COME UP, AND I AM SORRY IF MY PRECAUTIONS HAVE ANNOYED YOU." that box, so you can understand what it means to me when unknown people force themselves into my rooms.'

questioning way and shook his head. "I cannot possibly advise you if you try to deceive me," said he. "But I have told you everything." Holmes turned on his heel with a gesture of disgust. "Good night, Dr. Trevel-

Holmes looked at Blessington in his

"And no advice for me?" cried Bless ngton in a breaking voice. "My advice to you, sir, is to speak the truth.

A minute later we were in the street and walking for home. We had crossed Oxford street and were half way down Harley street before I could get a word from my companion. "Sorry to bring you out on such a fool's errand, Watson," he said at last. "It is

an interesting case, too, at the bottom of "I can make little of it," I confessed. "Well, it is quite evident that there re two men--more, perhaps, but at least two—who are determined for some reason to get at this fellow Blessington. I have no doubt in my mind that both on the first and on the second occasion that young man penetrated to Plessington's coom, while his confederate by an ingenious device kept the doctor from in-

terfering. "And the catalepsy?" "A fraudulent imitation, Watson, though I should hardly dare to hint as much to our specialist. It is a very easy complaint to imitate. I have done it myself."

"By the purest chance Blessington was out on each occasion. Their reason for choosing so unusual an hour for a consultation was obviously to insure that there should be no other patient in the waiting room. It just happened, however, that this hour coincided with Blessington's constitutional, which seems to show that they were not very well acquainted with his daily routine. Of course, if they had been merely after the plunder, they would at least have made some attempt to search for it. Besides, I can read in a man's eyo when it is his own skin that he is frightened for. It is inconceivable that this fellow could have made two such vindictive enemies as these appear to be without knowing it. I hold it, therefore, to be certain that he does know who these men are, and that for reasons of his own ho suppresses it."

"Is there not one alternative," I suggested, "grotesquely improbable, no doubt, but still just conceivable? Might the whole story of the cataleptic Russian and his son be a concection of Dr. Trevellyan, who has, his owr parposes, been in Blessington's rooms?" I saw in the gaslight that Holmes

wore an amused smile at this brilliant

departure of mine. "My dear fellow," he said, "it was one of the first solutions which occurred to me, but I was soon able to corroborate the doctor's tale. This young man has left prints upon the stair carpet which made it quite superfluous for me to ask to see those which he had made in the room. When I tell you that his shoes were square toed, instead of being pointed like Blessington's, and were quite an inch and a third longer than the doctor's, you will acknowledge that there can be no doubt as to his individuality. But we may sleep on it now, for I shall be surprised if we do not hear something further from Brook street in the morn-

Sherlock Holmes' prophecy was soon fulfilled and in a dramatic fashion. At half past 7 next morning, in the first dim glimmer of daylight, I found him standing by my bedside in his dressing gown. "There's a brougham waiting for us, Watson," said he.

"What's the matter then?" "The Brook street business." "Any fresh news?"

"Tragic but ambiguous," said he, pulling up the blind. "Look at this—a sheet from a notebook with 'For God's sake come at once—P. T.' scrawled upon it in pencil. Our friend, the doctor, was hard put to it when he wrote this. Come along, my dear fellow, for it's an urgent call."

running out to meet us with a face of "Oh, such a business!" he cried, with

--FOR-

OPPOSITE HOTEL.

"What then?" "Blessington has committed suicide."

"Yes, be hanged himself during the We had entered, and the doctor had preceded us into what was evidently his

waiting room. "I really hardly know what I am doing," he cried. "The police are already upstairs. It has shaken me most dread-

"When did you find it out?" "Ho has a cup of tea taken in to him early every morning. When the maid entered about 7, there the unfortunate fellow was hanging in the middle of the room. He had tied his cord to the hook on which the heavy lamp used to hang, and he had jumped off from the very box

that he showed us yesterday."
We both ascended, followed by the doctor. It was a dreadful sight which met us as we entered the bedroom door. I have spoken of the impression of flabbiness which this man Blessington conveyed. As he dangled from the hook it was exaggerated and intensified until he was scarce human in his appearance. The neck only was drawn like a plucked chicken's, making the rest of him seem the more obese and unnatural by the contrast. He was clad in his night dress, and his swollen ankles and ungainly feet

spector, who was taking notes in a pocketbook. "Ah, Mr. Holmes," said he heartily as my friend entered, "I am delighted to seo you.

protruded starkly from beneath it. Beside him stood a smart looking police in-

"Good morning, Lanner," answered Holmes. "You won't think me an intruder, I am sure. Have you heard of the events of the affair?" "Yes, I heard something of them." "Have you formed any opinion?" "As far as I can see, the man has been driven out of his senses by fright. The bed has been well slept in, you see. There's his impression, deep enough. It's

most common. That should be about his time for hanging himself. It seems to have been a very deliberate affair." "Noticed anything peculiar about the room?" asked Holmes.

about 5 in the morning that suicides are

on the washstand. Seems to have smoked heavily during the night too. Here are four cigar ends that I picked out of the fireplace." "Hum!" said Holmes. "Have you got

his cigar holder?" "No. I have seen none." "His cigar case then?" "Yes. It was in his coat pocket." Holmes opened it and smelled the single cigar which it contained. "Oh, this is a Havana, and these others are cigars of the peculiar sort which are imported by the Dutch from their East Indian colonies. They are usually wrapped in straw, you know, and are thinner, for their length, than any other brand." He picked up the four ends and

a set of excellent teeth. This is no suicide, Mr. Lanner. It is a very deeply planned and cold blooded murder." "Impossible!" cried the inspector. "And why?"

"Why should any one murder a man

examined them with his pocket lens.

"Two of these have been smoked from a

holder and two without," said he. "Two

have been cut by a not very sharp knife.

and two have had the ends bitten off by

in so clumsy a fashion as by hanging him?" "That is what we have to find out." "How could they get in?" "Through the front door." "It was barred in the morning."

"Then it was barred after them." "How do you know?" "I saw their traces. Excuse me a moment, and I may be able to give you some further information about it." He went over to the door, and turning the lock he examined it in his methodical



"IT IS CUT OFF THIS," SAID DR. TREVELYAN. was on the inside, and inspected that also. The bed, the carpet, the chairs, the mantelpiece, the dead body and the rope were each in turn examined until at last he professed himself satisfied, and with my aid and that of the inspector cut down the wretched object and laid it reverently under a sheet.

"How about this rope?" he asked. "It is cut off this," said Dr. Trevelyan drawing a large coil from under the bed "He was morbidly nervous of fire and always kept this beside him, so that he might escape by the window in case the stairs were burning." "That must have saved them trouble,"

said Holmes thoughtfully. "Yes, the actual facts are very plain, and I shall be surprised if by the afternoon I cannot give you the reasons for them as well. I will take this photograph of Blessington which I see upon the mantlepiece, as it may help me in my inquiries."

[CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.]

A New Certain Cure for Piles. We do not intend to indorse any except articles of genuine merit; we therefore ers from Piles in any form, a prompt and permanent cure. The following letters speak for themselves:

Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, of Heppner, Orc., writes: One pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure entirely cured me of piles from which I

have suffered for years, and I have never

had the slightest return of them since.

Mr. E. O'Brien, Rock Bluffs, Neb.,
says: The pkg. of Pyramid Pile Cure
entirely removed every trace of itching
piles. I cannot thank you enough for it.
The Pyramid Pile Cure is a new, cer-In a quarter of an hour or so we were back at the physician's house. He came tain, painless cure for every form of piles.
It is safe, sure and cheap. Any druggist will get it for you if you ask him,

H. BINNS,

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1893.

Prince Bismarck is near the end of

The Russian war ship, Pousalka,

was sunk in the Gulf of Finland, Sept.

25. 160 persons on board were all lost. A cigarette caused a million dollar fire in St. Joseph, Mo., Monday, Nearly two squares of buildings were burn-

The town of Perry, in the Cherokee strip, had 25,000 inhabitants, a bank, pers in three days. Nothing slow about that.

Congressman Enloe, of Tennessee, has introduced a bill to refund the cotton tax, which amounts to the neat sum of \$68,072,000. The Nashville American remarks: "The distribution of this money in the South would do much good." Next!

Probably the most stubborn fight known in Congress in many years is the one now on, over the bill to repeal the only law by which the United States government may protect itself against frauds in the election of its officers and members of Congress. This law is very much in the way of the democrats of the South and of Tammany in New York, and the party is doing its utmost to get it out of the way. Already a New York Congressman is boasting that with that law repealed the democrats can carry New York by 100,000 majority.

The Kansas City, St. Joseph, and Council Bluff railroad company learned. Sunday night, that an attempt would be made to rob their Express train. They made up a dummy train, loaded it with policeman and ran it through on the Express train's time. The result was, two dead robbers, two others wounded fatally, two prisoners, and another spotted so that he was captured soon after. A few such doses will make train robbery less healthful as a pastime. Things are coming to a pretty pass when these western bandits cannot rob express trains without getting shot.

"What's the subscription price of your newspaper?" "Two dollars a year." "It is intended for any particular class of readers?" "Yes; it's for those who have two dollars.—"Truth.

O. W. Riddell, employed at the New Carlisle freight house of the Lake Shore, was engaged Thursday afternoon loading wheat into cars, he was hauling wheat from the elevator in a hand cart. In going down incline the cart wheels struck some obstruction, the heavily loaded cart got the best of Riddell and the hand handle flew up, tearing his mouth open nearly to the ears and breaking both jaw bones.—

Why not call a halt? There are worse things possible than a continuance of silver purchases, badly as they may affect the credit of the country. The worse thing possible is a corrupt, dishonest unmeaning ballot, by which an unscrupulous party can perpetuate its power.

Let us not forget the conditions which brought the republican party into being; the convulsions in which it had its origin. It was not the fact that the slave power, arrogant, dictatoral, aggressive, had pushed the free North beyond endurance by the enactment of laws that compelled her citizens to assist in returning bondsmen to slavery. It was not that self-respecting northern freemen had grown tired of plantation manners and the crack of the slave-driver's whip. It was not even because of the avowed purpose of southern slave-holders to occupy the new territories to the exclusion of free labor and make the institution of slavery national. These were contributory causes only. They worked slowly.

What roused the American people what brought into power the party which swept the country within four years from the time it put its first presidential ticket in the field, was the crime against Kansas. What was that Simply the use of unrestrained power by the party in control of the government-the same that is in power today, the same in its traditions, its natural instincts, its methods and its purposes-to override the expressed will of the voters of Kansas and smother their voice. The people patient under the long series of aggressions of the slave power awaiting the fullness of God's time. But when the democrat party, intrenched in power, led by the born statesmen who had the "genious for government," sent the emissaries over the Missouri border and undertook by violence, rapine and murder, by suppression and trickery and chicane to defeat and set at naught the people's will, the great, honest, slow-thinking but sure-moving North rose up and said: "We will not have the"

Then the republican party sprang up into being, and in the twinkling of a political revolution stepped to the head of the government and the possesion of power. It was born, not so much of a purpose to defeat the extension of slavery as of a determination that, whether slavery went up or down, there should be, wherever a ballot box was open in this country, a free vote and an honest count; that democracy should not be an empty sham of popular elections an unmean-

ing farce.

