CERVICES are held every Sabbath at 10:30 o'clock A. M., at the Church of the "Larger Hope;" also, Sabbath Schools services immediately after the morning meeting. Prayer and conferance meeting every Thursday evening. A cordial invitation is extended to all. UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. H. H. School 9:15 a. M.; Preaching 10:30 a. M.; Young People's Meeting 6:00 r. M.; Preaching 7:00 r. M. Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services.

O.O.F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening. \mathbf{R} & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a \mathbf{R} , regular meeting Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

P. OF H.—Buchanan Grange No 40 meets on the second and fourth Saturday of each nonth, at 2 o'clock P. M. A. o.U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits renlar meeting the 1st and 3d Tuesday evening of each month. A. R.-Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular IV. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each month. Visiting comrades alvays welcome.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. 81. Meetings held regularly, in Grange Hall, first and third Saturday of each month. DOBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and Cepartments.
Residence, No. 90 Front Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night.

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H. M. Brodrick, M.D., PHYSICIAN, &C.



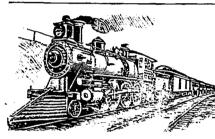
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TRAINS WEST. LEAVE BUCHANAN.

 Mail, No. 3
 3:07 P. M

 Chicago Night Express. No. 7
 3:16 A M

 Chicago & Kalamazou Accom., No. 21
 8:03 A. M

VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE, In effect June 12, 1893. Trains leave Galien, Mich., as follows:

FOR THE NORTH. No. 52, Ex. Sun., 1:55 P. M. For St. Joseph 654. "For South Bend FOR THE SOUTH. " 51, Ex. Sun., No. 53, Ex. Sun., 11:10 A. M. For Terre Haute

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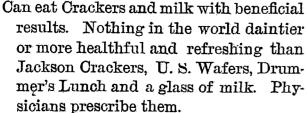
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9 59 8 45 2 38 Marion 9 02 ... Fox's 10 22 9 08 300 La Fountaine 10 32 9 20 ... Treaty 10 45 9 35 3 25 ar Wabash ... 9 50 3 40 lv Wabash Special or 10 32 9 20 ... 10 45 9 35 3 25 ar ... 9 50 3 40 lv ... 10 03 10 03 Speichers ... 10 11 3 59 Urbana ... 10 23 4 08 Bolivar ... 10 30 4 15 N. Manchester 11 18 457 11 51 5 27

> E. P.M.
> L. O. SCHAEFER, Agent,
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> Cincinnati, O. C. S. BLACKMAN, Trav. Pass. Agt., Anderson, Ind.







In the words of the "immortal poet": Jackson Superior Crackers and milk, For young and old are fine as silk.

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Jackson Superior Crackers ARE SURE TO INCREASE THEIR TRADE. U. S. BAKING CO., JACKSON, MICH. FILLMORE COTTRELL, MANAGAR.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUMĖ XXVII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894.

NUMBER 51.

GREAT The Salt **JANUARY** That's All Salt CLEARING Is the saltevery one should use. The impurities in the other kinds are useless, of course, but dangerous also. The lime, especially, is the cause of much kidney disease. SALE **Diamond**

Crystal Salt

Is much the purest, and therefore the best salt known. Made from the best brine, by the best process, with the best grain, and sold in the best package—an air-tight and non-absorbent box.

The fact that salt is cheap is no reason why you should not have pure salt. Ask for Diamond Crystal, give it a fair trial. Write us for further particulars. Our Dairy Salt is the standard of excellence, and no butter maker should be without it. Address

DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO.,

St. Clair, Mich.

HAVEYOUSEEN

The Knee Pant Suits

Bought in New York, for \$2, \$2.50, \$3 and \$4. They are just the thing for your boys.

Nobby Youths' Suits.

----AND----

Stylish Suits for the Head of the House.

Neat and Tasty Neckwear.

STYLISH HATS.

In all shades and shapes.

FINE FOOT WEAR

For Ladies, Misses and Children. The

best-line of \$2 Shoes in Berrien County.

Plow Shoes for all. Natty Bluchers for

LOOK AT US BEFORE YOU BUY.

H. ABIEL HATHAWAY, Salesman.

CURE

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

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

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York. SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE

Positively cures Heart Disease, Nervous Pros-ration, Sleeplessness, and all derangements of the Nervous System. Unexcelled for Infants. A blessed boon for Tired Mothers and Resiless

100 FULL SIZE DOSES, 50 CTS.

SHILOH'S

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore

SHILOH'S VITALIZER.

ARTERS

During January we will have a Clearing Sale in all

We have too many Blankets, Comforters, Dress Cloaks, Underwear, Hosiery, Gloves, Mittens, Millinery, Carpets, Rugs, Lace Curtains, Table Linen and Napkins.

We will sell all of the above at the lowest prices ever quoted on same quality of goods. as our stock must be reduced by the first of February.

Improved Brick and Tiling Kiln Rose & Ellsworth South Bend, Ind.

> Estate of George H. Richards.
>
> First publication, Dec. 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 December, 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 George H. Richards, deceased. ards, deceased.
>
> Freeman Franklin, Administrator with the will annexed, of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator with the will anaccount as such Administrator with the will amexed, to the date of the hearing thereof.
>
> Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 15th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the foremoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other paragraph interested in said extrate ed, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the Vilthen to be holden at the Probate office, in the Village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed as his final account to such date: And it is further ordered, that said Administrator give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said account, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed, and circulated in said county for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

(A tile copy.) JACOB J. VAN RIPER, [FEAL.] Judge of Probes

from the ex- Your KIDNEYS are cesses of being ruined. Use cesses of youth? If so, . Sulphur Bitters.
Sulphur Bitters will cure phur Bitters will do you.

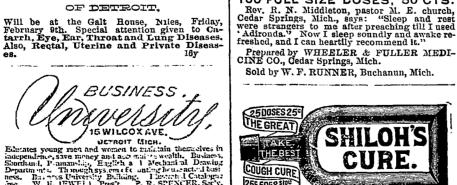
ceriptions of drugs and mineral poisons which will remain in your system, destroy your bones, and make you a poor, weak, and broken down invalid. No person can remain long sick who uses Sulphur Bitters. If

YOUR DAUGHTER'S FACE

ering Pimples, give her Sulphur Bitters. Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use Sulphur Bitters. None better. Try Sulphur Bitters TO-NICHT, and you will sleep well and feel better fretty, or in DELICATE Sulphur Bitters health? Sulphur Bitters

pure, rich and strong will make a and your flesh hard. new person Get a bottle now. THE PERSON NAMED IN THE PE

FREE CONSULTATION DR. A. B. SPINNEY, OF DETROIT.



AN INVALID



Mrs. T. S. Hawkins, Chattanoogs, Tenn., says:
"Shiloh's Vitalizer's AVED MY LIFE." I
consider it the best remedy for a debilitated system
lever used." For Dyspepsia, Liver or Ridney
trouble it excels. Price 75 cts. CHILOH'S CATARRH 3 REMEDY. Have you Catarrh? Try this Remedy. It will relieve and Cure you. Price 50 cts. This Injector for its successful treatment is furnished free. Shiloh's Remedies are sold by us on a guarantee to give satisfaction. For sale at Barmore's Drug Store.

> THE METROPOLITAN Accident Association,

> Royal Insurance Building. CHICAGO. If Yo r 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 "To arrest me for the murder?" gasped

I SHALL REMEMBER. In the dim meadows flecked with asphodel

I shall not quaff Tho waters of the immemorial well That darkly laugh, throwing oblivious spell. The cup of memory I shall bear, shall drain Again—again—again— Down to the draff!

I shall not drink the waters of that well. I shall remember!

Far from all mirth
I will make glad, make mad, the souls that

In pale content obscure, for I will tell It is the earth, once theirs, they blindly seek In search too weak, too weak-It is the earth!

In the dim meadows flecked with asphodel I shall remember! Fadeless it blows. All sweetest blooms with earth and change do dwell,
And in their greeting mingle a farewell—
More dear because they droop, they fade,

they pass.
The rose of life, alas! The rose, the rose I shall not drink the waters of that well.

And witness yet—
"Ye shadowy dancers of the twilight dell,
And ye whose shadowy arms do but compel
A shadowy foe—this is not mirth, not strife!
This is not life, not life! Do ye forget?"
I shall remember. —New York Tribune.

And witness vot-

By WALTER BRUCE.

Gold! Gold! The region of gold-the city of gold! Gold in the earth beneath; golden-silvery stars shining in the sky above. But, alas! no gold in the pocket of the young man who, with drooping head and with deepening misery stamped upon his face, walks with weary step the dark streets of Johannesburg. Where were the bright hopes with which he had set out from his English home only one short year before? Where was the fortune he had confidently come to win? Could it be For the first few months everything had prospered with him. He was be-

only a year ago? It seemed to him as if a whole lifetime had passed since then. trothed to Minnie Colbeck, one of the loveliest and sweetest girls in South Africa, and his prospects were of the brightest. But suddenly all was changed. Shares in which he had invested came down with a rapid run. Claims on which he had long been working and which he believed to contain rich reefs proved worthless. Everything he tried failed. and Thomas Clarkson found, like thousands of others, how success and failure have in common the same propensity of

Mr. Colbeck did not believe in unsuccessful men and regarded failure as a crime. He closed his doors upon Clarkson and told him that he must consider his engagement with Minnie at an end. Clarkson had tried to obtain employment, but business of all sorts being at a standstill he had failed to obtain an appointment. This night, almost worn out with his fruitless efforts and struggles, he walks aimlessly along the streets in that condition which borders upon hopeless despair. He would give up the struggle. He would strive no longer.

Hope had nearly fled. Money was all gone except one solitary shilling which stood between him and starvation. What should he do? He decided to go to the nearest bar and spend that shilling in something that would deaden the intolerable pain burning in his brain and Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this amoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only cured heart. He walked up the steps of a lighted building bearing the extraordinary name of "Beauty's Bar." Johannesburg is, however, remarkable for the names borne by its numerous drinking saloons and boozing dens.

and brilliantly lighted scenes. Clarkson stood for a moment dazzled. Then throwing down his solitary coin he ordered brandy. His strange manner, haggard face and wild looking eyes attracted attention even there, where strange men and strange events were common. Many curious glances were cast in his direction. Some one spoke to Clarkson, but he turned away without answering. Suddenly from one of the rooms came the strains of music, and a voice commenced, with cruel mockery in such a place, "Home, Sweet Home." It was rendered, too, with such wonderful power and plaintive sweetness that the oaths, the coarse jokes and the loud, senseless laughter were for a moment suspended and hushed into silence.

Clarkson hurried from the place, leaving his brandy untouched. Once more he was out in the streets, alone with the stars and with a great sorrow. Then followed a collapse of the physical powers, and a greatlanguor and weariness, partly of weakness—he had eaten nothing since early morning of the day before-fell upon him, and turning into a then deserted street he lay down under the shelter of a galvanized iron stoop and fell into a deep sleep, or more

properly a stupor of exhaustion. It was early morning when he awoke, but still dark. He was stiff and cold and at first bewildered at finding himself in the street. Giddily he rose to his feet and made his way to the house where he lodged. No one was astir but the landlady, who viewed him curiously and by no means approvingly when she opened the door. But Clarkson offered no explanations. He went to his bedroom, threw himself down on the bed and once more fell into a heavy sleep. It was past noon when he was awakened by a loud knocking at the door. Two men in the uniform of the Johannesburg police stood outside. As soon as he opened the door they entered the

"Are you Mr. Clarkson?" one of the men asked. "I am. What is your business with

"My business," replied the man firmly

and deliberately, "is to arrest you." "To arrest me?" repeated Tom, stagered—"to arrest me for what?" "For the murder of Mr. Diblin," was the reply. "The murder of Mr. Diblin! Has he

been murdered?" "Yes: murdered last night or early this morning. He was found dead, shot through the heart." Thomas was horrified beyond measure.

He had often in his more prosperous days had business dealings with Mr. Diblin, and he knew him well by report. Diblin was a hard, selfish, money loving, close fisted man, singularly disobliging and harsh and just the sort of a person to have many enemies. Twice lately Clarkson had gone to him requesting employment in one of his places of business, and on both occasions had he been coldly and curtly refused. "Are you ready to come with me now?"

the policeman asked after a time, during which Thomas had stood still looking at "To go with you where?" "To the police station. Don't you un-

derstand? It is my duty to arrest you

Clarkson in consternation and apparently dazed at first.

"Yes, Mr. Clarkson, on the ground that Mr. Diblin didn't deal squarely with you in the matter of those claims of yours, and that it's well known you've got a grudge against him, and that your revolver was picked up only a rew yards from where the body was found."

"My revolver," interrupted Clarkson, "has not been in my possession for weeks. It was stolen from my room." "That will be all right then," said the police. "I dare say the people in the house will be able to swear that it was stolen."

"I don't know," answered Thomas. "I don't think I mentioned the loss." "It's a pity you didn't," replied the of-

ficer curtly. "Are you ready?"

At the police station, a wretched little tin tenement just off President street, he was searched, and judge of the poor fellow's horror and amazement when in the pockets which had not for weeks contained a single thing of value there were found banknotes of the value of £50, besides a watch attached to a very curious antique gold chain, which several persons identified as having belonged to the murdered man. The revolver also was produced. Clarkson ac knowledged that it was his, but repeated what he had already told the policemanviz, that it had been stolen from him several weeks previous. He did not know, he said, how the banknotes and Diblin's watch had come into his possession, for it was days since he had exchanged a word with or even seen the gentleman. He then related simply and clearly how he had spent the previous night. That availed him nothing, but rather told against his case, and he was sent up to the jail, there to await the preliminary examination on the charge

This was much of a formal affair, and Clarkson was duly committed for trial before the circuit court. The courthouse, facing the Market square, was crowded to suffocation, as the popular phrase runs, on the day ap-

of murder.

pointed for the trial. Very calm, but deadly pale, appeared the accused as succeeding witnesses adduced fresh incriminating evidence. The counsel allotted Clarkson strove manfully, but his cross examinations did not shake the testimony on primary points. The case went against the accused from the beginning. The evidence was clear and strong. The notes and the watch of the murdered man had been found in possession of the prisoner, whose revolver had been picked up a few yards from where the body had been discovered. Several witnesses testified to his having rushed into "Beauty's Bar" late on the evening of the murder looking wild, haggard and excited, like a man who had committed or proposed committing some crime.

The landlady swore to his having returned to the house at 3:30 in the morning looking very white and strange, as if he had recently gone through some very exciting scene. More than one person knew that Clarkson had owed the rich. unscrupulous merchant a grudge. Closer and closer the chain was tightening about his neck, and as proof upon proof of his guilt was adduced a peculiar and ominous silence settled upon the crowd of listeners and spectators.



"TOM, YOU WILL YET BE SAVED." After a time Tom had ceased to listen to the evidence—ceased even to feel that the gaze of so many eager and curious eyes were upon him. His thoughts had wandered sadly to his old home, his mother, his sister and the old days long agolong ago, when his heart was young and the love of gold had not tempted him to leave the abode of his youth. Then he thought of Minnie. Was she here listening while they swore away his life? This thought brought him with a bitter pang back to the agonizing present, and again he heard the questions and answers, each one of which now seemed to close the doors of hope more firmly upon him. Again he felt that hundreds of eyes were gazing at him. Was she there too? Yes, he coulâ feel that she was near, although he could not see her. This circumstance was perfectly explicable.

The proceedings were necessarily partly in the official language of the country, butmany of the jury were well conversant with English, and every opportunity was permitted the accused to rebut the danaging evidence. He was asked if he had anything to say, and Clarkson repeated his story simply and truthfully as before. He had nothing to conceal, though the truth could help him little. He knew well the evidence against him, circumstantial though it might be, was too strong. Judge, jury and listeners

all appeared quite convinced of his guilt. Very calmly and with an unconscious pathoshe told the story of his futile efforts toobtain employment, his hopeless misery his reckless resolve to spend his last slilling and purchase that which shouldrender him oblivious of his suffering for a time. He told how he had gone into the bar and how the music had created calmer and better thoughts and saved him; how he had gone forth into the street again, and worn out by hunger and fatigue had lain down and slept intil morning. The notes and the watch must, he said, have been put into his pickets while he lay on the stoop He was innocent, he asserted, and in the presence of God he could only repeat it. The court and the crowd were skeptical and few of the latter appeared to sympthize with the accused in the

Thejury retired, and a painful silence fell upon the court. In a few minutes the juymen returned, and their verdict could in a sense de leit delore it was given. Very slowly and deliberately it came."We find the prisoner guilty." No me seemed surprised, and certainly not the pale young prisoner himself. Not surpried; but, oh, how bitterly fell upon his eas and heart the words that con-signed him to a doom of sudden and

In low, calm tone the judge pronouned the awful sentence, and the prisorer was about to be led away when it walseen that some one was struggling through the crowd toward him. It proved to be a young girl, with wild looking eyes and a face the picture of despair It was Minnie Colbeck, and in a momint she was beside her lover. The policimen offered no obstacle. Indeed they ppeared to fall back involuntarily. She ooked so pale, so fair and so un-

shamful death!

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

early that the might have been a spirit possible for him to escape unaided. from the other world confronting them. Clarkson gazed upon her, but his white lips remained unmoved, and he uttered

not a word. "Tom," said the girl in a voice so low that he only heard it, "you will yet be saved. They cannot take your life. You shall not die for another's sin. Heaven will not permit such cruel injustice." Minnie spoke as all inexperienced people speak on such matters, women especially. Clarkson did not speak. He knew that with the first word he uttered all his self command would desert him. He took her little cold hands in his and held them for a moment as we hold hands that we never expect to clasp again in this world. And with one look into her sorrowing eyes—a look that seemed to bid her an earthly farewell—he was led her feet, listening intently.

Among the passengers who left Johannesburg by the early coach for Pretoria on the day following that on which Thomas Clarkson's death sentence had been pronounced was a girl who, thickly veiled, sat in a corner of the coach with bent head, clasped, hands and melancholy mien. It was Minnie Colbeck. She had made a desperate, firm, though wild resolve to go to the capital, see President Kruger and plead for the life of Thomas Clarkson. Only a woman would have carried out such a resolu-

The coach traveled at the utmost spee of eight spirited horses, but to her heated and impatient fancy it seemed to crawl along the smooth, dusty road. It was still early in the day when it dashed

into the streets of Pretoria. Half an hour later Minnie stood at the gates of the presidency, an unpretentious, ordinary looking residence in a quiet part of the principal street. Her heart beat, her hands trembled, and her whole bodily framework shook so violently that she could scarcely trust her voice to ask for an interview with his honor. That morning the executive was sitting at the presidency, as it occasionally does, and Minnie had to wait a long time before the president could give her an audience. Every minute seemed an hour to the anxious girl. She had been conducted to a small room, which seemed so oppressively silent that she could al-

near the heating of her own hear Presently there was a firm heavy sten heard, and the president, pipe in hand homely and kindly in appearance, en tered the apartment. Minnie does not know to this day how she told her tale, what words she spoke or what argument she employed. She remembers that when she had finished speaking she looked earnestly and intently at the countenance of the president. His face was stern and sad, but there was a kindly look in his eyes and some sympathy in his voice as he said (His honor can speak good English when he likes):

"It cannot be, my child. The jury have found the young man guilty, and the judge has sentenced him to death. It is not for me or my executive to interfere with their decision.'

"Oh, your honor, but he is not guilty!" went on the girl with feminine logic. "I know he is not guilty. He does not de serve to die. Do not permit such an act of injustice to be perpetrated in the land. He is innocent."

"The jury have found him guilty," re plied the president kindly, but firmly. "I pity you, my poor child, but I cannot do what you wish."

"The jury are but men. They are not infallible," answered Minnie passionate-"Oh, your honor, for the sake of justice, for the sake of all that you hold dear on this earth, for your hope of heaven, be merciful, that you may demand mercy for yourself at the throne of grace! Pardon him, pardon him!" She flung herself at his feet and raised her white face with such an agony of supplication that the president was moved Sentiment seldom moves this fair minded ruler, and only at his religious exercises has he for a long time been known to ex-"I would do what you ask willingly,

gladly, if I thought it right, but I do not think so. To pardon this young man would be to encourage crime in the state. Besides I have not the prerogative alone. It is shared by the executive." "But he is innocent. I know he is." "The jury found him guilty, and the judge condemned him to death. People

would say, and justly, that we did wrong to reverse their decision and pardon murderer." "He is no murderer! And he is so young, and he has suffered so much. and I love him, and"-here her voice broke, and she buried her face despairingly in her hands for a moment, the president meanwhile sitting in deep thought. Then he rose and abruptly left the room. Minnie waited, bewildered, agonized, for a

few minutes. Then the president returned, bearing in his hand a slip of paper. Minnie's heart reached her mouth, if there is any-

thing in the phrase. "I have seen my executive," said the president. "We cannot pardon him and set him free as you wish, but his sentence shall be commuted. Give this to the landdrost tonight. He shall hear further from me."

dent's hand, scarcely able to repeat the burning words of gratitude that rose to "I cannot thank you as I should," she murmused, "but I shall never forget your goodness, and God will bless you

Minnie took the paper from the presi-

Paul, pressed it reverently to her lips and was speedily gone. Once more in the coach on the way to Tohannesburg, Minnie's tears fell fast. but they were tears of gratitude, thankfulness and joy that she had so well succeeded in her mission.

She took the big hand of President

Arrived in Johannesburg, she lost not | forget it. a moment in seeking the landdrost, to whom she handed the president's paper. The landdrost read it carefully and then sternly said: "The president and | how we censure those who submit to it. executive have been pleased to commute It is one thing to be at liberty to do Thomas Clarkson's sentence to penal what we will and another to be tied up servitude for life. I am sorry to say to do what we must. that he has proved unworthy of the kindness. He has escaped from our charge.'

"Escaped!" repeated Minnie, half bewildered: "from where?" "From the jail, of course. Where else? But he cannot have gone far and will soon be recaptured." "When did he escape?"

"Early this morning, so far as any one

chooses to tell. He must have had help

ABSOLUTELY PURE

the landdrost looked suspiciously at Min-Without replying the girl went away bewildered, almost stupefied. Midnight found Minnie sitting in her

am sick of these cases of jail breaking.

Somebody must have helped him." And

room, wild eyed and wakeful. She had gone through a wearying and exciting day, but she was unable to rest. He thoughts were of course with Thomas How had he contrived to escape? she wondered. Who had helped him? Where was he now? Could he get safely out of the country, or would he be recaptured and dragged ignominiously back to prison? A thousand fears tormented her. "Minnie!" It was a low whisper borne

her feet, listening intently.

Then she heard a footstep outside the window. It was soft and stealthy, but she knew it well.

Wrapping a cloak closely round her, she softly opened the door and stepped outside. For a moment she was inclined to think that her excited imagination had played her false, but the next instant both her hands were grasped in a tight

"Thomas," she softly, eagerly whispered, "is it really you?" "Yes, it is I."

"Oh, why did you come?" she cried in terror. "Why did you run such a terrible, terrible risk? Go! Oh, go at once!" "I am going instantly, but I could not go until I had seen you once more. Do not tremble so, Minnie. There is no danger. No one dreams that I am still

"How did you escape? Who helped

"A man who is almost a stranger and on whom I had not the slightest claim. He is waiting with horses in the next street now. We shall travel through the night, and in the morning he will conceal me in the house of a friend. Tomorrow night we shall go on again. He has provided me with a disguise and given me money. He planned it all." "Who is he?"

"He is-but, no, I will not tell you. You may be questioned, and what you do not know you cannot tell." "Where will you go, Thomas? But thans you had better not tell me that.

for I may be questioned. "I could not tell you if I would, my darling, for I do not know. I am a coward to run away. Minnie, but I could not face death on the scaffold." Minnie shuddered.