For thirty-two years this party has stood for the purity of elections, for a free ballot and an honest count. Of all its glories—and the thirty-two years are radiant with them-this crowns all, that it has presistently and unceasingly labored to establish beyond any question the right of every American citizen to vote once, and have his vote counted. It has legislated to that end, and its legislation is on the statute books. It it has any fault, it is that it falls short in efficacy, and in spite of it crimes against the ballot defeat in scores of communities the honest voters' will. By the operation of these laws no honest voter has ever suffered hardship or wrong, nor has any ever been deprived of his vote. They sim-ply provide for a reasonable supervi-sion of the polls in the election of President and members of Congress. The officials intrusted with this function are selected by judges of federal courts. Is there any body of men in the country in whom the people have greater confidence than those who compose the federal judiciary? What fool or knave will raise up and say that any harm or anything but good can come from the supervision of the polls under the direction of the judges of the federal courts?

It is proposed to repeal these laws and leave the democratic party where it was in 1854-60, free to work its own sweet will with elections and election returns regardless of votes or voters. tell you what you get after you put It seems a good time to call a halt in your nickel in."—Chicago Record.

that direction, and if necessary block the way to all legislation, until all assurance is given that the small safeguards we now have against dishonest and fraudulent elections shall not be utterly thrown down and destroyed.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE Michigan Central railroad people are enjoying a good laugh at the expense of the crew of the through express train on that road and a brakeman on a freight train, who unconsciously played a double acting practical joke on each other one night last week. Since the train robbing epidemic broke out the entire crew, from engineer and fireman to the regular guard, have been armed with chester rifles and are prepared to resist attack at a moments notice. The other night a freight train broke in two near Buchanan and one of the brakemen went ahead with a red light to signal the express which was strip, had 25,000 inhabitants, a bank, about due. Imagine his surprise and three dailes and five weekly newspa- | fright when the train came to a stop he was confronted by a bristling array of Winchesters, the entire crew and guard having formed in line of battle. Explanations followed and the brakeman got away with what was left of his life.—Niles Sun.

Fred Giddings, proprietor of the Giddings House at Lawton, paid \$118 to the county for violating the local

The low prices paid for wheat this fall have so disgusted the farmers that they are only sowing enough for their own use, and are substituting rye. They claim they get more straw to put back on the farm, and the crop being produced at so much less expense and with less drain on the soil, that the difference in price is more than counterbalanced, -Detroit Journal.

The Summer Tours of the MIOHIGAN CENTRAL, "The Niagara Falls Route," are unrivalled in their variety, picturesqueness and comfort, embracing the best routes to Petoskey, Mackinac Island and Michigan Resorts, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands and the St. Lawrence River, the Adirondacks, Green and White Mountains, Canadian Lakes and the New England Sea Coast.

A copy will be sent upon application to A. F. Peacock, Ticket Agent, Buchanan, Mich.

Homes for World's Fair Visitors. In view of the crowded condition of Chicago and its hotels during the World's Fair period, Poole Bros. have done a public service in issuing a very carefully prepared list of the Homes in Chicago that are thrown open to the public upon this occasion. The list is complete and gives the name, location, number of rooms, etc. so that correspondence may be had and arrangements made before the visitor comes to Chicago. This list is accompanied by splendid sectional maps of the city on a large scale, by which the location of every house can be accurately found Copies can be obtained at the MICHI-GAN CENTRAL Ticket Office at the Publishers price, 50 cents—less really than the value of the maps themselves. 26

3-HARYEST EXCURSION-3 THE VANDALIA LINE Will sell round-trip tickets to points in the NORTH, WEST AND SOUTH,

one fare plus \$2.00 cm Senter 12 and October 10, 1893, good returning twenty days from date of sale. For rates, limits, time of trains, through connections, etc, call on or address any Vandalia Line Ticket Agent or C. M. Wheeler, Travelling Passenger Agent, Terre Haute, Ind.; J. C. Millspaugh, Division Passenger Agent, Decatur, Ill.; W. F. Brunner, District Passenger Agent, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. M. Chesbrough, Assistant General Passenger Agent, St. Louis,

Don't Tobacco Spit or Smoke Your Life Away

Is the truthful, startling title of a little book that tells all about No-to-Bac, the wonderful, harmless Guaranteed tobacco habit cure. The cost is trifling and the man who wants to quit and can't runs no physicial or financial risk in using "No-to-bac." Sold by all druggists. Book at drug stores or by mail free. Address, The Sterling Remedy Co., Indiana Mineral Springs, Ind.

The Women of Brittany.

The women of Brittany are remarkable for their individuality, industry and strength of character. While the men slumber and smoke the women are building little fortunes or propping up old

Let us picture a prominent personage at the old Hotel du Lion d'Or. She has a beautiful name—Augustine, pro-nounced with enviable accuracy by all

the household. She hovered about us like a fairy, attending to all our wants in the most delicate way, to outward seeming a ministering angel with pure white wings, but in truth a drudge, a methodical house

wife, massive and hard to the touch. She did the work of three Parisian garcons and walked up stairs, unaided, with portmanteaus which would require two men to lift anywhere out of Brittany. She slept in a box in the kitchen and dressed "somehow" in five minutes. She ate what was left contentedly at the end of the day and rose at sunrise to do the laborious work of the house, helping also at harvest time in the fields.

She had the sweetest of smiles when she liked, an unconquerable habit of taking snuff and a murderous way of killing fowls in the early morning which we shall not easily forget.

How it comes to pass that this girl of 19 occupies such an important position in the household is one of those things which are peculiar to Brittany. All through the land, in the houses, in the factories and in the field the strong, firm hand and arm of a woman does the work .- "Artistic Travel."

Why Foam Is Always White. The question as to why all foam i white is not an easy one to understand. but the fact is that foam is always white whatever may be the color of the beverage itself. The froth produced on the bottle of the blackest ink is white and would be perfectly so were it not tinged to a certain extent by particles of the liquid which the bubbles hold in mechan ical suspension.

As to the cause of this whiteness, it is sufficient to say that it is due to the large number of reflecting surfaces formed by the foam, for it is these surfaces which by reflecting the light, produce upon our eyes the impression of white.

If we remember that all bodies ow their colors to the rays of light which they cannot absorb and all bodies which reflect all the light they receive, without absorbing any, appear perfectly white, we shall be prepared to understand how the multitude of reflecting surfaces formed by the foam, and which do not absorb any light, must necessarily give the froth a white appearance.

It is for the same reason that any very fine powder appears white, even the blackest marble, when ground to dust, losing every trace of its original color.— Cincinnati Evoniror The Nickel-in-the-slot Habit.

He stood for some minutes in front

of a letter box in a World's fair

building, twirling his thin chin whisker meditatively in his fingers. "There's the slot," he mused observantly, "but there's nothing to

SPANIARDS AND BUCCANEERS How Ships Were Rigged Out In the Days of the Old Time Pirates.

As a rule, the Spanish-American merchantmen were formidable floating castles. They might carry 150 of a crew, with a company or two of disciplined soldiers. They mounted many guns of heavy metal. The "musketeers" were freely furnished with those bell mouthed trabucos which belched out bullets by the quarter bushel and were excessively disagreeable at close quarters, and they were clothed in cuirasses of buff, which would turn a ball. The poop and the forecastle were solid forts, and the former was furnished with semicircular galleries, from which the defenders could fire with commanding precision. There were boarding nettings to be triced to the rigging, and even at the waist, where the sides were the lowest, boarding must have been like scrambling up the side of a house.

If we turn, on the other hand, to the light buccaneering craft, it would seem there was no sort of equality. They were generally schooners or brigantines of small burden, with tall but tapering spars, carrying a tre-mendous weight of canvas. Their guns were necessarily few, though one or two were formidable. The men at the most could not be numerous, although packed away above and below like herrings in a barrel.

Where they excelled was in seamanship and dexterous maneuvering. In certain light winds they had it all their own way. If their luck was good, the enemy's gunners would fire wide of the small and shifting mark. Their very audacity often saved them from disaster, for at the closest quarters it was impossible to depress the guns so as to do them serious damage. When they did board, there was no need to give the watchword-death or victory. They were fighting not only with ropes around their necks, but with thumbscrews and hot gridirons in the more remote prospective. That accounts for the animation they threw into the attack, but we confess we are still mystified by the triumphs that crowned their audacity, for even the buccaneers never denied the Spanish pluck, and the Spaniards were likewise fighting for existence. -Blackwood's Magazine.

ESTABLISHING CREDIT RATINGS.

Trifling Considerations Have Influenced Merchants In Trusting. Credit rating is more easily obtained nowadays than in the old times. The process has been simplified by the credit bureaus, the development of the commercial traveling system and the ready means by which knowledge is diffused by telegraph and rapid mail service.

Not many years ago it was a different matter for an out of town merchant to get a rating in New York from what it is today. As a usual thing a man began business in a small way by buying and selling for cash or on short credits. When he came to New York, he was questioned and cross questioned on a wide variety of

One man asked him about the corps and collections in his vicinity; nother about his capital, class of trade and volume of business. His answers were carefully noted, and the chances were that his personal habits were made the subject of a rigid investigation. Features such as these enter into the granting of credits nowadays, but not to such an extent as, say, 50 years ago.

It may not be generally known, but it is true nevertheless that prejudice, superstition and tradition enter into the matter of credits. To this very day there are merchants in New York who will not sell a bill of merchandise except on cash to a person the terminal letters of whose name are "sky" or "kie." Years ago a class of the population whose names frequently end with these letters were in the habit of failing in business, and hence even to this day a prejudice prevails against them.

In addition to this other names are frequently prejudicial to a business man seeking to buy goods on time. For years, and until his death, a successful merchant in the dry goods commission business would not trust a man who, as the saying is, parted his name in the middle. A person, for instance, who gave his firm's name as J. Thomas Brown & Co. was at once blacklisted.

"No man," the veteran used to affirm, "who is ashamed of the name given him by his father or at baptism is honest, and no such one can get credit from my house."

Trifling incidents sometimes determine a man to give or withhold credit. Thus some years ago old men, believers in the manners and the customs of the past, have been known to refuse to sell merchants who wore mustaches or who parted their hair in the center. The prejudice against the former wore away long before the latter was outgrown. In fact, it is only within a comparatively few years that some men could regard others who parted their hair in the center without suspicion or disgust.

Men who were utterly unknown have been at once rated as "good for their wants" by an exhibition of frugality or caution. One instance is recorded of a merchant, who, upon entering a store to buy goods, knocked the ashes from a half smoked cigar and put the butt in his pocket. One of the partners who observed this at once concluded that he was a man careful of small things and capable of paying for his goods. His opinion proved correct, and eventually the man became one of the firm's most desirable customers. - New York

The Rat May Be Trained. The rat is not popular with pet lovers in general, but persons who have overcome the repugnance which our race feels for his-Frank Buckland of England, for instance-insist that he is above all other little animals, amusing and entertaining. He is full of gambols as a kitten and scrupulously neat in the care of his person, washing and brushing his fur as carefully as a cat. Though not overdainty in feeding when he is wild and has to live by his wits, he is particular and notional to the last degree when he is cared for and able to choose. The rat is peculiarly amenable to instruction, readily learns to perform tricks of all sorts, and, what may seem most singular in one against whom every man's hand is raised, he becomes warmly attached to the friend who cares for him.

Building a Stone Wall.

In Buckinghamshire, England, is an estate partially surrounded by a stone wall, which has been building for over 200 years. Only one man has been employed upon the work at a time, and the unfinished wall has descended from father to son in one family. A legend which attaches to the wall relates that some dire calamity will happen if it is either completed or the work goes into other hands.—New York Evening Sun.