"Thank God, you are free, Thomas, from that danger! They could not have taken your life, for the president has ordered a commutation of your sentence." "The president! At whose instigation -who asked him to"----

brave darling! But now I must go." "Yes, go. There is danger in every moment that you linger here. Goodby, Thomas." "Goodby! May heaven bless you and

"You, Minnie? Heaven bless you, my

keep you, my darling." And with a loving embrace they separated. Would they ever meet again on this earth? It seemed very improbable. Clarkson went out into a dark night

and into a darker future. Minnie was

left alone—alone in great misery. The blazing sun of a December noon cast its fierce rays on the "dry" diamond diggings at Hebron, on the broad, sluggish Vaal; on the rough red and brown kopjes, with their glaring gravel heaps, and on the square, shallow claims where the digger gazed eagerly over his sieves. In a claim at the bottom of the Natal kopje was a young man. He was not sorting or digging, nor in fact doing work of any kind. He was sitting idly on a huge rock, his elbows on the edge of his gravitating tub, his chin resting on his hands. Do you know him? Do you recognize the tall, slight figure, the worn,

anxious face, the weary, sad eyes with such a weird, dark, faraway look in them? You have met him before. Once wandering through the streets of Johannesburg-hungry, friendless, penniless. Once again you saw him in the crowded courthouse and heard him sentenced to death. You heard him, too, reader, in the midnight darkness, bidding to his betrothed what seemed to be a tender, final farewell. You know him, for he is

Thomas Clarkson.

It is a year and a half since all that happened, and he has been at the Hebron diggings ever since. Christmas eve is at hand, and he is thinking of the past with a dull, aching pain at his heart—a pain not now sharp and madding as it used to be at first, for the shame and hopelessness have become familiar to him. He is accustomed to them, and they have grown to be part of himself. A lonely, ireary life he has lived at Hebron—an existence bereft of every joy, hope and cheering prospect. He had worked on from day to day, not in the hope of finding a fortune, for of what use was money to him now? He was disgraced. His name was a scorn and a byword to those who had been proud to know him in former days. It was well he did not wish for wealth, for, like the other diggers, he found but few stones, and those not of great value. He had often worked for months and only found what was

food and the rough clothes he wore. A week before, however, greatly to his surprise, he had found in his baby sieve a large and beautiful diamond. It was a brilliant of the first water-a stone which would have meant a fortune to any other digger. But to him it was useless. He could not sell it, for reports of its beauty and value would be sure to be spread, and the finder would become a person of consequence and concern. He dared not risk being thus talked about. So he put it away and tried to

barely sufficient to pay for his coarse

Strange and stern necessity! But in human life there is no contending with necessity, and we should be very tender And tomorrow would be Christmas

day. Alas, what had he to do with Christ-

mas and its associations? He had written once to Minnie and to his mother, telling them that he was well and safe, but giving them no hint as to his whereabouts. Was Minnie thinking of him that day he wondered. Washis mother praying for her ruined son as she did in the old days? Clarkson left his claim and walked away to his little, lonely, dusty tent, and

BARGAINS IN BOOKS.



Poetical Works, School Books, Juvenile Books, Toy Books, Gift Books, Bibles and Booklets.

PRICE THEM

H. BINNS,

OPPOSITE HOTEL.

and sheepskins that served him for a bed he covered his eyes with his hands, as if to shut out the memory of those faces that so often haunted his waking hours and his sleeping dreams. He gave way to a mighty grief.

Who cannot be brave when fighting with a host? Who cannot march to battle with drums beating and banners flying? But what of the man or woman who has to fight the small battle unencouraged, unprotected and alone? Who, as the struggle goes on through the long watches of the weary night and the heat of the burning day, can fight bravely and consistently with scant prospect of victory and small hope of reward? God help all such.

Presently Clarkson was aroused by a tap at the tent pole. "May I come in?" asked a voice, and

without waiting for a reply a tall man, carrying a sieve in one hand and a roll of newspapers in the other, entered. "Not well?" he inquired, glancing at the bed. "Yes, I'm well enough," Thomas an-

swered wearily. "Oh! Taking a holiday because it's Christmas eve, I suppose. I've knocked

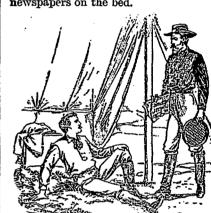
off work, too, till the day after tomorrow. I've come to ask you to come along with us tomorrow if you've nothing better to do." "Where are you going?" "My wife and I are going for a bit of a picnic, to give the youngsters a treat, you know, and we want you to come

along. I cannot promise you anything

very grand," he added, with a laugh. "but it will be better than moping here alone all day. Will you come?"
"I don't think so. Thank you, Mr.
Rock. I'm fond of moping, you know, and I should only spoil the children's pleasure if I took my gloomy face among

"That's all nonsense. The youngsters will be disappointed if you don't come. They think there is no one like you." But Clarkson still persisted in his re-

"Well, if you won't, you won't, I suppose. I won't press you to come against your will," said Rock, and he left the tent looking rather vexed. He returned in a few minutes and threw a roll of newspapers on the bed.



"MAY I COME IN?" "They are a week old," Rock said. "but perhaps you would like to look at

Thomas thanked him. But when he was gone he threw himself down in the old attitude of silent despair.

Christmas day broke fair, bright, genial, lovely—the very ideal of South African weather. The sky was a stainless blue; the river glistened like burnished gold; the air was balmy and fragrant. Clarkson spent the morning wandering up and down the river bank. He gazed upon all the beauty of earth and sky callously. It did not seem to be for him. A dark sky and a wild storm would have better suited his mood.

In the afternoon he returned to his tent, wishing that Christmas was over that he might get back to work. Labor was all that he cared for now, for physical weariness brought with it some measure of mental rest. Listlessly he took up one of the newspapers Rock had left with him. What mattered it to him how the rest of humanity were moving, what men were buying and selling, who was growing rich and who had become poor? He was about to fling the paper down again when something caught his eye-something that instantly banished the weariness and indifference and brought the hot blood rushing to his cheeks It was a Johannesburg journal,

and he read: "Truth is, after all, stranger than fiction, and murder will out. The truth of these well known adages has just been proved in a remarkable manner. Few people will have forgotten the excitement into which Johannesburg was thrown about 18 months ago by the murder of Mr. Diblin, a wealthy and much respected merchant of this town. A young man named Clarkson was accused of the crime and after trial sentenced to death. The sentence was afterward commuted to penal servitude for life. It will be remembered that Clarkson escaped from prison and that all efforts to trace him were unavailing. It seems, however, that the young fellow was innocent of the crime for which he nearly paid the awful penalty.

"A man named Dick Carter, who was injured in the dynamite explosion at the Gladstone mine yesterday and who is now dead, confessed to the murder. It appears that for some time there had been an ill will between Mr. Diblin and Carter, and on the day of the murder it terminated in a bitter and terrible quarrel. Later in the evening as Carter was returning home he met Mr. Diblin, who was very angry that, as he thought, Carter should be dogging him. Carter was insolent, and Mr. Diblin threatened to give him in charge, whereupon Carter, who was not sober, pulled out his revolver, which he had bought from a native a few weeks before, and shot Mr. Diblin. Carter did not at first think

[CONTINUED ON 4TH PAGE.]

A New Certain Cure for Piles. We do not intend to indorse any except articles of genuine merit; we therefore take pleasure in recommending to sufferers from Piles in any form, a prompt and permanent cure. The following letter

speak for themselves:

Mrs. Mary C. Tyler, of Heppner, Orc.,
writes: One pkg. of Pyramid Pile Care
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-

tain, painless cure for every form of piles. It is safe, sure and cheap. from outside. It would have been im- throwing himself down on a heap of rags will get it for you if you ask him,

Prose Works,

JOHN G. HOLMES, Editor.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894. The policy of the democrats on the

Hiwaian question appears to be to hush the thing up and keep it as quiet as possible. THE Detroit Tribune has trotted

out General Russell A. Alger as a candidate for United States Senator. We know of no more fit subject for the distinction.

The democrats in Congress fooled away all of last week without doing any business, and on Saturday found it necessary to arrest a lot of the members to secure a quorum. When they secure a quorum they cannot force a vote, and so are as powerless as ever.

The case prosecuted against the pensioner commission by Judge Long, of Michigan Supreme Court, to compel the return of his name to the pension rolls, has resulted in Judge Longs' favor, and he is once more receiving a pension. This case is of extreme interest to pensioners in all parts of the coun-

Fire did over a million dollars damage in the World's Fair ground, on Monday night, among the foreign exhibits which had not yet been removed, besides burning the Casino, Peristyle and Music Hall buildings, and partially burning the Liberal Arts building. It was in this building that the loss occurred on the goods awaiting the action of the customs authorities. One fireman was killed and several injured.

Richard Mansill, the famous almanac maker, predicts for January, 1894: "A violent snowstorm and blizzard over Northern Illinois and parts of the Northwest, from the 23d to 25th. Another blizzard and remarkable cold wave over the Northwestern States, on the 30th and 31st. February is to have a snowstorm and blizzard for Iowa and Illinois on the 5th and 7th, and a great snowstorm in Dakota on the 13th and all over Illinois on the 18th."

JOHN L. SULLIVAN, the big bruiser. went on "a tear" with some of the local sports at Buffalo, N. Y., a few night's since, and after being assisted to his room in his hotel at an early hour the next morning, concluded that his wife needed a little correcting, but she would not have it that way, and picking up an Indian club dealt him a blow upon the head, knocking him senseless. It took a doctor over an hour to revive him. Hereafter when he wants to whip his wife it will be well for him to first be sure there is no club in the room.

Congressman Burrows' opening speech in opposition to the Wilson tariff bill Tuesday afternoon is regarded as the | nightwatch at the mill is implicated greatest ever made by him. No man has received such attention or such an ovation in many years as was given him by the crowded house and packed galleries. The members of both parties flocked around to congratulate him on the "greatest speech of his life." Business was entirely suspended for ten minutes, the members ordering the speech in ten thousand lots for their

A Buchanan man who never reads the home papers sent \$3 to an inventor in New York to find out how to write without pen or ink, and received this reply for his money. "Use a lead pencil."—St, Joseph Press. Think you have mistaken the place.

Prof. Wilson, the author of the new tariff bill now before Congress, made a long speech in favor of it, Tuesday, which was answered by Hon. J. C. Burrows, in behalf of the Republican minority. In speaking of the McKinley bill Mr. Burrows said:

"You said," he said, "that it would develop no new industries—it created them by hundreds. You said it would bring no resultant benefits to our workmen-it secured for them enlarged employment and increased wages. You said it would enhance the cost of the protected article-it cheapened it to the consumer. You said it would diminish our foreign trade—it augmented it in 1892 to \$1,857,680,610. You said it would shut out our products from foreign markets - our export trade increased \$145,754,388, swelling its yolume to \$1,020,278,148, which was the largest ever known in the history of the country and exceeded the value of our imports by \$202,875,686. You said it would paralyze our domestic trade—it was never more vigorous than in the years immediately follow-ing its enactment. The McKinley tariff never closed a mill in the United States, shut up a mine, stopped a wheel, blew out a furnace fire or drove a sin-

gle workman into the streets. "This measure now before the house stands without a parallel in the history of proposed tariff lesislation in this country. It is the boldest step yet taken by any party in the United States in the direction of free trade. The interests of the farmer seems to have been selected for special assault and destruction, as nearly one-half of the new items embraced in the free list are the fruits of domestic husbandry. The bill is a free donation to foreigners. There is not even a suggestion of reciprocity by which some concessions might be secured for our surplus products in the markets of the nations thus favored with free entrance into our own. The McKinley free list ought to be sufficient to satisfy the demands of the most advanced free trader. That act enlarged it to the very limit of safety to American in-

dustries and American labor." "The record of the single year's disasters," Mr. Burrows continued, "stands without a parallel in the history of our country. Fifteen thousand five hundred and sixty business failures, 73 railways, aggregating 31,878 miles, and representing untold millions of property, have gone into the hands of receivers and to bankruptcy. Our mines and factories are closed, smokeless chimneys stand like monuments above the graves of dead industries, while an army of unemployed are tramping the streets begging for bread. The record of this year's industrial and individual suffering, resulting from this proposed legislation, will never be made up. It exceeds the possibilities of the human calculation.'