THE AMERICAN "DRUMMER." Child of the Bagman of Former Years

but Greater Than His Parent. The commercial traveler of the United States illustrates the growth and extension and improvement and elevation of the world and humanity. Genealogically he is decended from the bagman of the last century, who figures in so many stories. He who traveled on horseback selling goods by sample, as distinguished from the peddler who sold the articles themselves. The bagman, deriving his title from his saddlebags, represented the extension of commerce and the growth of manufactures. He effected the direct connection between the wholesaler and the retailer; between the port and the interior; between the centers of commerce and the manufactures and the widespread country. He was the embassador-the missionary of

and his saddlebags gradually disappeared, and so the name bagman went out of use. The original labors of this disseminator of trade were greatly increased in this country, and from the fact that his business was to vigorously solicit business with an energy like that of the "alarming drum" came the appellation "drummer," still in use, but with the increasing magnitude, and, as may be said, the increasing dignity of his operations, came a yet more comprehensive designation, and the bagman of old became the commercial traveler of today, as much greater than his commercial ancestor as a locomotive is in power than a horse, and as the colossal sample trunk of the nineteenth century is to the saddlebags of the eighteenth. The commercial traveler muster-

With the coming of railroads and steamboats the horseback traveler

ing by thousands, is now a great factor and feature in American business and social life. The value and necessity of the commercial traveler have been so fully demonstrated that there is no longer any talk of dispensing with him. As every religion must have its preachers, so commerce, trade, business, must have its speaking ministers and agents, its "stumpers," solicitors and orators. The spirit of organization which distinguishes the century has reached the commercial travelers. They form a great society, and they have divided and subdivided the land among them. Incessantly traveling, they have directly and indirectly regulated lines and facilities of travel. Every railroad line has felt their influence, and they have raised the hotel standard

of the country. The commercial traveler, being an American citizen and usually a voter, is necessarily a politician, and if he does not control elections (and he has been known to do that) he becomes a good judge as to how the election is going. He moves about among the people and becomes a "people's man." He is an authority on popular events and questions. He connects distant communities, fosters the exchange of ideas, carries the news and cherishes the brotherhood of man.-Kansas City Star.

ons and Their Familie Only 7.3 per cent of 1,239 enumerated tramps are now married, while 4.4 per cent more are widowers. Their total of children is 215, or considerably less than 2 to a marriage. What has been well described as the bond which a man gives to society for his good behavior is therefore almost wholly lacking here, and even

when given it is generally forfeited,

in so many instances have wife and children drifted out of the tramp's Thus in only 2 cases were wife and children in the same town with the man questioned. In 29 they were in the same state. In 30 in another state. In 9 in a foreign country. In 8 the wife was dead and the children were unknown. In 16 the wife was dead and the children were in another state or country. What a picture

Professor J. J. McCook in Forum. Conversation of "Great" People. It is an old story how an enthusiastic young girl, seeing Harriet Martineau approached by Mrs. Somerville, listened breathlessly to hear what the two great women might say to each other.

of desolation, however viewed!-

Miss Martineau inquired of Mrs. Somerville what she thought of the expediency of turning a certain old brown skirt inside out and upside down to remodel it, and Mrs. Somerville shouted into the deaf writer's extended ear trumpet her advice to turn it by all means-and that was

After all, great people are much like little people. They would not be greater than they are and certain-ly would be much less likable if they were not. A hero who remains always upon his pedestal inspires after a time the suspicion that he might cease to be a hero if he ventured to step down.—Youth's Companion.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve. The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner, Druggist.

We authorize our advertised druggist to sell you Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, upon this condition. If you are afflicted with a cough, cold, or any lung, chest or throat trouble, and will use this remedy according to directions, giving it a fair trial, and experience no benefit, you may return the bottle and have your money refunded. We could not make this offer did we not know that Dr. King's New Discovery could be relied on. It never disappoints, Trial bottle free, at W. F. Runner's drug store. Large size 50c and \$1.00. Headache Cure.-2

As a remedy for all forms of head-ache Electric Bitters has proved to be the very best. It effects a permanent cure and the most dreaded habitual sick headaches yields to its influence. We urge all who are afflicted to procure a bottle, and give this remedy fair trial. In cases of hibitual constipation Electric Bitters cures by giving the needed tone to the bowels, and few cases long resist the use of this medicine. Try it once. Large bottles bottles only fifty cents, at W. F. Runner's Drug Store. Turpentine for lockjaw.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Raw oysters for hoarseness.

A New Pile Remedy Has created a sensation among physicians by its wonderful effects in speedily curing every form of Piles. It is called the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is cheap and simple to use, but nothing removes the disease so quickly, safely and surely. Any druggist will get it for you. Raw egg for a cut.

A Surgical Operation. For the cure of Piles is always painful often dangerous and useless, and invariably expensive; on the other hand there is a new, certain cure, perfectly painless, gives instant relief and permanent cure and costs but a trifle. It is the Pyramid Pile Cure. It is a more certain cure than a surgical operation, without any of the intense pain, expense and danger of an operation. Any druggist will get it for

Hot water applied to the back of the

neck will relieve nervous fatigue. Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures Constipa tion. 25c, 50c, and \$1.00. Sold by M.

Tinware badly tarnished should be boiled in soda and water before scour-

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.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

Oilcloth may be brightened by skim milk, using it after the dirt has been thoroughly removed.

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 to vigor and manhood. Pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on a trial Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich,

Poverty and love are a mismatched

Sufferers from Piles Should know that the Pyramid Pile Cure will promptly and effectually remove trace of them. Any druggist will get it for you.

Shiloh's Vitalizeris what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaran-

A shoe always pinches where it is

teed to give satisfaction. Price 75c. Sold by M. E. Barmore. The more you borrow the fewer frinds you have. The Pyramid Pile Cure

Is a new discovery for the prompt, permanent cure of Piles in every form. Every druggist has it. When a man is dead he don't care what you say about him.

Mothers find Adironda a blessed boon for the babies; it quiets the nerves and drives away the worms. Sold by W. F. Runner.-11

Estate of George H. Richards. First publication, Sept. 28, 1893.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, on the 21st day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, three nd ninety-three.
Present, Jacob J. Van Riper, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of George H. Richards, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Lucy W. Richards and others, praying that administration of said estate in conjunction with Freeman Franklin, who is now Administrator with the will annexed thereof, may be granted to David E. Hinman, or to some other suitable person.

David E. Hinman, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 23rd day of October next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A true copy,)

JACOD J. VAN RIPER,

[BEAL.]

Last publication Oct. 19, 1833.

Last publication Oct. 19, 1833.

Estate of Louisa Matthews.

First publication, Sept. 21, 1893.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.
Probate Court for said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, on Monday, the 18th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.
Present, Jacob J. Van Riper, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Louisa Matthews, deceased. eceased. Paschal Matthews, Administrator of said estate comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

you.

Giving advice is very cheap charity.

It is Strange

That people suffering from Piles will endure them for years or submit to dangerous, painful, cruel and expensive surgical operations, when all the time there is a painless, certain, lasting cure, which gives instant relief and costs but a trifle. It is called the Pyramid Pile Cure and can be found at all drug stores. Any druggist will get it for you if you ask him.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 16th day of October next, at the o'clock in the forence only. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 16th day of October next, at the o'clock in the 16th day of October next, at the robic lead of October next, at the o'clock in the 16th day of October next, at the o'clock in the 16th day of October next, at the the test, at all other persons interested, and all other per

(A true copy.) JACOB J. VAN RIPER,
[FEAL.] Judge of Probate
Last publication Oct. 12, 1893.

Estate of Harriet A. Pears. First publication Sept. 7, 1893. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, on the 5th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three

Present, JACOB J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Harriet A. Pears, In the matter of the estate of Harriet A. Pears, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of John W. Pears, praying that administration of said estate may be granted to David E. Hinman, or to tome other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 13th day of November next, at ten o'clock in the forencon, he assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Récord, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

JACOB J. VAN RIPER,

[SEAL.]

Last publication Sept. 28, 1893.

THE METROPOLITAN Accident Association Reyal 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 W VAN METER, Agt., Buchanan

DIX & WLKINSON, Law and Abstract Office BUY AND SE REAL ESTATE. MONEY TO LOAN.

n large or small sums, atlow rates, on improved farms only. COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING, BERRIEN SPRINGS MICH.

Estate of Sarah B. Miller. First publication Sept. 7, 1893.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.

Nat a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the stih day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, Jacob J. Van Ripen, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Sarah B. Miller, deceased. Present, JACOB J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Sarsh B. Miller, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Maggie E. Smith, praying that administration of said estate mey be granted to Lester H. Kempton, or to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 2d day of October next, at ten o'clock in the foremon be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear in a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[SEAL.]

JACOB J. VAN RIPER, (A true copy.)

Judge of Probate.

AT 25 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.

In order to make room for Winter Cloaks. We shall begin next Sunday to sell 489 Ladies', Missess' and Children's Jackets, Fall and Spring weight, as follows:

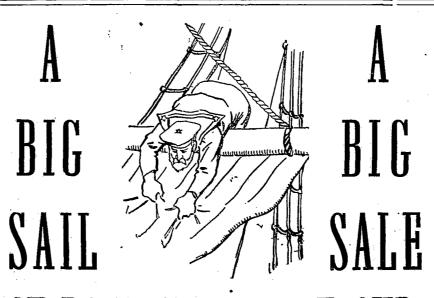
Children's Jackets, good and serviceable, sold at \$3.00, now Misses' Jackets, navy blue, of all-wool material, at Misses' Jackets, that sold for \$5.00, now Misses' Jackets, that sold from \$5.00 to \$8.00, now Ladies' Black Jackets, good and serviceable, at Ladies' Black and Blue Jackets, good and serviceable, at Ladies' Black and Blue Jackets, good and serviceable, at Ladies' Jackets, good and serviceable, Ladies' Calico Wrappers, worth \$1.25, now Ladies' Linen Traveling Coats,

Sale Begins Saturday, September 9th,

AND CONTINUES UNTIL SOLD.

LEO GROSSMAN & CO., 104-106 South Michigan Street, and 101 Pearl Avenue,

SOUTH BEND, IND.



BAINTON BROS. FLOUR

At prices never before offered: 25 pound sack, Sunshine, Lucky Hit, Golden Wedding, Best Patent, Our immense line of BAKERY GOODS and a hundred

TREAT & REDDEN'S

other special inducements to offer the trade, at

STOP! STOP! THINK! THINK!

THAT YOU CAN BUY

Hardware for Cash

CHEAP OF THE NEW FIRM OF

RENNIE & GODFREY.

WE MEAN BUSINESS!



In the next fifteen days we want every person knowing themselves indebted to us to call and settle.

TREAT & MARBLE. WALL PAPER.

Are you going to do any Wall Papering this Spring? If so do not forget we, as usual, have the largest stock and the lowest figures in the market.

BARMORE

WE ARE IN IT!

If you want Water in your yard or house we have the

Pipes, Hydrants, Hose, Sinks, Wash Bowls, Closets,

and everything to do a first-class job of

PipeWorkorPlumbing

Both work and goods warranted to give satisfaction.

M. LYON & CO.

Estate of Mabel A. Unruh. First publication Sept. 7, 1893. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 5th day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, Jacob J. Van Riper, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Mapel A. Unruh, minor,

minor.