Charles Stenberg, of Elkhart, was excavating along the St. Joseph river the other day, when two feet under the surface his shovel brought up a bone which he broke in two, and continued his work. Soon he uncovered a skull and copper kettle, and then, enand brought to light an entire skele- they may be.

ton, together with many articles which had been interred with the body. Besides the kettle mentioned, Truth says there were a pair of shears, small red stone pipe, soup spoon and hunting The bottom and bail of the kettle had succumed to the rayages of rust. The size of the Indian in life may be imagined from the thigh bone which measures eighteen inches. The skull is in a good state of preservation and all the teeth were in place. The body had been buried with the head to the south and was originally not less than ten feet below the surface. The river had washed the bank away, and out about two feet of gravel yet remained above the bones. A couple of small Indian mounds are not a great ways off.—S. B. Times.

FROM BERRIEN CENTRE. Jan. 10, 1894. The County Grange now in session

pere is largely attended and the interest is good. Capt. J. F. Peck and wife and Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Rough, of Buchanan,

Sundayed with relatives here. Mr. B. H. Rutter has been granted a pension rated at \$4 per month, with back pay amounting to \$295 60.

Geo. G. Meade Post No. 36, G. A. R. is officered for the ensuing year as follows: Com, Solomon Snavely; S. V. C., John W. Hill; J. V. C., Henry Hess; Surgeon, I. H. Mitchell: Chaplain, P. O'Brien; O. D., J. K. P. McCullough; O. G., Melvin J. Nelson; Q. M., George Barlow; G., John H. Booth; Trustee for three years, J. K. P. McCullough. Rev. W. J. Funkey will commence a series of meetings in this village Tues-

day evening of this week. Our young friend, Edgar L. Becker is attending school at the county sear. The Misses Adah Becker and Anna Snorf and Mr. Wynn Armstrong are also attending school there. 'Rah for the county seat to remain

just where it is. Mr. A. E. Michael, formerly of Berien township, now of River Falls, Wisconsin, is calling on old-time friends

While Mr. and Mrs. Erastus Murphy were attending Grange meeting last Saturday night, the Good Templars of this village took possession of their beautiful mansion, and when the owners returned they heard beautiful strains of music in their parlor to the tune, "Home, Sweet Home."

A lousy tramp was brought up from Benton Harbor last Saturday on a jail sentence of thirty days. They let him sleep in their calaboose down there and, being an early riser, he battered down the door before they were ready to let him out in the morning. Of course he wanted to be sent to jail where he will find comfortable quarters for a month. Had they sentenced him to a walk on the road, it might have been some sort of a penalty.-Era,

BENTON HARBOR, Mich., Jan. 5.-The Benton Harbor Milling Company has of late been missing a large amount of flour from their mill. Marshal Whitney and Officer Vanderbeck discovered several sacks secreted in the lumber district, and last night shadowed the place until two men came to A Washington dispatch says that and the firing of several shots from the officers' revolvers, the fellows were ar rested. There is still a large number of sacks missing. It is thought that the in the theft.-Dispatch in Detroit

War and Education.

There is no better proof of the essential barbarism of even the most civilized nations of the world than is afforded by a comparison of the money they expend for the maintenance of physi cial supremacy as against the expenditure for mental improvement. Though it be assumed that brain is better than brawn, there is no evidence that statemen so regard it. The amount per capita expended by various governments for military and educational

Inches for minimity that care	
purposes is set down as follows:	
Military. Education.	
France\$4 00	\$0.70
England 3 73	0 63
Holland 358	0.64
Saxony 2 38	0 36
Wurtemburg 2 38	0 38
Bavaria 2 38	0 40
Prussia 2 04	0 50
Russia 2 04	0 03
Denmark 1 76	0 94
Italy 1 52	0 36
Belgium 1 38	0 46
Austria 1 36	0 32
Switzerland 0 82	0.84
United States 0 39	1 35

BUSY STILL; BUT A DIFFERENCE IN

"A year ago," I heard him say,
"Before the idle spell,
I had employment every day,
At jobs that paid me well." "And are you idle now?" I asked:
"Oh, no, indeed," said he,
"I'm every day severely tasked-As busy as a bee."

"And does your labor bring the price It brought a year ago? Pray tell." He answered in a trice, "Oh, no, sir; gracious, no!

A year ago I worked for pay, But now"—he checked a sob-"I get no pay; my work today In looking for a job,"

STATE ITEMS.

There were 19 fatal cases of diph theria in Lansing in 1893.

It takes thirty cents to buy a dozen apples in Charlevoix, and not very good

Miss Nora Commings, of Union City, has just completed a quilt cortaining 7,324 pieces.

The Cass county Bible society held ts sixty-third annual meeting at Cassopolis last Monday.

The Michigan crop report for January shows no injury to wheat plant. The average price of wheat in the state Jan. 1 was 55 cents, or 11 cents lower than one year ago.

Benjamin Lake, of Vermontville, was robbed of \$670 in cash and notes about two weeks ago, and Tuesday his at her reproachfully. "I dress as stepson, Orrin Haight, was arrested at well as I can afford to," he answered. Constantine for the crime.

Two Calhoun county farmers quarreled over a line fence and took the case into court for settlement. The complainant was awarded \$6.75 damages. He was immensely pleased over the result, as the expense of the prose-

The Michigan Agricultural Society is so badly in debt that the officers cannot see the way clear to hold any sition to move the Fair to Detroit, do."—Boston Budget. which will probably be accepted.

The new sindicate which is contemplating taking care of the Dowagiac fair will find up-hill work. It has become thoroughly understood that those | This individual, one Bagley by name, fairs were wide open to licensed robbers, and people will be slow to believe the new management will be difthused by the discovery, he set to work | ferent than the old, how ever careful

PROPOSED FINANCIAL SCHEMES. Ex-Senator Farwell and Others Advice the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—The committee on banking and currency several weeks ago extended an invitation through the press to the people at large for suggestions as to the wisest method of monetary legis lation to meet the demands of the times. The result of this invitation has been an avalanche of communications from all parts of the country, some of which are frivolous, but many of which are interesting in view of the commercial standing of some of the gentlemen who have made

suggestions to the committee.
Ex-United States Senator Charles B
Farwell, of Illinois, says: "I think the government should go out of the currency business and that it ought to have done so years ago. It should pay its floating debt at once by the issue of long, low rate interest bonds. After this floating debt is all paid in long bonds then the committee on banking and currency should provide that the National banks may use all these bonds at their face value as a basis for their cir culating notes. Then they would furnish all the currency that the country required, and the government would be absolutely relieved from doing it.

"Possibly in the near future it would transpire that there was not enough government bonds to be used as a basis for the circulating medium; then it would be easy to amend the banking act by providing for the use of other satisfactory bonds. Next the government should repeal the subtreasury act. Let the revenues of the government be deposited in national banks where collected, they giving security for the whole amount received and thus keep all the money in circulation." The Clearing House association, of Seattle, Wash., submits a bill which pro-vides that national banks with fully paid

up and unimpaired capital should be permitted to withdraw their bonds and with other banks organized under the new law be permitted to issue circulation equal to 50 per cent. of their unimpaired capital.

J. L. Elliott, president of the First National bank of Los Augeles, Cala., recommends that the national banks be allowed to issue 25 per cent. of their capital in bills to be taxed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum, an additional 25 per cent. at the rate of 3 per cent.. and the third and fourth 25 per cent. at the rate of 4 and 6 per cent respectively, to be paid into the treasury as a guarantee fund, and that the stock and stockholders' liability of the bank be held as security for the bills, which would

be a prior lien upon the same. The banking house of Gilman, Son & Co., New York city, says: "What is wanted of congress at the present time is not more money, but some change in the bank ing laws which will provide money when it is wanted in the future when another commercial disturbance comes upon us. What is wanted is a safety valve attached to the banking system. This can be done by bringing in a bill to incorporate clearing houses under United States charters, with such additional powers and duties as are necessary to enable them to do under the sanction of law and supervision of the treasury officials that which the New

York banks did so successfully last summer without the sanction of law." The Scandinavian Democratic club o Kings county, N. Y., sends the committee long resolutions adopted in mass meeting demanding that silver should be treated solely as a commercial product at its market price, but as such should be used as security deposits by national banks, state banks or private individuals, for obtaining the legal tender from the general government at conditions to be formu lated by the secretary of the treasury; that a branch office office of the United States should be opened in Europe, where American securities and currency should be kept in such amounts as to prevent their

expensive transport across the Atlantic.

The chamber of commerce, of West Superior, Wis., resolves in favor of allowing national banks circulation to the full amount of bonds deposited and the reduction of the tax on circulation to 0.1 of 1

Riotous Striker Fatally Shot. APOLLO, Pa., Dec. 18 .- The bad blood that has developed between the strikers and the non-union men at the Apollo Iron mills has resulted in a collision that will end in death. It appears that a party of strikers got after a man named Mason and beat him. To protect himself Mason fired into the group of his assailants and shot William Kelly, a striker, who was active in the attack on him. Kelly's death is only a question of hours.

Schnefer Makes a New Record. NEW YORK, Dec. 18 .- The sixth billiard match was between Schaefer and Ives. At the conclusion the game stood: Schaefer, 600; Ives, 50. Schaefer made a run of 566, breaking the best previous run of 456. also, being 100, the former record being 75 by Vignaux, the French expert. The anchor nurse did it and committed suicide thereby. The game gives Schaefer first honors for the tournament.

Croker Defends Tammany. NEW YORK, Dec. 18.-In an interview Richard Croker, chief sachem of Tammany, invites an investigation by the legislature of his public acts, declares he has not a dollar that was not honestly made, defends Tammany from the innumerable charges made against that organiza on, and says he will under no circumstances

withdraw from its leadership. Throws 200 Men Out of Work. CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 18.—The plant of the National Carbon company, on Willson avenue near the Lake Shore railroad, has been destroyed by fire. The loss is between \$150,000 and \$170,000, two-thirds of which is on machinery. The insurance is between \$50,000 and \$60,000. Two hundred men are thrown out of employment.

Another Transcontinental Road. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 18,-The Call is the authority for the statement that ground will be broken inside of sixty days and work begun on a competing transcontinental railway out of San Francisco. The company is said to be the San Francisco and Atlantic, Frederick Homer presi-

Police Have to Protect Anarchists. LONDON, Dec. 18.—The third anarchistic attempt to meet in Trafalgar Square was made yesterday. A crowd hostile to the organizers of the meeting assembled and the anarchists were compelled to seek the protection of the police. Three roughs vere put under arrest.

Burned to Death While Being Rescued St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 18.—The residence of John Andrews was burned. Mrs. Jane Pistole, his mother-in-law, was in the top story of the building and was carried down a ladder. While so doing her clothing caught fire and she was burned to death.

A Short Lived Triumph. There is a man in Boston who is far beyond the financial condition denominated "well to do," but he has a great fondness for an old soft hat, and at his summer resort insists upon wearing one. A certain young lady undertook the liberty of taking exception to this headgear and asked him why he wore it. Mr. A-looked

The young lady did not know his real financial status and was conscience stricken. But in a week or so she found_it_out_and_determined to be avenged. Her opportunity came after their return to town. Mr. Awas to be her escort to some function. and when she came trailing down the stairway in a most fetching evening gown, he made some remark that gave her the long desired opening. There was a touch of triumph, mingled with reproach, in her tone as more State Fairs and meet expenses. she answered, "I dress as well as I The Detroit exposition company is can afford to." But the triumph was said to have made the society a propo- of short duration, for Mr. A—only answered softly, "Yes, you bet you impure blood. Will drive malaria

Joe Jefferson Answered. Joe Jefferson never had but one person with him who did not reverence the man as they did the name. was the property man, and annoyed the great comedian with undue familiarity. He had called Mr. Jefferson "Joey" during his entire 30 years' service. Just previous to an auspicious opening in one of the big cities,

Mr. Jefferson discharged Bagley to humiliating him before a number of his friends. Bagley got drunk right away, and that night paid his way to the gallery to see Mr. Jefferson present "Rip Van Winkle." The angry frau had just driven poor, destitute Rip from the cottage, when Rip turns and, with a word of pathos, asks, "Den haf I no interest in dis house?" The house was deathly still, the audience half in tears, when Bagley's cracked voice resounded, "Only 80 per cent, Joey—only 80 per cent!"--Chicago Times.