On reading and filing the petition, dnly verified, of Eunice J. Spangenberg, guardian of the estate of said minor, praying for the reasons therein stated that she may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate of said minor in said petition described, and for the purposes therein set forth.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 9th

in said petition described, and for the purposes therein set forth.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 9th day of October next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the said minor, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springe, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the said minor and persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Bnchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[L. S.] JACOB J. VAN RIPER, (A true copy.)

Judge of Probate

Last publication Oct. 5, 1893.

Last publication Oct. 5, 1893.

CHICAGO

Michigan City Line, OPERATING THE STEAMER

SOO CITY.

LEAVE MICHIGAN CITY.

5:45 a. m.

10:00 a. m.

ARE 75 CENTS.

W. R. OWEN, PRESIDENT, 35 Metropolitan Block, Chicago. Dock: East end Randolph Street Viaduct.

W. TRENBETH,

CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK OF

CLOTHS, SUITINGS.

Pants Goods.

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

Front Street, Foot of Day's Avenue,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Buchanan Markets.

Hay-\$6 @ \$10 per ton.

Lard-120.

Salt. retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$2.60 @ \$4.00 per bbl., retail.

Honey-140. Live poultry—7@8c. Butter-22c.

Eggs-12c. Wheat-58c. Oats -25@28c.

Corn-45c. Beans-82.00. Live Hogs-51,c.

Tax Notice.

The extension of time for the collection of Village taxes is nearly expired, and I want them all collected within the allotted time. Those who have not paid are invited to do so at once. John Shook, Marshal.

PAY your village taxes this week.

THE St. Joseph Herald has added a book bindery.

MR. B. F. BUCK, of Chicago, was here over Sunday.

John Morris has a new advertisement in this paper.

Mr. B. D. HARPER is seeing the World's Fair this week.

FRED EATON, of Jackson, visited in this place over Sunday.

THERE was a heavy frost, the second of the season, Monday night.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS, of South Bend, is confined to his home with sickness.

THE Carmody Bros. have a new brick store just completed, in Water-

. WALTER OSBORN is here from Deadwood, S. D., for a visit with his parents.

MRS. L. R. WHITE, of Junction City, Kansas, is visting her sister, Mrs. John

MRS. E. A. BAILEY, of Lawrence, Kansas, is here for a visit with the Holmes family.

Misses Edith Rynearson and Mattie Banta visited in Niles over Sunday,

the guests of Mr. and Mrs. G. Friday. THE heavy horse which was on exhibition in this place a few weeks since.

is in the horse hospital in South Bend. THE Power and Electric Co.'s steam scow went to Niles this morning for a party who wanted a boat ride to this

place. may be caught in large numbers, just below the dam. One fisherman caught

forty in half an hour. A NEW firm has been formed in Benton Harbor to handle seventy million feet of Wisconsin lumber, making that

their shipping point. MISS SARAH WILSON, and brother, John Wilson, of Niagara Falls, Ont., are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Peter

English in this place.

MR. AND MRS. GEO. A. TAYLOR, of Junction City, Kansas, visited at the home of Mr. Taylor's sister, Mrs. J. W. Broceus. over Sunday.

A SPECIAL examination of teachers will be held by County Commissioner Clarke in Benton Harbor, to-morrow, beginning at nine o'clock.

BUCHANAN and Berrieu Centre base ball clubs met Saturday in Berrien Springs in deadly combat. Score 19 to 9 in favor of Buchanan,

MRS. L. DEBUNKER yisited at the World's Fair eight days with her sister Mrs. C. Egbert, and children, of Moulton, Iowa, formerly of Buchanan.

LEWIS STORM, whose barns were burned last month, is hard at work in a new barn much larger and more substantial than either of those burned.

THE Lady Maccabees are preparing at entertainment which they will bring before the public, in the near C. RICHARDS, R. K.

THE apple crop in this vicinity amounts to nothing this year, and reports from all parts of the country are that it is generally below the average.

THE RECORD always carries a line of samples of fine stationery for wedand announcments, and have just reanything in that line give us a call.

MARSHAL SHOOK wants property owners to know that next Saturday will be the last day of grace on taxes, and he wants them all paid on that

seph electric road, Saturday night, and had his leg badly squeezed. He will Sr. Jo. HERALD published some anti-Catholic matter, and now complains that a boycot is being worked

on it by the Catholics, headed by Fr.

CHARLES GREEN fell between two

cars on the Benton Harbor and St. Jo-

SERVICES at the Methodist church next Sunday, morning and evening. The evening time of public worship will be changed from 7:30 to 7:00. Strangers welcome.

Express messengers and train men on all of the leading railroads are now armed with Winchesters and revolvers, and train robbers are supposed to meet with a warm reception.

BOBBY HUGHS and Patsy Fitzgerald, of Niles, were examined in Berrien Springs Monday for the robbery of J. M. Gilliard, the horse trader, and held for trial in the circuit court.

MR. P. B. YODER, of Wadsworth, Ohio, is visiting with his father-inlaw, Mr. Aaron Miller in this place. Mr. Yoder is largely interested in the salt manufacturing at Wadsworth.

A base ball match is being arranged between the Buchanan and Benton Harbor clubs, to be had in Berrien Springs in a few days. Thus far this season the Buchanan club has not been beaten.

A PARTY from this place attempted to go to Niles Sunday with the scow on the river. They succeeded in reach ing a point about a mile this side of town, but could go no farther and re-

MRS. CLIFFORD INMAN, of Niles, dropped dead of heart disease, Monday evening. She was sitting upon the porch, having gone there a moment before for fresh air. She was 30 years old.

THERE was a change of time on the Michigan Central Sunday. The Accommodation west goes through this place at 7:31 a. m, and east at 7:22 p. m. This is the only change that materially affects this place.

THE lists of tax land for next May's sale are being published in some counties in this state. Berrien county list will appear later. The tax title business has lost its attraction, since the penalty has been cut down.

THE Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints will hold a two-day meeting in Galien, beginning Saturday morning. Several ministers will be present. A general invitation is extended for all to be present.

SUNDAY, Oct. 8, will be "rallying day" in the Methodist Sunday school and Epworth League meetings. Interesting services will be held, and all our young people with their friends are cordially invited to attend.

WM. MORRIS, Elizjah Burt and Joseph Charleston, of Niles, mentioned in the RECORD a few weeks since as connected with an onion stealing raid, had their examination in Niles Tuesday morning and were discharged.

THE largest train on record passed through this place Monday over the Michigan Central. It consisted of two engines and twenty-two coaches and carried 1,435 passengers. All from Michigan to attend the World's Fair.

THE Niles Sun has become tired and will take a rest. The announced intention is to resume operation again when business gets better. Business will never be much better with five papers in Niles until the town grows.

MEMORIAL services for Roscoe V. Colvin and Frank Harding will be held at the Presbyterian church Sunday morning. In the evening Rev. W. WHEN the weather is right rock bass | B. Williams, of Charlotte, will give an address on Alma college. Services at 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.

A YOUNG girl, Jennie Jackson, was sent from this place a few weeks since to the reform school at Adrian, and on account of her condition returned, and is now in the county house. She has relatives here who should be obliged to provide for her support.

Oh, that moonlit night
From Niles to Buchanhan,
When I klased without a fight
Sweet Betty O'Flanagan.
—Niles Recorder.

Young man, you may have to fight for it next time if you are going to tell of it in that reckless style.

A syndicate has rented the Moon farm, at the north part of town, of J. C. Marble, on a five years lease, for a half-mile training track. The work of preparing the track will be done this fall, and it is likely that it will be ready for use yet before cold weather.

THE RECORD is in receipt, with complements of W. H. Thayer, of the Enid Eagle, Vol. 1. No. 1, published in the new town of Enid, in the "Cherokee Strip." It is dated September 21, and is one of the seven papers started in that town when it was but three days

THE World's Fair is proving a bonanza for country newspaper publishers. No American institution was ever more freely advertised by them by every conceivable means, except in pay advertisements, and as a reward they can buy tickets at the same rates

as other people. ONE of our subscribers has read the Baroda story about the wire fence on shade trees, growing up until a bird has to take a running start to fly over. and cites a case of the same character which goes one better. It is of the farmer who planted beans and corn dings, balls, picnics or other parties | together and found that he could not raise them that way at all, because ceived a line of the finest goods we the corn grew so fast that it pulled have ever handled. When you want the beans out of the ground. This will not occur on poor land.

MISS JUNE CAROTHERS of this place was in Cassopolis on the 20th inst., and acted as bridesmaid at the wedding of her schoolmate, Miss Lyla B. Carrol. Both attended the Institute | Gridley is the daughter of Mr. and for the deaf and dumb at Flint, and Mrs. Marshall R. Hathaway, who left were in the same classes.

Missouri in order to leave the frontier Mr. D. B. ALLEN, connected with early in the spring, which they did the featherbone whip factory, in Three with ox teams, being about four Oaks, during its existence, has been months crossing the plains. Mr. M. appointed postmaster at the State Hathaway is remembered by old set-Prison at Jackson. We should think tlers-Ira Sparks, Geo. Colvin and the appointment a good one for all Ashley Carlisle-as their school teachconcerned, excepting Mr. Allen. er in their boyhood days.

THE Dowagiac Fair Association is advertising a southern exhibit in connection with their fair this year. Heretofore they have always had a large Chicago exhibit connected with the suing year: fair. This is not advertised, but will most likely be there as usual. Keep your hands on your pocket-books when you go, and don't bet on another man's

Some of the Niles people were at the dam, a few days since, discovered natural gas bubbling up from a spring in the bottom of the race opposite the opening of the wheel pits. No effort has been made to develop this discovery, and most likely will not. There it little chauce of it being marsh gas, because of the absence of vegetable ma ter at that depth.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Sept. 25, 1893: Mr. G. W. Alvin Sober, Chas. Koontz, Mr. John Clark, Kenneth M. Chapman, Mr. Clarence Udell G. C. Udell.

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

FATAL KICK.-Elmer, the four-yearold son of John Eisele, living south of 2508 August L. Wedel, Niles. Niles, was playing among some of the horses in the pasture Sunday afternoon, when one of them kicked him in 2510 Lewis E. Griffin. Mishawaka. the face, breaking his nose and skull and knocking out one eye. Seyeral pieces of bone were removed, and everything possible done for his recovery, but no hope is entertained for his recovery at this time.

An enormous crop of grapes is being harvested in and around St. Joseph. They are put up in ten pound baskets and sold for about fifteen cents each in Chicago. The baskets costs 214 cents which, with freight and commission, constitute the charges. Even at these rates the land produces \$60 to | an are: \$100 per acre net, which is something of an improvement on raising wheat, at sixty cents per bushel.