Education J. Ernest Lane, F. R. C. S., in an address at the commencement exercises of the medical school attached to St. Mary's hospital in London quoted this familiar paragraph, which, while not new, deserves to be published again: "That if a boy destined for a profession were to be taught nothing but reading, writing and arithmetic till he was 11, and after that nothing but Greek, Latin and mathematics till he was 18, at 50 that boy would turn out a more widely cultured, better read man than if in his early years he had been stuffed with geography, history, philosophy and the twopenny-halfpenny fragments of chemistry, botany and zoology, which constitute school science. Philadelphia Ledger.

Learn from the earliest days to in-Sure your principle against the peril of ridicule. You can no more exercise your reason if you live in the constant dread of laughter than you can enjoy your life if you are in the constant terror of death. If you think it right to differ from the times, and to make a point of morals, do it-however rustic, however antiquated, however pedantic it may appear, do it—not for insolence, but seriously and grandly, as a man who wore a soul of his own in his bosom. and who did not wait till it was breathed into him by the breath of fashion.—Jenness Miller Monthly.

The Riches of Uninhabited Nicaragua. Mr. J. Crawford, a well known resi dent of Managua, has completed an interesting tour covering about 12,000 square miles of territory of the republic of Nicaragua. Mr. Crawford reports that the uninhabited central mountainous part of the country is very rich in agricultural lands excellent for raising coffee, tobacco, grapes, almonds, corn, potatoes, vegetables, sugar cane, rice, cocoa, indigo, plantains, mangoes, oranges, limes, lemons, bananas, etc. In the forests are to be found mahogany, cedar, rosewood, walnut, india rubber, nispero, guanacasca, etc. Its lodes are rich in gold and silver, while large deposits of marble, granite and magnesian limestone are to be found.-Panama Star and Herald.

No Consideration. Husband-Where is the hammer? Wife—You had it yesterday. "I'm not asking where it was yes-

"You had it yesterday, and no one else has had it since.'

"Huh! Well, if you had the least bit of consideration for my feelings you would have used that hammer for something or other after I got through with it, and then you would know where it is." - New York

Leroy Rogers, an old bachelor farmer living hear Hastings, was found in his house Sunday with head split open with an ax. Robbery is supposed to have been the object of the murder.

Among the Presidental appointments recently made for Michigan, are: Jo n B. Maloney, collector of customers, Detroit; Simon Karrer, appraiser of merchandise, Detroit; Harrison II. Wheeler, Michigan pension agent at Detroit, and Prof. J. M. B. Sill, of Ypsilanti, minister to Corea.

Representative Stephenson has received a petition from 1,700 miners of Ispeming, Mich., protesting against free iron ore, and claming that it would leave them destitute. He has a telegram saying that the Marquette Board of Supervisors will send him a similar protest.

Literary Notes.

The January number of Romance contains two New Year stories, prepared specially for this issue; a historical tale of the discovery of quinine, by Madame de Genlis; a thrilling story of the French Revolution, by Anatole France; an exciting sea story, by William Laird Clowes; and the usual complement of animal, adventure, love and ghost stories. This magazine is always strong in humor, and the present issue contains no less than three distinctive homerous tales. Among the contributors, besides those already mentioned, are Eva Wilder, McGlasson, James Payn, Alphonse Daudet, Charles Lever, William Perry Brown and Guy de Maupassant. Romance Publishing Company at 25 cents a number, or \$2.50 a year; and a sam. ple copy of the magazine in its enlarged form of about 200 pages will be sent for 10 cents.

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 Bruptions 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.

Two Lives Lost.—5 Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her dectors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottes of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her, and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 131 Florida San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching onsump tion, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is niturally thankful. It is such results, d which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this mediane in coughs and colds. Free trialbottles at W. F. Runner's Drug Store. Regu-

Elictric Bit:ers -5 This remedy is becoming to well known and so popular as to leed no special mention. All who live used Electric Bitters sing the samesong of praise. A purer medicine dies not exist, and it is guarranteed to do all that is claimed. Elictric Biters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidnays. will remove pimples, bals, salt from the system and preventas well as cure all malarial fevers. Forcure of headache, constipation and indrestion. try Electric Bitters. Entire stisfaction guaranteed, or money reunded. Price 50c and \$100 per bottl, at W. F. Runner's Drug Stove.

Mss. Bruce Watson, Cedar prings, Mich., says: "Whenever I am real tired and nervous I take a about seven drops of "Adrionda", and always obtained instant relief." Sold b W. F. Runner.-2

The sheriff of Charlevoix county veighs 375.

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

Moderate wind blows 7 miles per 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. Watches were first made in Germany, in 1447. Sufferers from Piles

Should know that the Pyramid Pile Cure will promptly and effectually remove every trace of them. Any druggist will get it for you. 10,101 periodicals printed in the United States in 1880.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Poverty is no disgrace, when it is our neighbor who is poor. The Pyramid Pile Cure

Is a new discovery for the prompt, permanent cure of Piles in every form. Every druggist has it. Wild oats are said to be the only crop that grows by gaslight.

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 ipon 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,

Palestine is 200 miles long and 60 miles broad, on the average.

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

There are today about 135,152 miles of railroad in the United States, all ouilt since 1831.

A Surgical Operation. For the cure of Piles is always painful often dangerous and uscless, and ably 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 you.

A RARE CHANCE FOR SUBSCRIBERS. OLD AND NEW.

156 PAPERS FOR \$2.25 Always desirous of promoting the interest and welfare of our readers, we embrace every opportunity to do them a "good turn."

An arrangement just concluded with The Detroit Free Press makes it possible for us to save money for every reader who takes advantage of this opportunity. We undertake to furnish

THE RECORD

THE TWICE-A-WEEK DETROIT FREE PRESS EACH ONE YEAR FOR **\$2.25**.

In this progressive age every intelligent man and woman desires to keep well informed of current happenings, both at home and abroad. The best and cheapest source of information is the newspaper. No other medium covers the ground as thoroughly and comprehensively.

No one can get along without his home paper. All in this section know the merits of The Record. As a local newspaper it covers the whole field and has no superior. But in order to fully keep pace with the times something more is required—a paper with enlarged opportunities and unlimited facilities in respect to general newspaper is. Such a paper is The Twice-a-Week Free Press, the largest and best semi-weekly newspaper in America. Thoroughly metropolitan, it gives all the News of the World down to the hour of going to press; the latest and most accurate Market Report; and an unsurpassed array of Choice Reading press; the latest and most accurate Market Report; and an unsurpassed array of Choice Reading Matter and Literary Miscellany. The Woman's Page and "Merry Times" for the children are especially attractive features.
Published every Tuesday and Friday morning in time to catch the early trains out of Detroit. Each issue comprises eight large pages.
The Twice-a-Week Free Press is the best possible substitute for a daily paper.
It is the ideal family journal of Michigan. No household can be complete without it.
Less than five cents a week will procure both of these most excellent papers and furnish abundant reading matter for every member of the family. You can not invest \$2.25 to better advantage. In no other way can you get as much for so little money.

Subscribe Now. Do Not Delay. Bring or send your subscriptions to The Record

NOTICE OF

the Circuit Court for the County of Berrien, in chancery, wherein Dexter Curtis is complainant, and Lucy Woods Richards, Sarah D. Morris, Freeman Franklin, Joseph L. Richards, Martha E. Barmore, Harriet L. Wells, Mary Rogers, George H. Richards, Jr. and William Nichols are defendants, I, the undersigned Joseph L. Richards have been duly appointed Receiver to take and sell the property hereinafter mentioned, as more fully appears of record in said suit.

Now therefore, on Tuesday, the 23d day of January, A. D. 1894, at noon of said day, at the front door of the factory building of the Zinc Collar Pad Company, on Oak street, in the village of Buchanau, in said county, I, the said Joseph L. Richards, authorized as aforesaid, shall expose for sale at public auction, all of the property hereinafter mentioned, to-wit: Lots num-bers nine and ten in Andrew C. Day's Addition to said village of Buchanan; also all of that certain piece of land lying west of said lots and between said lots and the mill race, measuring eight and one-half rods north and south, excepting however the twelve feet alley on west end of said lots, also excepting a strip of land adjoining said mill race three rods wide on Chicago street and extending south by a line parallel with the west line of said lots 9 and 10 off the west side of the last described parcel of land, and with said real estate will be sold all buildings, machinery and fixtures. At the same time and place will be sold all movable machinery, forms, tools and implements, all finished collar pads, all material for collar pads, all collar pad boxes, all stock in trade, and all personal property of every name and nature wherein said Zinc Collar Pad Company was or is interested, excepting always the books of account of said firm and any

inventory duly taken, in my hands for examination or copy.

Dated Dec. 27, 1893.

JOSEPH L. RICHARDS.

notes or accounts payable to said company. Reference may at all times be had to an

rheum and other affections caused by E. I. BIRD

> Wishes to inform the public that he will continue to run the 'Bus Line in Buchanan, people to and from trains, and from house to house, either night or day, and in all kinds of weather. Baggage of every des-cription carefully handled. All orders left at the Earl Hotel will receive prompt

A SIN TO SWEAR

> But a man with a tight shoe can't always help it.

Our shoes are all made for us an we fit them right; they are always comfortable. When you wear them fe, somehow, seems happier.



Chancery Notice.

First publication Nov. 23, 1893. STATE OF MICHIGAN,
The Circuit Court for the County of Berrien,
In Chancery,
George W. Fales, Complainant

GEORGE W. FALES, Complainant vs.

ELVIRA H. FALES, Defendant

In this cause, it appearing from affidavit on file, that the defendant, Elvira H. Fales, is not a resident of this state but is a resident of the state of North Dakota.

On motion of complainant's solicitor, it is ordered that the appearance of said non-resident defendant, Elvira ii. Fales, be entered therein within four (4) months from the date of this order, and in case of her appearance she cause her answer to the bill of complaint to he filed and a copy thereof served on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after the service on her of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof said bill will be taken as confessed by said non-resident defendant.

And it is therefore ordered that within twenty days the complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed, published and circulating in said county, and that said publication be continued therein once in each week for six weeks in succession.

cession. November 15, 1893. Гномаs O'Hara, Circuit Judge. Victor M. Gone,

Last publication Dec. 22, 1893. Teachers' Examinations.

follows: At St. Joseph, the last Friday in February, 1394 At St Joseph, the last Friday in February, 1394. (Special)
At Berrien Springs, the last Thursday in March, 1594. (Regular.)
At Berrien Springs, the first Thursday in August, 1894. (Regular.)
Examinations hegin at eight o'clock and close promptly at six o'clock.
Officedays every Saturday at residence opposite Union School building, St. Joseph, Mich.
ERNEST P. CLARKE, Commissioner.

 YES YOU WANT A FARM IN THE WEST Well, the new paper issued by the CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC R. R. CALLED THE WESTERN SETTLER tells all about it and will be sent FREE Address John Sebastian, Gen. T. & P. Agt 40-52 C., R. I. & P. R. R., Chicago, Ill

CULVER & MONRO, Buchanan, Mich. Carry a well assorted stock of white and

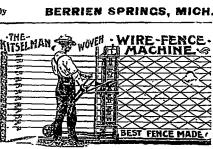
yellow pine finishing LUMBER! Ceiling, flooring, base, carving, moulding, cornice, head and base blocks, doors

white pine ship lap, drop and bevel siding, etc. A good stock of lath and shingles,

DIX & WLKINSON,

BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE. MONEY TO LOAN.

n large or small sums, a ow rates, on improve COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING,



Material costs 25 cents per rod, galvan zed. Machines sold and fences made by JOHN BIHLMIRE, BUCHANAN, MICH.

WE ARE GOING TO DO

BUSINESS IN

SHINGLES

At wheat prices. We have a complete stock of Pine and Hemlock Lumber at prices to suit the times. Times are dull and we are going to make business if prices will do so. Notice some of our prices on Flooring, Siding, Ship Lap and iece Stuff.

Good No. 3 Flooring, - \$16 Drop or German Siding, No. 3, Hemlock Drop Siding, No. 1,

These prices are snaps. Other grades in proportion. Piece Stuff, \$12 to \$16, all sized ready for use. Pine Finish, \$20 to \$30.

Talk about Shingles; we have all grades from the cheapest to the best, and at prices to suit. Washington Red Cedar Shingles a specialty. Come and see us and we will make you happy.

Yours truly, J. L. REDDICK, NILES; MICH.

LUMBER!

If you want Pine or Hemlock Lumber, Doors, Windows, Blinds Shingles, Lath, Mouldings,

H. N. CASE, THREE OAKS, MICH.

In fact any kind of Building Material, write to

EXTRA SPECIAL

CLOAKS AND CAPES!

250 Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks, which were ordered for the holiday trade, but unfortunately for the manufacturers they have arrived twenty days late. We refused the whole shipment unless a reduction of one-third is made. On account of lateness of the season "they did it." The styles are of the best, and a reduction of one-third to you on our part will move them quickly. Our SHEETING AND MUSLIN SALE, our REMNANTS SALE OF DRESS GOODS, which are marked one-third less than regular prices; our MUSLIN UNDER-WEAR SALE, which is lower in price than the actual cost of muslin and trimmings, are now in progress.

LEO GROSSMAN & CO.,

104-106 South Michigan Street, and 101 Pearl Avenue.

SOUTH BEND, IND.

STOP! STOP! THINK! THIN!

THAT YOU CAN BUY

Hardware for Cash

CHEAP OF THE NEW FIRM OF

RENNIE & GODFREY.

NEW YEAR. NEW GOODS, LOW PRICES.

For 1894 we are in it for anything in the line of

HARDWARE & IMPLEMENTS

We have also a complete stock of

Buggies, Surreys & Road Wagons.

TREAT & MARBLE

DRUGS

BARMORE'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS

HAVE DROPPED, RUNNER'S CORNER DRUG STORE.

THE INTER OCEAN

MOST POPULAR REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER OF THE WEST

HAS THE LARGEST CIRCULATION. TERMS BY MAIL. DAILY (without Sunday), \$6.00 per year. DAILY (with Sunday), \$8.00 per year. The Weekly Inter Ocean, per year, \$1.00

As a newspaper THE INTER OCEAN keeps abreast of the times in all respects. It spares neither pains nor expense in securing ALLITHE NEWS AND THE BEST OF CURRENT LITERATURE. The Weekly Inter Ocean

Is edited especially for those who, on account of mail service or any other reason, do world condensed and the cream of the literary features of the Daily AS A FAMILY PAPER IT EXCELS all Western journals. It consists of EIGHT PAGES, with

A Supplement, Illustrated, in Colors, of EIGHT ADDITIONAL PAGES, making in all SIXTEEN PAGES. This Supplement, containing SIX PAGES OF READING MATTER and TWO FULL PAGE ILLUSTRATIONS, is alone worth the price charged for the paper. THE INTER OCEAN IS PUBLISHED IN CHICAGO, the news and commercial center of all west of the Allegheny Mountains, and is better adapted to the needs of the people of that section than any paper farther East.

It is in accord with the people of the West both in Politics and Literature.

Please remember that the price of The Weekly Inter Ocean IS ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER YEAR, Address THE INTER OCEAN, Chicago.

BUCHANAN RECORD. THURSDAY, JANUARY 11, 1894 Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich. as second-class matter.

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.

An Inspection is Solicited

Front Street, Foot of Day's Avenue,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Buchanan Markets.

Hay-\$6 @ \$10 per ton. Lard-12150. Salt, retail—\$1.00 Flour-\$2.60 @ \$4.00 per bbl., retail.

Honey-14c. Live poultry—7@Sc. Butter-16c. Eggs-18c. Wheat-53c.

Oats -27c. Corn, 38c. Beans-82.00. Live Hogs-514c.

\$3.50.

This is our combination for 1894 reading matter:

Detroit Tribune..... 100 New York Tribune. 1.00 Cosmopolitan..... 1.50 Total to any subscriber who has his subscription account paid up in full,

WATERVLIET wants a clothing store, a furniture store, and a lawyer.

MISS MATTIE KILL, of LaPorte, 18 visiting her cousin, Mrs. David Dutton.

MRS. HENRY DAKIN is confined to her room with the grippe.

GEORGE WYMAN & Co. will have their annual linen sale during January, CIRCUIT COURT is in session this

week with the new judge at the helm,

and lots of work on hand. MR. H. G. HOLLIDAY went yesterday to Hartfort, for a few weeks' visit

with his daughter, Mrs. Congdon. CAPT. J. F. PECK and wife, of this

place, visited their son, M. S Peck, in Benton Harbor, this week. THERE was less than one third as

much building done in her ten Harbor in 1893 as there was in 1892 MRS. E. E. ALLIGER, of Cassopolis,

pent last week with friends in this place.

TRENBETH, the tailor, says he is prepared to furnish democratic badges of the latest design on short notice.

THE Recorder heads its article on the Board of Supervisors, "Chumps in

JOHN SHETTERLY, of Tiosa, Ind., was in Buchanan Monday and Tues-

THE Old Amercan Hotel, in St. Josepb, was raided by the police and the inmates fined \$10 to \$50 each, for keep-

ing a house of prostitution.

THE Era says "It's a lie" about cutaway night gowns. Well, we refer the matter to Lee Wilkinson for confirm-

HENRY KOLB, formerly of this place, is now working in Saunders' meet market in Niles. His family is

MARRIED.—January 10, 1894, by Es- ton Harbor and St. Joseph will appear quire John C. Dick, Mr. George A Farley of Oronoko and Miss Mabel Stemm

News has been received here that Wm. A. Eaton, a cabinet maker and former resident of this place, recently died in Tennessee, of apoplexy.

JAKE SIMON is going to build a new opera house in Benton Harbor. He today. has leased Yore's opera house and had full charge of Benton Harbor amusements for several years.

HORACE MORLEY, of Oronoko, fell from a scaffold in his barn and was quite badly shaken up. He landed head downward. No serious injury resulted.

THE Niles paper mills have made a reducion of 10 per cent in the wages of their employes. The employes take it for granted, these democratic times, and don't kick.

THE common way to sell anything out of the usual line of trade, in Niles, is by a raffle or lottery. Hardly a week but the Star advertises some enter-Bend Tribune at once. The Tribune prise of this sort.

THE first three days in December | now. appear to have lost their grip on the weather of the winter, but the believer in whims will be just as crazy in his faith in the next one.

JOHN NEEDHAM drove to South Bend, last week, when his horse became lame. He was stopped by the police, at the instance of the Humain Society of that city, and was obliged to leave his horse there and make other provisions for reaching home. He returned next day, when the horse was so far recovered as to be able to make the trip.

day. She leaves a husband, who is sick, and several children.

O. F., at Niles, will have a public in- tributed with a radius of six miles. stallation of officers and a banquet tonight. Several members of Buchanan Lodge No. 75 will attend.

BERRIEN COUNTY LODGE No 6, I.

ton township, Tuesday night, by Dep- | al; to the Modern Woodmen fraterniuty Sheriff Napier, on a charge of ty for their aid and sympathy; also to stealing a horse and buggy valued at Mr. J. J Roe and Mrs. Geo. Richards \$800, in Aurora, Ill., in August, 1892. for their service of song.

ONE of the proprietors of the Benton Harbor Banner has sold his interest in that paper. It is predicted that the day on complaint of Sarah A. World, paper will contain less A. P. A. rant- for bastarday. Justice Sabin bound ing and more of what people care to him over to the Circuit Court in the read, in future.

Our readers should not forget the farmers' Institute to be held at Bullard's hall, Niles, next Monday and Tuesday. Every farmer, especially, should attend, as the proceedings of the institute will be especially benefi cial to them.

REGULAR meeting of Sylvia Chapter No. 74, O. E. S., will be held in Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening, Jan.

MRS. M. M. KNIGHT, W. M. MRS, F. A. STRYKER, Sec.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., | spirit around the waist just as it was for the week ending Jan. 8, 1894: going to shake hands with a lady, and Mrs. Jane Eaton, Mr. Elmer Rills, Esq., held on until a light was secured, when Mr. William Haublets, Homer Green. the ghost was found to be King. Call for letters advertised.

JOHN GRAHAM. P. M.

sheriffs to allow certain prisoners the er, showing them up in their true 7:30. Relative position of the S. S. freedom of the grounds, and they have light. The latest of these is Hon. a good time about the county build- Henry Chamberlain of three Oaks. ings, attend court and other public Give it to 'em, Brother Ross; the meetings of interest, while they are whole crowd of them deserve it. You going through the form of being pun- are doing a good work for your counished. The fact is, it is no punishment to them, whatever.

THE new electric railroad company which recently obtained a franchise to build an electric road in the streets of St. Joseph now contemplates building a road to Stevensville, New Troy, Baroda and Three Oaks to South Bend. That is going far enough around,

\$ 6.00 Cloaks for

Lawrence L L Unbleached, at

residents of this village, and are well- \ and St. Joseph, and gave his choice for

8.00

Pepperell R

Lonsdale, bleached,

HERMAN HIRONS and Arthur Powel

were kill by a Grand Trunk train, at

Edwardsburg, Saturday evening, while

they were attempting to cross the

track. The Hirons family was former

MARRIED.-Jacob Baker, Buchan-

an's p pular harness maker, was mar-

ried to Mrs. Lizzie Fiss, a daughter of

Mr. Louis Lano of this place, on Tues-

day morning. The ceremony was per-

formed by the Catholic priest at Niles.

THE Niles Star says that during the

present term of court attorneys of Ben-

in 12 cases, attorneys from Niles and

Buchanan in 73, and those from out-

MRS. HENRY HOUSEWERT, living

about two miles south of this place,

died Monday evening, aged 53 years.

She had been a sufferer for a long time,

her disease finally terminating in drop-

sy. The funeral services are held

LEVI L. REDDEN, who has been sick

the most of the winter, had so far re-

covered that he was able to walk

about town, but a few days since he

was again stricken down. We are

glad to know that he is now on the

THE Lady Maccabees will install

their officers for the ensuing year,

Tuesday evening, Jan. 16. Each Sir.

Knight and Lady are invited to be

present. Doors open to visitors at 8

IF our subscribers desire the finest

collection of World's Fair views issued

we advise them to write to the South

will send over 200 views to subscrib-

ers for a few cents. Better subscribe

Marriage Licenses.

Walter P. Holmes, Kalamazoo; Mae B.

Geo. Morehouse, Niles; Gertrude Gard-

Chas. W. Groshon, Indiana; Laura Rich-

Wm. E. Tryon, Royalton; Birdie F.

Wur. F. Johnson, St. Joseph; Emily E.

J. L. Blodgett, St. Joseph; Mary Mc-

Chas. F. Arent, Bainbridge; Lydia Ar-

C. RICHARDS, R. K.

road to recovery.

er, Elkhart.

ardson, Indiana.

Ward, St. Joseph.

Donald, Chicago

ney, Bainbridge.

Brownlow, St. Joseph.

side of the county in 15 cases.

known by our oldest residents.

10 00

MRS. GEORGE MITCHELL, living on A summing up of the Hamilton the flats, in the north part of this vil- Creamery Co's business during the lage, died Tuesday and was buried to- past year, shows that the company cream, \$3,000 for hauling milk and running expenses. Nearly all this

I tender my heart-felt thanks to the friends and neighbors for their kind assistance during my wife's illness, AL. ROWLEY was arrested in Royal- and at the time of her death and buri-

VROMAN SHEPARDSON.

ALLEN FRAME was arrested yestersum of \$400, and not securing bail he was taken to jail. In May, 1891, the same girl had him arrested on the same charge, but the case was settled by him for a consideration. It is the opinion of the RECORD that both should be arrested and punished.