BUCHANAN waterworks worked. The pipes stood a pressure of 135 pounds and the water squirted ever so high. Citizens are so excited over it they are offering 25 cents an hour for the privilege of holding hose nozzles, said sum payable in 90 days after the ball is

over.—Niles Recorder. Do you really feel so badly? Never mind, sonny. You may be able to buy a little waterworks for the \$32,000, and not have to depend upon your neighbors when you have a two-story

THERE are people who despise a local paper for some fancied grievance so badly that they would not subscribe for it, but pester their neighbors to death borrowing theirs before they can have a chance to read it. The REC-ORD is not an exception to this rule, and has this kind of customers abundance, who never miss an occasion to say an unkind word for the paper and are crazy to get hold of it when his neighbor's mail come in. They are always with

us and must be endured. A NEW INDUSTRY.—The Michigan Fur Co. is putting upon the market a most excellent article of proprietary medicine, in their skunk's oil plaster for coughs, colds, croup and all pulmonary diseases. Skunk's oil and tar enter largely into its composition with other equally valuable ingredients. The medicine has been thoroughly tested and found to be most effective in the relief of the diseases for which it is recommended. It is the intention of the company to push the sales of their plas-

ter to the utmost. Some of the Niles ladies who are freeholders presented themselves at the polls at the waterworks election asked to be allowed to vote, but were denied the right. It was held by the city attorney that the charter of that city is superior to the laws of the state, or words to that effect. He could not see how the ladies could be electors under definition given, and their charter made no mention of any but electors being allowed to vote in that city. There is a desparate fight on between the city and owners of the present system of waterworks, and there is no

predicting future movements. DROWNED.-Frank Harding, wellknown in this place, a nephew of Mrs. H. N. Mowrey, has been doing a coasting trade in fruit and other articles with a small sail boat, between Michigan City and ports along the east shore of the lake. Friday morning he and his father-in-law were making the boat ready to start out, when by some mishap he fell into the harbor, at Michigan City, and was drowned. He was alone at the time, his father-in-in-law having gone to his home. The remains were brought to this place Saturday evening for burial. The funeral was held at the home of Mr. Mowrey Sunday afternoon, Rev. O. J. Roberts officiating. He was 24 years of age

and leaves a widow. CAPTURED,-A couple of young fellows were captured here yesterday afternoon by Under Sheriff W. A. Palmer with a horse and buggy, which they had hired at a livery stable in Jackson, Monday evening, to drive to Michigan Centre and failed to return. The Sheriff of Jackson county was here and in Niles and left descriptions of the outfit, and when they drove by John Bachman's place, in Niles, he recognized them, having overheard the Sheriff give the description, and followed them, passing them just east of town. He notified Mr. Palmer, and when the fellows drove into town and turned south they were headed off at the pad factory and placed in the cooler to await the arrival of the Jackson Sheriff, who took them with him last

Messas, Homer and William Hatha-EVERYBODY WANTS SOMETHING! way and their families are enjoying a visit from Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Gridley, of Vancouver, Washington. Mrs.

If you do not find what you want elsewhere you will surely find it at our

FALL AND WINTER UNDERWEAR, **GLOVES AND MITTENS,** HATS AND CAPS.

NECKWEAR, HOSIERY,

And a good line of MENS' PANTS. Our 5c and 10c Counter is at the front with all the latest in market. Remember we are headquarters for

ALMOST EVERYTHING. MORRIS' THE FAIR. BUCHANAN, MICH.

Resolutions.

Marriage Licenses. Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in his infinite wisdom to 2502 | Paul Qichter, Chicago. Nora B. Strome, Sodus. visit our Hive, for the first time, and Jacob H. Ullrey, St. Joseph. Lillian A. Eaton, " remove from our midst our beloved sister, Lady Adelle Bishop. There-A. H. Welling, Niles.

Lettie Humphrey, 2505 Chas. A. Miller, South Bend. Clara E. Parmeter, " 2506 Ralph R. Goodrich, Benton Harbor.

here in the fall of 1851 and wintered in

AT the regular meeting of Sylvia

Chapter No. 74, O. E. S., Wednesday

evening, Sept. 27, the following officers

were elected and installed for the en-

Sister M. M. Knight, W. M.

Sister May F. Stryker, Sec.

Sister Alma Morgan, Treas.

Sister Jennie Wood, Ruth.

Sister Nettie Franklin, Cond.

Sister Hattie Franklin, Adah.

Sister C. O. Hamilton, Esther.

Sister Mary Croxon, Warder.

Bro. C. O. Hamilton, Sentinel.

Sister S. A. Howe, Chaplain. Sister Mary Imhoff, Marshall. Sister Nancy Haslett, Organist.

Sister Zelma Dempsey, Martha.

Sister Kathrine Merson, Electa.

Sister Georgia High, Asso. Cond.

Sister Margaret Dodd, Asso. M.

Bro. Stephen Scott, W. P.

Jessie Boyle, 2507 { Peter Becker, Coloma. Lila Higbee, Muir. Bertha Zimmerman, Galien.

Chas. W. Williams, South Haven. Zoradia C. Bronson, Benton Harbor. Libbie E. Seyhold, Ind,

2512 Edwin H. Center, Niles. Mamie Moore, 2513 \ Levi A. Farley, Berrien Springs. 2514 \ Henry Harlow, Cleveland, Ohio.

Edith Martin, Toledo, Ohio. ST. Jo. HERALD supplement contains list of Berrien county teachers who hold certificates issued by the county board of examiners from Sept. 1, 1892, to Sept. 1, 1893. There are 253 third grade; 41 second grade; 16 first grade and 9 state normal. Those in Buchan-

Third Grade-Maude Mowrey, Ella A. Hahn, Josie Webster, Fannie Curren. Annie Fuller, Mattie Straw, Rose Simmons, Bernice Earl, Ruth Hunter, Lillie Andrews, May Zerbe, Roy P. Irving, Carrie Hamilton, Lulu Moulton, Amelia Gosline, Bertha Rouse, F. G. Lewis, Cora Fisher, Minnie Sparks, Nellie Miller, Ella Morley, Eva Chamberlain, Janet Diment, Ada Udery, Grace Ullrey, Eugene Fairan, Florence Conway, Jennie Russell, Nellie Fast, mind, at the present time, of the correct solution of the problem whether the lady or the tiger came out of the work in this line, at her home, on the lady or the tiger came out of the Dav's against fourth house north of E. Kingerv, Henry C. Elsele, Emma Grover, Carrie Williams.

Second Grade-Frances Simmons, Ida Abell, Annie Simmons, Lillie M. First Grade-J. J. Bronson, A. J. Swain, F. A. Stryker.

State Normal-Minnie Sherwood, WE have received a letter from a subscriber in Denver taking serious exception to the remark of the REC-ORD that certain mine owning Senators were voting for their own interests and against the interests of the people, the letter claiming that they are doing noble battle for the best interests of the country against monometalists, and that what this country wants is gold, silver and paper moneys, all passing freely at par and interchangeable at the will of the holder. This claim is correct, but what those Senators are doing is to talk to death a bill to repeal a law which compels the government to buy all the product of the mines of those same Senators, and which repeal does not affect the parity of gold, silver and paper, excepting in its tendency to sustain it. There is no more reason for government buying all of the silver and stowing it away than there is that it should buy all of the wheat produced by the farmers. Silver and paper money are well in their places, and the people will use them only in limited quantities, and its value is always controlled by the gold dollar. Always has and doubtless always will be. Silver as a coin is useful for the small change of trade, but no one wants \$10 or more of it if he can get either other kind of money, and to receive \$1000, a man must have a cart to haul enough of them already coined to sup-

it The indications are that there are ply the demand for several generations to come. The bill now before the Senate should he promptly passed, and then all tinkering with the cash of the country left severely alone. This we do not expect, however. The democrats have promised to give us state bank money and they will think they must do it, regardless of results.

Obituary.

JOHN M. PLATT died at Eugene, Oregon, on the 16th day of September, 1893, at 8:20 in the evening. Mr. Platts was born in Wayne county, Ind., July 5, 1820, and was, therefore, a little more than 73 years old. He came to St. Joseph county, Indiana, with his parents in 1833. He was married in 1841, to Elizabeth McNananny, and in the following year they moved to Berrien county, Mich., where he has since resided, until the spring of 1892, when he removed to Eugene, Oregon. In 1866 he was married a second time to Isabelle Baker, who survives him. He was the father of thirteen children. only three of whom, two sons and one daughter, are left to mourn his loss. For several years Mr. Platts has been a sufferer from nervous prostration.

which followed a severe sickness. Mr. Platts has been a member of the Baptist church for fifty-four years, having been baptised by Elder Price in the St. Joseph river when he was. nineteen vears of age. The remains were brought to Niles Sept. 24; the funeral services held from the Baptist church in that place, and interment made on their family lot in Silver Brook cem-

Among the features of Harper's Bazar for September 30 will be an article, by a well-known English tennis-prayer. on Lawn-tennis in England, a sketch by Grace King, entitled "Madame Tascher de la Pagerie," and an article on Columbus, Eugène Lawrence. My Wool Hose are splendid and

Buchanan, Mich., Sept. 26, 1893.

fore be it,

Resolved, That we, the members of
East Hive No. 19, K. O. T. M., do extend our most heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved husband and son in this for Fall stock. their hour of affliction, and be it

Resolved, That our charter be drap ed in mourning for a period of sixty days; that we cause a copy of these resolutions to be presented to the famly of our bereaved sister; that the same be placed upon the records of our Hive, and also be published in the Buchanan Record.

CLARA RICHARDS,) EMMA KNIGHT, Com. Nora Sparks, IDA HAMILTON,

THE M. C. R. R. Co., will run a special train to Chicago, Monday, Sept. 23, at one fare for the round trip. Good for return until Oct. 2, 1893. Account Christian Endeavor day. A. F. PEACOCK.

THE M. C. R. R. will run a special train to Chicago Monday, Oct. 2, passing Buchanan at 9:37 a.m. Good for return 10 days from date of sale. Fare for the round trip \$2.60. A. F. PEACOCK, Agent.

FRANK R. STOCKTON has written the history of "How I Wrote The Lady or the Tiger?" for the next issue of The Ladies' Home Journal, and tells what came of the writer of the famous story and the condition of his own open door.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the firm of ROE & KINGERY has been dissolved. E. S. Roe purchased the entire interest. of H. F. Kingery and will continue the business. All accounts and notes due and Organs. If you contemplate buythe firm are, by the terms of sale, made ting either, see me before buying. the property of E. S. Roe, and payment should be made to him.

Yours truly, E. S. ROE.

H. F. KINGERY. Damaged Books. All kinds of Millinery Goods at any

price to please, as I wish to close out by Jan. 1. MRS. L. DEBUNKER

The Book Auction, which has given such extreme satisfaction to our citizens, will close on Saturday of this

Don't fail to see our elegant line of Ladies' and Children's Wraps. ren's Wraps.
MRS. BERRICK. Albums, Bibles, Dictionaries, Ency-

Millinery opening, Oct. 6-7. All are The Book Auction closes on Satur-

day of this week. Ladies, you can have your Hats and lot. Bonnets repaired to look as good as new for 25c, at

MRS. L. DEBUNKER'S. O ets, Ladies' Traveling Dusters. If the person who borrowed my rope be not a thief he will return it at once. I. N. BATCHELOR. Nice Felt Sailors, only 50c, at MRS. L. DEBUFKERS

MRS. BERRICK'S.

Bargains in Tablets. BINNS, opp. Hotel Having moved my goods from South Bend and settled here, I will sew by

the day, or at my home on Berrien MRS. JOHNSON. street. ESTRAY .-- One Shropshire buck lamb, may be had at my premises. Owner will please call for property and pay THOS. MCNALLY.

FOR SALE.-I have three good rams for sale. One is three-quarters Shropshire; one, half Oxford, and the other a thorough bred Merino. They may be seen at my premises, three miles north east of Buchanan. E. J. LONG.

Great Cloak Opening, Saturday, Sept. 23, at Mrs. Berrick's. Don't fail to see the elegant line of Ladies' and Children's Winter Cloaks. Muskegon Baked Goods at

Try some of Van Meter's Bread at

LAMB'S. /

Fall and Winter display of Trimmed now is the time.

LAMB'S. A good Fine Cut for 40c at LAMB'S. MILLINERY OPENING.