Joseph King, Berrien county's own ghost maker, is under arrest at Battle Creek for impersonating a spirit, and thus obtaining money under false pretenses. He had given several seances in different houses, and had made many persons believe they had shaken | 2:20. hands and conversed with their departed friends, and he was the lion of the town, but one Thomas Cox caught a 3:00.

ONE by one the prominent democrats of Berrien county are getting a It has been a common practice of swipe from their organ, Niles Recordtry. Better than any Republican can do. They don't have so good a chance 3:00. President's Address. to get acquainted as you do, being a 3:25. "How best use the S. S. in Revival." member of the family yourself.

> DURING 1893 C. H. Godfrey made 300 barrels of cider and put up 4,500 cases of tomatoes, 1,200 cases of corn, 1,200 cases of peaches and 400 cases of berries. Which all goes to prove that some people can where others can't .--

Of all goods, both Summer and Winter.

An endless variety of

AT HALF THEIR VALUE.

4.00 20.00

5.00 25.00

\$30.00 Cloaks for \$20.00.

Bill McKinley is the Cause of All This.

C. H. BAKER,

OF THE CASH STORE.

IT is now understood that the vote of

Supervisor Gibson, of Chikaming, on

the removal question was not as he in-

tended it; that he supposed that he

was voting to decide between Niles

St. Joseph as between the two. He

discovered his error very soon after,

but did not have glue enough in his

spine to correct his blunder. He and

his constituents did not favor removal.

AT the regular meeting of Buchanan

Camp, Modern Woodmen of America,

last Friday evening, the following offi-

After the installation the members

of the Royal Neighbors and Modern

Woodmen sat down to a sumptuous

banquet which had been prepared by

the ladies of the former society, and

feasting and merry-making was indulg-

In the vote on the resolutions for

removal of the county seat, made last

Thursday afternoon, nine Supervisors

voted against removal, just one more

than was necessary to submit. This

placed the nine on record and showed

the St. Joseph delegation of lobbyists

just whom they must labor with. Es-

pecial attention was paid to the young

member from Pipestone, and when

the question came up next morning he

had been converted and the necessary

eighteen was secured, and the people

asked to vote upon the question of re-

moving the County Seat to St. Joseph.

Before the time comes to vote upon

the question the RECORD is con-

fident the people will see the toolish-

case of People vs. Robb, from this

county. Robb will be remembered as

the fellow who attempted to assassin-

ate Fred Hobbs, in November, 1891.

who was then Mayor of Benton Har-

bor, and after giving bonds for appear-

ance for trial in the sum of \$3,500,

with Ed Brant and John Thomas as

sureties, fled the country, and has kept

in hiding ever since. By this decision

these gentlemen will be compelled to

pay for reposing confidence in a would-

be murderer.

ness of the move and vote it down.

cers were installed:

Geo. Anderson. C.

E. J. Hopkins, E.

Chas. Simpson, W.

Frank Batchelor, S.

ed in until a late hour.

Charles Voorhees, V. C.

Charles Elliott, W. A. F. L. Raymond, E. B.

- \$3.00|\$15.00 Cloaks for

Great Clearing Sale

REV. GEO. JOHNSON, pastor of the Evangelical church of this place, is in

Sunday morning and evening. REV. L. V. SOLDAN, pastor of Evangelical church at St. Joseph, will occupy the pulpit of the Evangelical church in this place next Sunday, on account of the absense of the pastor.

Church Notices.

Interest in the revival meetings at the Methodist church is undiminished. All classes are being reached. Fifteen have started in the better life this week. Services will continue.

THE union services of the Presbyterian and U.B. churches commenced Sunday evening in the Presbyterian church, and have continued each even-

THE fourth quarterly convention of the Buchanan Sunday School Union will be held at the Presbyterian church on Saturday and Sunday, Jan. 20 and 21, with the following program:

SATURDAY AFTERNOON. 1:30. Devotional Services. H. H. FLORY Miscellaneous Business. "The Underlying Purpose of the Sunday School." - Mrs. Frye
"The Superintendent as an Ingath-

erer." - Mrs. Franc Whitman "Primary Work. Its Nature and Method." MISS GERTRUDE HANLEY Question Drawer. Subject—"The Importance of Organized Effort." REV. O. J. ROBERTS
Questions should be handed in be-

fore Convention. 3:20. "How the S. S. has helped me."

REV. C. H. BROWN 3:45. Report of Delegate to State Sunday School Convention.

Adjournment. SATURDAY EVENING.

a. To the Home.

REV. W. H. WAGNER b. To the Church. REV. I. WILSON c. To the State. REV. G. JOHNSON Collection. Benediction. SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

2:40. Reports

E. K. WARREN, of Three Oaks 3:50. "Paper on Cants." Mrs. Anna Irvino

SUNDAY EVENING. 3:00. Song Service. Union Young People's Meeting, followed by Revival Service. Song. Collection. Benediction. Gospel Hymns Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 will be

Obituary.

JOHN A. HOLLIDAY was born in

Dunville, Canada, Sept. 10, 1850, and,

as the result of a sad accident, sud-

denly departed this life at the home

of Robert Coveney, five miles north of

Buchanan, Jan. 4, 1894. When a boy

he came to Buchanan with his par-

ents, Hiram and Charlotte Holliday.

His mother passed to her Heavenly

home, July 25, 1884. He was married

to Miss Martha E. Dalrymple, by Rev.

Horace Hall, of blessed memory, Sept.

11, 1870. Four children were born to

them, Elwin, Minnie, Nina and Mer-

tie. This bereaved family, the aged

father of the deceased, and relatives,

have the heart-felt sympathy of this

Mr. Holliday was a very industrous,

energetic and kind-hearted man, a re-

spected citizen, a good neighbor, and a

very affectionate husband and father.

In many respects this was the saddest

death and the most solemn funeral ser-

"Though cast down we are not forsaken; Though afflicted not alone; Thou didst give and thou hast taken; Blessed Lord, Thy will be done."

Our deceased brother was brought

up in a Christian home, in a loyal

Methodist family, where in early life

he was taught the word of God and

the way of salvation. Though not a

member of a church, he was by no

means indifferent to the claims of God.

His last hours were employed in earn-

est prayer and preparations for a home

in Heaven. God is love and will not

withhold his pardoning mercy from

"Blessed are they that mourn for

The funeral was from the M. E.

church on Sunday morning, which

was largely attended, between seventy

and eighty of the Woodmen Camp be-

ing in the procession. The remains

were interred in Oak Ridge cemetery.

The family, father, wife and children

ternal societies, Odd Fellows and Mod-

ern Woodmen, and to all others who

so kindly aided us in the sad hours of

H. G. HOLLIDAY.

The pretty little town of Bellevue,

about ten miles north of Battle Creek,

was visited by fire on Tuesday night,

entailing a loss of probably of \$50,000,

with but slight insurance.

MRS. J. A. HOLLIDAY,

AND CHILDREN.

ISAIAH WILSON.

them who call upon him.

they shall be comforted."

THE Supreme Court has affirmed the of John A. Holliday wish to make

decision of the Circuit Court in the greatful acknowledgment to the fra-

our sorrow.

vices ever held in this town, but

whole community.

Song. Benediction.

ple why they shoul vote to remove the persume that the will advance the reason that it will we them the chance \$200,000 to \$300.00 to put up suitable county buildings and pay other expenses incident tohe removal. If the

their good judgmat.

lows:
Against remval, Sur Visors S. S.
Beall, J. A. Pek and Dichenor, of Niles; A. J. ast, of the men; Wm. Krohue, of Piestone S. H. Martin, of Three Oaks: G. B. Richards, of Buchanan; Geo. W. R. Rough, of Bertrand, and IraB. Stemm, of Orono-

For removal Supervisors W. H. Ball, siah Caldwell of Hagar; G. F. Com-\$10.00 bridge—17.

In the second ballot Krohne, of Pipestone, chined to the other side, mak-

THE pojectors of the St. Joseph & street, second door south of old Furni-Shire Railway Company, who will contrict an electric railway the coming prng, say that they will build an electric line from St. Joe to South Bark in 1894. A syndicate of South Bark capitalists will be inter-ested with the local men of the project. The line will go through Stevensville Faroda, New Troy and Three Oaks.—Fils Star.

Notice is hereby given that the an-R. Rough n said village, Feb. 3, 1894,

Nor.ce My wife, Susie, having eft my bd and board, all persons are cautioned not to trust her on my ac- Offer Table Linens, Napkins count, as I will pay no debts of her contractifg. J. WALTER SMITH. Dated Calien, Dec. 12, 1893.

I WILL le at the First National Bank will take off 10 per cent. Rein Mles, Dec. 14, 21, 28 and Jan. 4; member, during January only. First National Bank in Buchanan, Dec. This will include Fine Table 12, 10 26 and Jan. 2; Dayton, Dec. 11, Damask, Damask Table 18, 2 and Jan. 3; at my home, one Cloths and Napkins, all with mile jouth of Dayton, Dec. 8, 15, 22, 29 ad Jan. 5, for the collection of Napkins to match. Towels and Toweling, Linen Sheeting taxes for Bertrand township. and Pillow Casing. Hem-

Tax Notice.

Ts payers of Buchanan township maypay their taxes at the First Nation! Bank at any time during bank-

LOOK HERE! have a good Windmill, Pump and ivery Horse. I. N. BATCHELOR.

TY KENT'S Coffee. louse to rent. Eight rooms.

NEW FALL GOODS. Mrs. Binns' for cheap Millinery. ine Stationery CHEAP.

citer of town. Price, \$350. J. G. HOLMES. KENT's is the place to buy Coffee.

H. B. DUNCAN. Come and learn my prices on Wool ose. Only 25c.

H. B. DUNCAN.

Citizen's National Bank, NILES, MICH.

ORGANIZED

Interest Paid on Deposits. CALL AND GET TERMS.

Are prepared to grant liberal accommodations to regular customers.

DIRECTORS:

J. L. Reddick, T. P. Hutton, H. M. Dean, J. H. Richardson, L. H. Beeson. O. W. Coolidge, E. F. Woodcock, L.E. Wood.

SPECIALATTENTION

SACKINGS in two toned and plain colors. SMALL BASKET WEAVES in shot and illuminated effects. Handsome DIAGONALS in all colors. SMOOTH WOOL SURFACES in tones and gravs. We offer these

KNIT GOODS.

Fascsnators, Leggins, Mittens and Gloves will soon be in lively demand. These goods deserve and should have your attention.

S. P. HIGH.

All persons who owe

E. S. ROE

on account or note that is due, are requested to

CALL AT ONCE AND SETTLE,

FOR SALE. House and lot on Oak Either by cash or note, and oblige, YOURS TRULY,

E. S. ROE.

DODD'S

IMPROVED

SARSAPARILLA THE BEST,

WILL CURE.

LARGE BOTTLE :75 CENTS.

Dodd's Drug and Book Store.



AFTER DOLLARS.

If you want money, the way to get it is by saving on your purchases of

TEAS. COFFEES, SPICES, DRIED FRUITS. VEGETABLES, ETC.

MAKE NO MISTAKES

You will find the LARGEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES always, at

TREAT & REDDEN'S.

paid over \$18,000 to the farmers for Canada conducting a series of revival meetings. THE Ladies' Mite Society of the A. Morris' The Fair, money came from outside and was dis-C. church will meet at Mrs. Mowrey's, Friday afternoon of this week. A cordial invitation is extended to all ELD. WM. M. ROE will preach at Gaien Centre next Saturday evening and

ALMOST EVERYTHING.

DEALER IN---

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Thos. LLOYD sells best Hard Coal

for \$7. Best Hocking Valley Soft

All Coffee at Kent's is ground by

Try some of Van Meter's Bread at

Sample Carpets for Rugs. Choice

FOR SALE .- A second-hand No. 9

Best Fall and Winter Underwear

I have a lot of glazed sash for sale

at the price of the glass. Good for

many purposes as new sash. They are

For the next 30 days I will close all

Hats, trimmed or untrimmed, for cost

to make room for new spring goods.