MRS. F. H. BERRICK. Hams at Best Fall and Winter Underwear H. B. DUNCAN'S. will be found at

dial invitation is extended to all.

Boneless Ham, at A nice line of Sailor's Hats, only 25 cents, at MRS. L. DEBUNKER. New Fall Goods at

MRS. BERRICK'S

theap. Come and see them. II. B. DUNCAN.

BLANK BOOKS and Memorandums. We can suit you in price, size, quality, design and ruling. BINNS, opp. Hotel.

ALL of my Hats must be disposed of regardless of price, to make room

MRS. DEBUNKER.

I have a lot of glazed sash for sale t the price of the glass. Good for many purposes as new sash. They are six light, 10x16. J. G. HOLMES. The Surprise Burner is the latest mprovement in Gasolene Stoves. Sold

New Goods soon. Wait for them MRS. L. DEBUNKER. next week. It will pay you. For a fine pose and excellent finish, go to VAN NESS. the leader in photog-

only by RENNIE & GODFREY.

raphy, Buchanan. NEW SHOES, at WEAVER'S. A. B. CHASE PIANOS. I have the agency for the A. B. CHASE pianos for this vicinity, and

want to see all who want to buy a first-class Piano. J. G. HOLMES. FOR SALE.—House and two lots, on Lake street. All in good condition and in nice shape. Enquire of

If you have any idea of buying a farm I want to have a talk with you. have a good one for sale. J. G. HOLMES.

HENRY E. LOUGH.

Day's avenue, fourth house north of the M. C. depot. JOHN W. BEISTLE Is the agent for White and New Home Sewing Machines, in Buchanan, Needles and Oil. Office with Henry Lough.

Don't forget that I still sell Pianos

J. G. HOLMES. FOR SALE. House and lot on Oak street, second door south of old Furniture factory lot. Price, \$600.

JOHN RICE.

Going! Going! GONE! Corn, Oats, Ground Feed, Bran, at KENT'S. The Book Auction, which has given

Cloak opening, Saturday, the 30th. IT HAS BEEN NAMED

A CIFT SALE.

clopedias, and standard Books at the Book Auction. Saturday is the last on exhibition 2,000 Cloaks, more or less, Monday, August 28, for two weeks. The sale MRS. BERRICK.5 will commence Monday, September 11. None of the goods will be sold until the day of sale that are advertised in this

LOT 1.—Ladies' 24-inch Jack-

all for 50c each. Lot 2.—Ladies' fine cloth New Markets, with cloth enough in them to make a suit MRS. L. DEBUFKER'S of clothes; the cloth in them cost \$10 to \$20 each; will go for \$1 each.

LOT 3.—Ladies' cloth Jackets, summer and winter goods.

different colors, \$2 each. LOT 4.—Ladies' cloth Jackets and Capes, in black, gray, navy and tan; also astrachan

Jackets, \$3 each. LOT 5.—Ladies' cloth Jackets, Ladies' plush Sacks, plush Jackets, Capes, goods sold from \$15 to \$40, all for \$5 each. LOT 6.—Children's cloth Jackets, \$4 and \$5 quality, for

\$1 each. LOT 7.—Misses' Jackets, Gretchens, Sacks and New

Markets, \$2 each. LOT 8.—Misses' cloaks of every description for \$3 each. LOT 9.—Everything else in other lines for \$5 each.

This is a sale extraordinary! You never saw such values. At the same time we will show some of the newest things in Cloaks. If you are interested in getting a Cloak this year

COME AND SEE US.

South Bend, Ind.

Citizen's National Bank,

NILES, MICH.

Condensed			- -	
	RESOU	TRCES:		
Loans, -	<i></i>	-	-	\$231926.51
U. S. Bonds, -	_	-	-	50000.00
Premiums paid,		-	-	6000.00
Expense, -	-	_	-	424.80
Real Estate, Furnitur	re and Fix	tures.	-	16000.00
Cash,	-	-	-	37935.00
				\$342287. 2 1
s-	LIABI	LITIES:		
Capital paid in,			-	\$50000.00
Surplus and profits,	_	_	_	17690.83
Circulation,		_	_	44990.00
Deposits, -	-	_	_	229606.38

DIRECTORS:

J. L. Reddick, I. P. Hutton, A. G. Gage. H. M. Dean, J. H. Richardson, L. H. Beeson, O. W. Coolidge, E. F. Woodcock, L. E. Wood.



SIDEBOARDS FINE DINING TABLES **DINING CHAIRS**

ANTIQUE OAK, HAND POLISHED.

\$342287.21

SPRINGS, MATTRESSES AND PEATHERS

A LARGE STOCK TO SELECT FROM.

I will meet any square competition and save you money.

GEO. RICHARDS.

We have goods in our stock to suit the leanest and fattest purse.

OUR SPECIAL BARGAINS

Just in, are away ahead of anything offered before. COME AND SEE THEM.

We take great pleasure in showing our stock even if you are not prepared to buy. Last but not least, Reduction in Prices on Umbrellas.

To reduce stock I will sell

S. P. HIGH.

COAL

\$7 PER TON,

delivered, during balance of September.

To get benefit of this cut leave orders

at once with

E. S. ROE.

DOWN GO PRICES!

SCHOOL BOOKS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

FOR CASH ONLY. the contraction of AND and the contraction of th

School Supplies in Proportion.

DR. E. S. DODD & SON, Druggists and Booksellers.

SCHOOL BOOKS

HAVE DROPPED,

RUNNER'S CORNER DRUG STORE.

He Goes to the Root of the Matter and Argues For a Wider Co-operation In Production and the Breathing of a Sonl

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., continued in his pulpit in Association hall this morning the discussion of the Panic-Its Causes and Cure." The subject of today's discourse was the permanent cure of panics. He maintains that there can be no cure for the commercial crisis save in a new social order, which fact is evidenced in the uniformity with which panics occur under all forms of government, under all conditions of population, under all systems of banking, under all political parties; also evidenced in the fact of the practical anarchy and failure of our present competitive system of commerce. He argues for a wider social cooperation in production and pleads for the breathing of a soul into society. The texts chosen were the same as those used for the past two sermons-the sermon, in fact, being a continuation of the former discourses:

Thou hast taken usury and increase, and thou hast greedily gained of thy neighbors by extortion and hast forgotten me, saith the Lord As the partridge sitteth oneggs and hatcheth them not, so he that getteth riches and not by right shall leave them in the midst of his days

right shall leave them in the must of his days and at his end shall be a fool.

They shall cast their silver into the streets, and their gold shall be removed; their silver and their gold shall not be able to deliver them in the day of the wrath of the Lord.

The discussion of the problems of usury, of extortion, of the money power and its periodical panic must go deeper than the surface if we would find the real causes of the phenomena, and likewise we must go deeper than the surface if we are to discover the cure for the evils. Unquestionably the nation has been in convulsions. It is important that certain remedies shall be applied to relieve this state of intense excitement. These temporary and partial remedies we tried to discuss in part last Sunday morning, but a remedy applied for a condition of convulsions can not reach the seat of the constitutional trouble. We must go beyond the developments of pain for the moment and discuss the hidden disease which is sapping the constitution of the patient. To attempt a cure of the financial panic by tinkering with our currency law or with our banking law is to attempt to cure an earthquake by dropping a pill in the crater of Vesuvius. The difficulty is more than on the surface. The evil is inherent in the very custom of society itself.

It is both useless, illogical and unfair to rail against the rich when we are ourselves consenting to the social order which creates their excessive wealth. They are the normal and perfectly natural product of the social system in which we live. They are no worse than the social order that produces them, that fosters them and that adds daily to their power. If the system of competitive economics and self interest which we have erected into a science called modern political economy be right, they are right, and the evils incident to their power are without remedy-in other words, there can be no real cure of commercial panics save in a new social or-

der. First—This fact is made evident from a study of the history of the nine great ommercial crises of the nineteenth century. A study of these great panics by the impartial historian reveals the facts so recently brought out by the treatise of Mr. Hyndman—namely, that industrial crises and the evils which they cre-

ateare:
1. Entirely independent of the question of population, whether rapidly increasing or stationary. This is shown from the study of the history of Great Britain and France and America, in which panics have occurred under every condition of population, when overcrowded, when decreasing, when increasing under normal conditions.

2. That the commercial crisis is entirely independent of all the forms of government, whether they are despotic, monarchic or republican. The panic comes to imperial Germany, to England, to republican France, to democratic United States, with equal impartiality.

3. That the commercial crisis is entirely outside of the question of the extent of territory of the nation and the uninhabited land available for its people. The United States, Austria, the Argentine Republic and indeed all the undeveloped nations of the world have proved themselves equally vulnerable in this century to the most violent forms of commercial depression.

4. That the panic is independent of a restricted or inflated currency, of a gold standard or silver standard, evidenced in the fact that they have occurred under each condition of currency with

equal violence.
5. That panics are entirely independent of any special system of banking, the soundest methods doing no more than limit the range of the calamity, the least sound doing no more than extend it. There never was, for instance, a time in which the banking of America was upon a "sounder" basis, and in this crisis our banks have shown that they have practically nothing to do with it. They simply looked out for No. 1 and left the people to look out for themselves. One bank in this city with a total list of deposits aggregating the enormous sum of \$30,-000,000 refused to honor the drafts of its patrons. Our great insurance companies simply took advantage of the opportunity to raise their rate of interest from 5 to 6 per cent on their helpless victims. Our great money institutions—banks and insurance corporations—have merely shown in this crisis, as they have shown in the past, that they are entirely incidental to the calamity.

6. That the commercial panic is entirely independent of free trade or protection. It has come to free trade England and to protected America, and it has stricken each with impartial severity. It is useless for the protectionis

to lay at the door of so called tariff reform the evils incident to what he cal. tariff tinkering. England has had no tariff tinkering in this generation, but the world has been convulsed through her financial panics.

Second—The conclusion is inevitable that we can have no cure for commercial panics save in a new social order. The truth is, panics are inevitable under the present organization of business. Our present economic system is a dismal failure. It is the wildest of wildcat banking from the broadest international and national point of view. At the present rate the world is going hopelessly in debt, and the present social order is responsible for it. The world's debt amounts, it is said, today to \$150,000,-000,000. There are but \$7,000,000,000 of gold and silver in existence in the known world. The interest on the world's debt amounts now to more than the annual increase of the wealth of the world. It is simply a mathematical impossibility for the world to pay its debts under such a social regime. About every 20 years, in the case of human events, it may be affirmed with certainty that there will be a financial crash, a period of bank ruptcy, of repudiation and wreck and suffering. This is the periodical year for an attempted settlement. The debt of

nomically. Take our own nation, for example, the most prosperous in the world in its real resources of wealth. It is estimated that our production of wealth is \$2,800,-000 per day above all expenses of production and maintenance of workers. The average cost of the United States gov-

the world cannot be paid, and as the ef-

fort is made to settle its affairs the whole

body is convulsed. We are fighting

against the stars in their courses eco-

erniment per day, exclusive of certain sums of the budget not counted as legitimate governmental expenses, is vastly over \$1,000,000 per day. The interest on our public bonds is \$370,000 per day; the interest on our railroad bonds, \$200, 000 per day; the interest on private debts, \$2,400,000 per day; dividends to absentee holders of railroad, bank and industrial stock, \$400,000, the grand total of our daily indebtedness amounting to \$4,370,000. Our net daily income from production, with which to meet this indebtedness, being only \$2,800,000, it does not take much figuring to see that we are running in debt at the rate of \$1,570,000 a day. It is easy to see that such a scheme of economics is bound in the long run to ruin the society which maintains it. Its only result can be the accumulation of practically all the wealth of the nation in the hands of the creditors, who must become themselves fewer with the process of liquida-

It is also apparent, under the present system of society, that the proportion of the increase of the world's wealth which goes to the laboring man has suddenly decreased during the past generation until the proportion now received by the laborer, as contrasted with the income to capital, is less than one-half what it was 40 years ago. The business of this age, into which has been poured more of human endeavor than in any other field of activity, is a stupendous failure. Our young men of energy and genius enter the business world.

Into this great caldron we have poured our brightest blood through the past century, and what are our returns? Our political economist tells us that under a system of competition and commercial war the delightful principle of self interest will work out the salvation of the world. But the facts are-and they can be ascertained from any commercial agency such as Bradstreet's-that 95 per cent of all the business enterprises of the nation are sooner or later bankrupt. It is a momentous fact that only 5 per cent of those who enter our commercial world ever succeed in establishing themselves. Can it be possible that we have deceived ourselves into believing that a system which produces 95 failures to 5 successes is worthy of being perpetuated to all time? When 95 fail under a given principle and only 5 succeed, is it possible that we can believe that such a system is best? The plain facts stare us in the face. Our present regime, say what we may about its traditions, that date through the centuries, stands arraigned by its own method and utter failure. THE DREGS AND THE FROTH.

The product of society under such a scheme can be but of the same piece. The dregs and the froth are out of all proportion to the saving strata. The suffering and misery and crime under such a commercial scheme must be continuously on the increase. Are we satisfied with such an order? Have we cause to congratulate ourselves upon it? If you are satisfied with the record which Bradstreet gives you from the business world, can you be satisfied with the incidental accompaniments which we see about us. Under our present scheme our country is being depopulated and the dark, crowded and fetid alleys of our cities being overcrowded.

In 1860 only 16 persons out of 100 lived in the large cities; in 1870 there were 21; in 1880, 22; in 1890, 29. The number of towns having 8,000 inhabitants have increased during the last 10 years from 286 to 443. This is one of the saddest facts of this century, for it means depopulation and decline of the rural districts, which are the basis of the nation's life and the real source of its wealth and power. Are we satisfied with the present business, with its 95 per cent of failures? If so, can we be satisfied with the necessary concomitants of our present regime? A man who has spent his life in New York as a student and politician and newspaper man wrote some time ago thus:

Sept. 4, the midnight hour, found 23 girls, once virtuous and respectable, drunk and disorderly on the streets of the Bend. They were picked up by the police, run into the Tombs and next day were sent to the workhouse for three months. This is a fair example of the license saloon output of one district for one night. Into the back rooms of hundreds of these saloons, into the upper and front rooms of hundreds of others, girls are entired and made drunk, ruined and made to ferment and to suffer. They hang around the places where they lost their all, as millers around a lamp at night. At ages ranging from 20 to 30 they bring children into the world to fill pauper graves and foundling hospitals, and later on they sink into the potter's field or wander off to die as suicides. The dominant political party is on hand and responsible, up to its hips in formentation, its feet and legs in dirt and disease rotten, and its above ground portion hurraling for Tammany and steadily sinking into hell. As this combination controls politics, every decent man in city or county is educated to keep out of politics, instead of entering that field and changing aims and results.

THE TREACHEROUS UNDERTOW. Can we be satisfied with such facts that are inevitable under our present regime? Can we be satisfied with our potter's field, with our hungry and starving poor? Are we satisfied with the swarm of little waifs that drift through our great streets thinly clad and half starved, who flock to our great newspaper offices for supplies in the early morning hours? Some of these little rats crawl into the shoots of the postoffice for warmth while they are waiting for the paper. One of these small unfortunates was caught in a shoot some time ago by a fire one Saturday night and almost literally roasted alive. He was still breathing when taken out, but life was soon extinct. Are we satisfied with our paupers and orphans and homeless boys and girls? Are we satisfied with our

millions who are out of work and whose families suffer? It is said that the total number of Africans who are now annually forced into slavery by the Arab wretches amount to nearly 2,000,000. With all our advance in Christian civilization, human slavery is yet an awful fact. It is as if a Georgia or Iowa or Michigan were entirely transported into slavery. This is bad enough, and for it Christendom is really responsible. And yet this is the least sorrow of humanity under the slave problem of today, for while 2,000,000 Africans are taken from a low, savage condition and sold into slavery countless millions of white boys and girls are being born into the most hopeless slavery under which men can labor. They are being born to struggle in the vicious undertow of our present social order. It is a lie to assert that they have an equal chance to become capitalists instead of mere wage earners. A doggerel poem recently published has

than art this great fact: You hadn't ought to blame a man fer things he hasn't done. Fer books he hasn't written, er fer fights he

stated with more emphasis and pathos

The waters may look placid on the surface all An yet there may be undertow a-keepin of him Since the days of Eve and Adam, when the

fight of life began, It ain't been safe, my brethren, fer to lightly He may be tryin faithful fer to make his life a go, An yet his legs git tangled in the treach'rous

fer brains; He may be always workin with the patientest An yet go unrewarded, an, my friends, how can we know What heights he might a-climbed up to but fer

He may not lack in learnin, an he may not want

You've heard the Yankee story of the hen's nest with a hole. An how the hen kep' layin eggs, with all her might and soul, Yet never got a settin, nor a single eggl I trow That hen was simply kickin 'gin a hidden un-

There's holes in lots of hens' nests, and you've got to peep below.

To see the eggs a-rollin where they hadn't ought to go.

Don't blame a man fer failin to achieve a laurel

Until you're sure the undertow ain't draggin of him down. Third—The only glimpse of light that we see in the darkening picture of our

present commercial calamilies comes from the spots where social co-operation has taken the place of competition. We find here the key to the ultimate solution. If we are ever to do away with the ever recurring crisis and collapse of trade, we must harmonize the two sides of wealth creation and bring about the era when production shall become social and cooperative, and to this end the organized power of the state, of the municipality and of the district must be brought into concerted and co-operative action. It is inevitable that with the advance of civilization the state shall advance in its

functions. The state is not a tyranny imposed from without. . By the state I mean the organic community governing themselves. There are hundreds and thousands of men who are now employed directly by the state. They are not subject to the depressions of a commercial crisis. It is possible for the functions of government to be gradually increased until vast interests now in the hands of private corporations will be placed entirely beyond the danger of panic. It is possible for the municipality to absorb today, and that to its enormous advan-

tage great industries, that are in private The hour has come when the munici pality should control all the great monopolies of municipal life. It should control the entire system of transit, of lighting and the supply of water, and along these lines should continuously enlarge its functions until the people shall in fact manage their own business. This could be done all the more readily if society as a society could become conscious of its tendencies and of its needs. The way is being led now in this direction, if we but knew it. There are about 200 commercial trusts today monopolizing the market of staple goods in America, and there are 42 railroad corporations which practically control the railroad mileage of the continent. These consolidations of interest in the form of trusts and gigantic companies have been inevitable under our system of competition. Their confessed failure in the attempt to fight one another and their coming together for protection and for the regulation of the output to suit the demand points the way in the future for society to save itself from overproduction and its consequent ruin.

that there are great monopolies today which can be owned and controlled by the people in their organic capacity and lift their vast interests beyond the range of commercial disorder. Every coal mine in the nation today should be owned by the government, operated by its employees in behalf of those who work them and those who consume their product. Our mines of gold and silver should be owned and controlled by the government, and our currency question should be lifted at once from the plane of sectional politics and placed upon an international basis, and by such an act the people would be relieved from a government by the bankers, of the bankers and for the bankers. And the people will learn it sooner or later. At present our banking concerns in their bills presented to congress are having things pretty much their own way, as they have had it in the past, but when the people discover their real power and the game that has been played upon them so long there will be a change in the

These index fingers point to the fact

It is said that a sailor once pitted a half grown American eagle against a game cock in South America for a fight. For a good while the young eagle did not seem to understand what the cock was about, as he jumped about him and spurred him and picked pieces of his topknot out. He walked round with a surprised and hurt expression as though he did not know exactly what to make of the procedure. When it finally dawned on him what this chicken meant by his actions, it is said that the young eagle simply reached out one claw, took the chicken by the neck, placed his other claw on his body and pulled his head off.

In many ways today our transportation and distribution have been placed upon a co-operative basis. Our great distributers have become great, gigantic, co-operative concerns. Our great railroad corporations are becoming consolidated into greater concerns. The way is here pointed to their further consolidation under the management of the people for their own benefit. Our supreme courts have already decided in several important cases the great constitutional principles involved, and they have decided them in favor of the public

character of these functions. The United States supreme court decided in the New York grain elevator cases that the state has the right to regulate the conduct and fix the price of any interest affected by the public interest. A state judge instructs a grand jury that the rioting of strikers is treason against the state of Pennsylvania. A federal judge ordered recently the arrest of locomotive engineers for leaving their work. He declared that it is unlawful for employees to abandon their work when such acts interrupt the course of national business. If this work is a public function, it should be assumed by the public and run in their interests, not in the interest of private corpora-

ONLY \$10 TO CHICAGO. Prussia, a poor country nationally, without great resources, has made the successful experiment of owning her own railroads. Their railroads paid in 1889-90 the interest on their cost, on the state debt and laid up a surplus of \$35,-000,000. Some young men in Bordentown, N. J., recently hired a freight car, furnished it with bunks and a cooking stove and freighted themselves to Chicago for \$10 each. Had they lived in Hungary, far behind America in intelligence and in the science of government, they could have been transported that distance in a palace car for \$5 at regular fare simply because the state in Hun-

gary owns the railroads. I appeal for a soul to society. As a social organism we need to be conscious of our being. We are acting as though we were in a dream. We are merely drifting toward these great transformations. Could we but gain consciousness of our organic life we could move forward with gigantic strides. Let no man be frightened with the cry of paternalism. Whether paternalism be good or evil depends entirely upon who the pater is. We need a more thoughtful citizenship. We need to study our relations and our obligations to one another. Let the man who believes in individualism take note of his present inconsistent and

untenable position. The present crisis is the wreck of an overdone individualism. The present system, so far from maintaining individuality, is crushing out from the life of men whatever individuality they had. The ancient cobbler at shoes was a man of character and individuality. The modern manager of a joint stock corporation for the manufacture of shoes is a machine; he is an automaton. So the course of all the industries that have been absorbed into the 20 great trusts which dominate our commercial world could be traced. In each case the individuality has dwindled until it is represented by a trust certificate—a thing of bloodless mechanics. As Hyndman so graphically says:

"Their anxiety for the welfare of the individual is so great that they crush individuality by competition. They so love order that they foster industrial anarchy. They so dread the state that they forward the growth of practically irresponsible and uncontrolled monopolies. The present social regime is founded upon the supposition that selfishness is the supreme motive power of humanity, and that man will not work save for a selfish motive. Ruskin has well denominated such a political economy a dismal soience. It is not a science. It is the negation of a science. It is the most colos-

al lie that the devil ever attempted to upon humanity. Men have worked for nobler ends than self, and the noblest work man has ever done has been the work not for self.

"The magnificent achievement in archi-

tecture witnessed at the World's fair is the product of a national committee of patriotic citizens who served without pay. Man will work for work's sake. A convict in the penitentiary will clamor for work if it is denied him. Thomas A. Edison declares that when he has finshed a work he has no further use for it. He declares that he despises the telephone; that he will go out of his way to avoid one. His spirit is eager for new conquest. His home is a palace. Every want is gratified. He works from higher motives than mere selfish desire for gain. It is a slander upon humanity to assert that the only motive of life that will move the world is the baser motive." THE STREET IN CAIRO.

One of the Most Remarkable Features of

the Midway Plaisance. The street in Cairo is one of the most remarkable of the peculiar foreign exhibits in Midway plaisance. It is located about midway on the ground on the right hand side going west, its western' portion being opposite the Ferris wheel. This exhibit covers an area of 300 by 60 feet and consists of a temple, mosque theater, 62 shops and 2 schils or drinking fountains. It has also a representation of a merchant's residence of the fifteenth century. The buildings of the street are said to be faithful reproductions of the structures found in the most picturesque quarters of the ancient city. One of the interesting sights to the visitor of life in the Cairo street is the wedding procession, which is one of the characteristic reproductions of one of the customs among the Arabs. It is a gorgeous moving pageant and attracts many visitors to see it. All the people of the street are in holiday garb. Here the wrestler, the musician, the torchbearer, camels, priests and women make up the escort for the bride, who is carried in a kind of palaquin by two camels with mounted drivers. Other ceremonies are shown, such as the "moulid" or birthday festival, and in fact there is not wanting anything that may contribute to the fun, gayety and interest of the life of this strange conglomeration of strange peoples, their customs, manners and

Among the other attractions in Cairo street are the Hindoo juggler or conjuror, the snake charmer, astrologers, etc. The Hindoo juggler has a kind of tent or habitation here, and marvelous indeed are the things reported of him. He squats on a rug and makes water flow from a gourd or stop flowing at will. He handles snakes who obey his commands as implicitly as the water does. He does the celebrated basket trick and many others equally inexplicable, and all with the smallest amount of paraphernalia.

Cairo street has also its theater, where representations of a musical character are given, but one of the most interesting of the sideshows in it is the reproduction of the temple of Luxor as restored. This is adorned on the outside by sculptured battle scenes and religious ceremonies. Two obelisks, reproductions of originals, are placed on either side of the entrance. They are 75 feet high and 5 square at the base. One of these has sculptured on it in hieroglyphics a dedication to the World's Columbian exposition. In the temple is a most interesting collection of Egyptian antiquities, such as statues and sphinxes, a gateway flanked by pyramidal towers and hieroglyphic inscriptions copied from ancient monuments. Here also is a colossal statue of Thi and a sarcophagus of the sacred bull of the later Ptolemic period.—Boston Herald.

Britons Need "Bevare o' Vidders." Tony Weller has long been gathered to his fictional fathers, and therefore the news contained in the official returns of the last census of England and Wales that these divisions of one country contain 1,124,310 widows will not make him turn a shade paler. The number, however, is startlingly large, considering that there are only 484,990 widowers. Married men number 4,851,548 and married women 4,916,649.

At first sight-and the tables give no explanation beyond the bald figures—the disproportion seems to lead to the suggestion that some of the males had more than a legal share of wifehood, but it is really accounted for by the fact that many husbands were abroad as soldiers, sailors or travelers on the night when the returns were made, while their wives remained at home. The number of foreigners residing in England and Wales is given at 169,814.—London Tele-

Safety In Mines.

A lately invented airbag has been given a practical test in the deep anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania and has proved a success. The apparatus consists of an airbag, an appliance to hold the nose shut and a battery and small incandescent lamp. The airbag is made of stout canvas, worn on the back and fastened under the arm. From the top of the bag a rubber hose runs to the wearer's mouth. The air is inhaled from the bag and expelled through the nostrils. The battery is strapped about the person, and the lamp is pinned to the coat. After a big explosion, when it is dangerous to enter a mine owing to the rapid collection of fire damp, rescuers can be fitted out with the airbags and enter the pit without any ill effects .-

Philadelphia Ledger. A Katydid's Bite. A death from a remarkable cause occurred in Walker county, Ga., recently. A lady who was riding to church reached out her hand to pluck a sprig from a bush by the roadside and was bitten on the finger by a katydid. Her hand and arm soon began to inflame and swell, and in a few hours she died in great agony.-Atlanta Constitution.

Blessings of a Contented Mind. "I see by the papers," said a man of moderate means, "that the net balance in the treasury, in addition to the \$100.-000,000 gold reserve, is 'only' \$11,500,000. I suppose that to a man of Uncle Sam's lofty ideas \$11,000,000 really doesn't seem very much, but I know men who would be quite satisfied with much less."—New

The Only Woman's Fair. Speaking of woman's work in the Columbian fair, a well known woman writer said recently: "The distinguishing, inalienable, imperious and imperial industry of woman can never be exhibited at a fair. The only fair that can show her work, whether it be good or

bad, will be the day of judgment.'

Girls Don't Care to Smoke. Now that a Kentucky judge has decided that it is perfectly legal for girls to smoke cigarettes on the public streets there seems to be very little inducement for the girls to do it. -Boston Globe.

Expensive Smoking. "There," said a broker Monday, handing a couple of choice cigars to a customer, "take a smoke; you have given me the only order I have had

The client accepted the weed, but as he glanced at the next quotation remarked, "They are rather more expensive than I usually smoke: so far they have cost me \$12.50 apiece." -Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Great Self Control. Bloobumper-Do you know that Calliper has the most remarkable self control I ever saw in a man? Spatts—Indeed?

Bloobumper-Yes, he has. He has

CONTINUED PROM 1st PAGE.

"But you have told us nothing," said the doctor. "Oh, there can be no doubt as to thesequence of events," said Holmes. "There were three of them in it-the young man, the old man and a third, to whose identity I have no clew. The first two, I need hardly remark, are the same who masqueraded as the Russian count and his son, so we can give a very full description of them. They were admitted by a confederate inside the house. If I might offer you a word of advice, inspector, it would be to arrest the page, who, as I understand, has only recently come into your service, doctor."

"The young imp cannot be found, said Dr. Trevelyan. "The maid and the cook have just been searching for him." Holmes shrugged his shoulders. "He has played a not unimportant part in this drama. The three men having ascended the stairs, which they did on tiptoe, the elder man first, the younger man second and the unknown man in the rear"---

"My dear Holmes!" I ejaculated. "Oh, there could be no question as to the superimposing of the footmarks. I had the advantage of learning which were which last night. They ascended then to Mr. Blessington's room, the door of which they found to be locked. With the help of a wire, however, they forced round the key. Even without a lens you will perceive by the scratches on this ward where the pressure was applied. "On entering the room their first pro ceeding must have been to gag Mr. Blessington. He may have been asleep, or he may have been so paralyzed with

terror as to have been unable to cry out. "Having secured him, it is evident to me that a consultation of some sort was held. Probably it was something in the nature of a judicial proceeding. It must have lasted for some time, for it is then that these cigars were smoked. The older man sat in that wicker chair. It was he who used the cigar holder. The younger man sat over yonder. He knocked his ashes off against the chest of drawers. The third fellow paced up

"Well, it ended by their taking Bless-ington and harging him. The matter was so prearranged that it is my belief that they brought with them some sort of block or pulley which might serve as a gallows. That screwdriver and those screws were, as I conceive, for fixing it up. Seeing the hook, however, they naturally saved themselves the trouble. Having finished their work, they made off, and the door was barred behind them by their confederate."

We had all listened with the deepest interest to this sketch of the night's doings, which Holmes had deduced from signs so subtle and minute that even when he had pointed them out to us we could scarcely follow him in his reasonings. The inspector hurried away on the instant to make inquiries about the. page, while Holmes and I returned to Baker street for breakfast.

"I'll be back by 3," said he when we had finished our meal. "Both the inspector and the doctor will meet me here at that hour, and I hope by that time to have cleared up any little obscurity which the case may still present."

Our visitors arrived at the appointed time, but it was a quarter to 4 before my friend put in an appearance. From his expression as he entered, however, I could see that all had gone well with him.
"Any news, inspector?"

"We have got the boy, sir." "Excellent. And I have got the men." "You have got them?" we cried, all three.
"Well, at least I have got their identi-

ty. This so called Blessington is, as I expected, well known at headquarters, and so are his assailants. Their names are Biddle, Hayward and Hoffat."
"The Worthingdon bank gang," cried

the inspector.
"Precisely," said Holmes.
"Then Blessington must have been "Exactly," said Holmes.

"Why, that makes it as clear as crystal," said the inspector. But Trevelyan and I looked at each other in bewilderment. "You must surely remember the great Worthingdon bank business," remarked Holmes. "Five men were in it—these four and a fifth called Cartwright. To-

bin, the caretaker, was murdered, and the thieves got away with £7,000. This was in 1875. They were all five arrested, but the evidence against them was by no means conclusive. This Blessington, or Sutton, who was the worst of the gang, turned informer. On his evidence Cartwright was hanged, and the other three got 15 years apiece. When they got out the other day, which was some years before their full term, they set themselves, as you perceive, to hunt down the traitor and to avenge the death of their comrade upon him. Twice they tried to get at him and failed. A third time, you see, it came off. Is there anything further which I can explain, Dr. Trevelyan?"
"I think that you have made it all remarkably clear," said the doctor. "No doubt the day on which he was so per-

turbed was the day when he had seen of their release in the newspapers." "Quite so. His talk about burglary was the merest blind." "But why could he not tell you this?" "Well, my dear sir, knowing the vin-dictive character of his old associates, he was trying to hide his own identity from everybody as long as he could. His

secret was a shameful one, and he could not bring himself to divulge it. How-ever, wretch that he was, he was still living under the shield of British law, and I have no doubt, inspector, that you will see that, though that shield may fail to guard, the sword of justice is still there to avenge."

Such were the singular circumstances in connection with the resident patient and the Brook street doctor. From that night nothing has been seen of the three murderers by the police, and it is surmised at Scotland Yard that they were among the passengers of the ill fated steamer Norah Creina, which was lost some years ago, with all hands, upon the Portuguese coast, some leagues to the north of Oporto. The proceedings against the page broke down for want of evi-dence, and the Brook street mystery, as it was called, has never until now been fully dealt with in any public print.Montreal Star.

The Lover's Stratagem. There was determination in his eye as he approached the dog catcher's wagon. "Want an animal?" "Sut'n'y," replied the driver. "Got one yer desire to dispose of?"

"Well, it isn't exactly my dog, but I am acquainted with him." "Has he got a tag?" "No, he hasn't. I'm wearing that tag

myself now," answered the young man, drawing the bit of metal from his pocket. "You want to go after him in the daytime. He's gentle then. But at night he's a terror. I'll take you to the "But, say, young feller, what's the

cause of your interest in this transaction?" "My interest? Oh-well-you see I go there to call sometimes."-Washington Stor.

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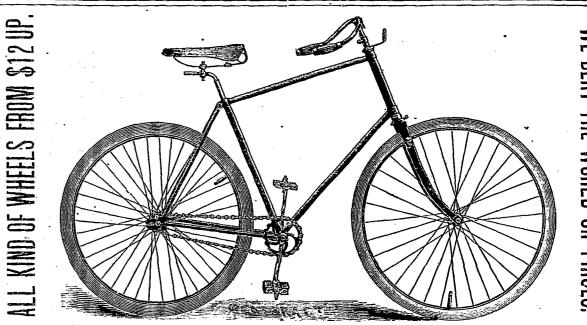
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