Will close all untrimmed Felts for 50

A. B. CHASE PIANOS.

I have the agency for the A. B

If you have any idea of buying a farm I want to have a talk with yon.

DRESS MAKING. — MISS ELMIRA

JOHN W. BEISTLE

Don't forget that I still sell Pianos

stitched Cloths and Napkins.

Marseilles Quilty. 8-4, 9-4 and

Dress Goods Dept.

Advance sample pieces plain

and printed Dimities, printed

and plain White Goods. En-

tire new line of Black Goods.

We set out to close broken

lines of Silks suitable for

Waists and Black Silk Rhad-

simere at half price — 75c,

worth \$1.50. Also, broken

lines fine wool Dress Goods, at

reduced price. 25c Jamestown

We recognize this as our

trial year. The goods must

go. We recognize also that

the price of the goods regu-

COME AND SEE US

Dress Goods, half wool, 12½c.

10-4 Sheetings.

ANNUAL

ture factory lot. Price, \$600.

J. G. HOLMES.

I have a good one for sale.

six light, 10x16. J. G. HOLMES.

Garland Cook Stove in good condition,

for sale cheap. Inquire at this office.

LAMB'S.

H. B. DUNCAN.

H. B. DUNCAN'S.

Muskegon Baked Goods at

Coal for \$4 per ton,

will be found at

cents and \$1.

ST. Joseph peoplare said to be very busy getting ready o deluge the county with printed mater telling the peo-County Seat to the city. We do not to raise by taxabn anywhere from people of this conty vote to saddle such a debt upo themselves at this time, we will begreatly mistaken in

AFTER all of he maneuvering and talk, the Board of Supervisors have submitted the destion of removal of the County Seafunconditionally. It is not to cost St. oseph one cent. Not even sand enoug to build a woodshed on. If the questin be carried it means the abandonmen of all of the property owned by the ounty, and the erection of an entrely new outfit. The first vote on thequestion stood as fol-

CHASE pianos for this vicinity, and want to see all who want to buy a first-class Piano.

Watervliet; C.C. Bell, of Sodus; Joings, J. F. Grd and M. W. Stock. of St. Joseph; EL. Cromer, of Royalton; Burkus is prepared to do all kinds of L. W. Gibsor of Chikaming; Alex. work in this line, at her home, on Halliday, of fincoln; C. H. Norris, of Day's avenue, fourth house north of Weesaw: J. J. Phillips, New Buffalo: Wm. Randal John Seel and S. L. Van Camp, Benton Harbor; C. M. Is the agent for White and New Home Smith, of Lab; Timothy Smith of Ga- Sewing Machines, in Buchanan. Needlien, and Ge. F. Stewart, of Bainles and Oil. Office with Henry Lough.

and Organs. If you contemplate buy-18.00 ing the neessary two-thirds to subing either, see me before buying.

> nual electon of the Farmers' Mutual Fire Instance Company of Berrien County, Mch., will be held in the village of Juhanan, at the office of Ww. at 2 o'coc p. m., for the purpose of electing | President, Secretary, and four Diecors for full term and one to

FREEMAN FRANKLIN, Sec.

Geo. Wyman & Co. and Towels at a special price during January. As an extra

inducement for this sale we

CHAS. W. MATHEWS.

ing ours. Chas. A. Howe, Treasurer.

Te St. Joseph Valley Nursery Co., loced at Niles, will sell the farmers and and holders of this vicinity, guaranted Nursery Stock true to name at paic prices. The officers of this compay are well-known in the county. an a guarantee at their hands means soething. MR. FRED Young is now soliting orders for spring deliver and

wi be glad of your patronage. Tak, all in good order, to exchange for

J. G. HOLMES. hat new motor ground Coffee at aKENT'S downs them all.

lates the sale. If you are in-BINNS, opp. Hotel. terested in buying anything, Fry that motor Coffee, at KENT'S. FOR SALE.-House and Lot near

Everything in School Supplies, at BINN'S, opp. Hotel. My Christmas Goods are here. Comad see what I have.

South Bend, Ind.

CORNCOBS FOR CATTLE FOOD.

Opinions Expressed by Several Authorities on This Ever Recurring Su'gect. Professors Stewart, Wolf and others give the assurance that there is nutrition in corncobs, but a writer to The Country Gentleman contends that, while this is true, it doesn't pay to feed

corncobs. Here is his argument: The chemists in their laboratories may be able to extract the nutrients from cobs, for they have the command of implements and acids that will dissolve hard substances, which the gastric juice in cattles' stomachs is unable to accomplish. Take a cob and try whittling it with a knife; you will find that on each side of the cavities where the kernels stood, extending to the pith, it is full of small, thin plates hard as a hemlock knot. These plates compose the greater portion of the cob, and no mill ever ground them fine, and no animal's stomach ever digested them. Examine the dung of animals fed on cobmeal, and you will see these hard sharp plates are there, still as hard and as sharp as ever. It is not easy to believe that such tough, stubborn substances can pass through the long tortuous route of the intestines without producing irritation, if not laceration

and diarrhea. Professor Sanborn says, "Close observation of finely ground cobmeal convinces me that it has a very high feeding value, and that the coarse cobmea! has very little value." He is speaking of the meal made by grinding corn in the ear, and its value in his opinion depends almost entirely on its fineness It is well known that in the fall and winter when farmers wish to feed the most corn, and generally have to begin on the new crop, there is so much moisture in the cobs that it is utterly impossible for any mill to grind them down fine.

About 40 years ago a cobmeal craze broke out in northern Pennsylvania. and the proprietor of the mill at Sugar Run incurred considerable expense to put in a new waterwheel and the necessary machinery for reducing corn in the ear to meal, and nearly all the mills in the country followed his example. For awhile they did a good business at grinding cobs, but gradually the corncob custom fell off, and in three or four years had ceased entirely. What was the cause of such a surprising downfall in the popularity of cobmeal and cob mills? It was because the farmers, having given the meal a fair trial, had become convinced that the actual value of cobs was so little that it did not pay to have them ground, and that corn in the ear could not be ground so finely as shelled corn. It is not possible to grind corn and cobs as finely as they should be ground at the season when farmers want to feed the

Professor Stewart cites the Connecticut experiment station as finding by analysis that cobs have a value of 44 cents per 100 pounds, or slightly more than cornstalks. Did they ever give their cattle their choice between cobs and cornstalks to see which they prefer? The value may be in the cobs, but no animal ever got it out. John M. Stahl, who is good authority, says, "I have fed cobmeal—made three trials of it-and have not been able to get much feeding value from it." Waldo F. Brown is an advocate of cobmeal, but admits that at one institute in Ohio he found but few advocates for it in a large audience and did find many who considered it unfit to feed.

How the French Fatten Poultry. The best fattening food, as used in France, consists of barley meal or maize flour mixed to a porridgelike consistency with sweetened milk. Of this as much is given as the hens can possibly eat. During the last 10 days of fattening, but not before the French make this porridge so thick that it is of a doughlike consistency. This they roll into strips, and with the neck of a bottle or lamp chimney prod off into pieces about the size of a halfpenny, which are rolled up into little balls or pills. These pellets are then dipped into milk, sugar and water, or glycerin, and forced down the bird's throat till its crop is full. The French have a special "feeding machine" for forcing these pills down, but the end of a penholder or pencil wrapped round with cloth will do equally well. To insure good weight and a delicate flesh tint only meal from year old grain is used. and the water for mixing should have suet added in the ratio of three-eighths of an ounce to a quart of meal. A small

quantity of coarse grit should be added to the paste to assist digestion. Special care is taken to give the birds no food for at least 12 hours before killing, so that the bowels may be empty at the time of death, whereby certain effects which favor rapid decomposition are avoided. The fowls are also not plucked immediately, as by so doing while the blood is still fluid the blood vesicle at the root of each feather becomes gorged, and the fowl gets a spotted look, says The Feathered World, which also tells that the Germans, after drawing a fowl, put a few pieces of charcoal inside, in order that it may keep fresh for a longer time. The Danes also adopt a similar method of fattening.

Measuring Corn. In the Crib. For western dent corn in a crib that flares both ways, says The Prairie Farmer, multiply the mean breadth by the height of corn and again by the length of the corn in the crib. Multiply this product by .63 for the heaped bushels of ears or by .42 for the number of bushels of shelled corn, estimating three heaping half bushels of ears to the bushel of shelled corn. Of course, all rules for measuring grain of whatsoever kind are approximate, but near eneugh to enable the owner to know the quantity fairly of the grain.

THE EGG SHELL THEORY.

Color a Test of the Class of Fowl, Not of the Quality of the Egg. The idea entertained by some people that a brown shelled egg is richer than a white shelled egg is, writes a Tennessee correspondent of The Southern Cultivator, simply a theory that has no foundation in fact. The color of the shell is no indication whatever as to the condition of the contents inside,

The color of shell does, however, give us a pointer as to the kind of hen that laid the egg. There are two distinct classes, or varieties, of hens of which there are many different strains and many intermediate grades. They are known as the Asiatic and the Med iterranean classes. The former is the large, feather legged type, to which belong the Brahmas, Cochins and Langshans. The Mediterranean class comprises the Leghorns, Spanish, Minorcas, etc. The former, or Asiatic class, lay very dark shelled eggs, while the latter lay clear, white shelled eggs. The Asiatics are the hatchers, the hens being very much given to sitting. The Mediterranean type are more persistent layers and less inclined to sit.

To the intermediate class belong such pure bred varieties as the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes, better known as the American breeds. Hens of these two varieties lay light brown shelled or cream colored eggs. According to the shell theory, their eggs should be a sort of a happy medium between the Asiatics and Mediterraneans in quality and

Then there are the good old common hens. They are all of mixed blood of no distinct class, and the shells of

their eggs vary in color from a light brown to a creamy white, never quite as dark brown as the pure Asiatics, nor so white as those of the pure bred Med-

Unlike the shell, however, the yolk of the egg is a pretty good indication of its richness. Hens that have plenty of grass and insects lay the richest, dark yolked eggs, whereas those deprived of green food and meat lay eggs with pale yolks that are thin in albumen also and not very nutritions. Plenty of insects or fresh meat make rich eggs.

Items In Asparagus Culture. Mr. E. S. Carman, with favorable conditions, would not plant asparagus closer than three by four feet, and it is his belief that in six or eight years a greater distance, say six by three feet, would be seen to be real economy. He says on the subject of setting the sets that he puts his plants only three inches below the surface, and he cannot discover that the shoots are fewer than with the deep setting usually practiced. Mr. Carmen has never perceived that salt was beneficial to asparagus; neither does he think it necessary that the asparagus bed should be stuffed with manure before the plants are set. He says: "To use a large amount of manure in preparing the plot is equivalent to locking up an amount of money where it draws no interest. It is worse than that, for a part of the principle is lost. As the surplus manure decays and becomes soluble from season to season a considerable portion leaches through the soil and is lost forever to the plants." Beets For Milk Cows.

To say that beets are composed largely of water and that in consequence they have little food value is equivalent to discarding all green foods, says the Ohio Farmer. Grass in pasture has over 78 parts water in 100; green corn fodder has \$4 parts; red clover before blossoming has 83 parts, while sugar beets have 811 parts water. This water in grass, green corn fodder, beets, etc., is just what is needed to keep up the milk flow. A moderate ration of beets promotes the health of the cow by their cooling and relaxing effect; they aid digestion and greatly increase the value of dry food fed with them, and are thus beneficial to fattening animals as well as increasing the milk flow in cows. Silage is the cheapest form in which to supply this succulent feed, and roots come next. Beets are best in late winter and early spring. Feed a peck to half a bushel per day to a cow, according to her size and feeding capac-

Material For Making Eggs. Eggs are a substitute for meat, but The American Cultivator thinks that it is a mistake to suppose that animal food, except such as fowls running at large will pick up, is necessary to produce them. The white of the egg is albumen, and this is mainly nitrogenous, but only the lean of meat is nitrogenious, and it is not more so than is the whole wheat grain, which also furnishes the lime required for the egg's shell. Peas are excellent food for making eggs, and so, too, would beans be if fowls could be induced to eat them. The grain may be supplemented with chopped clover, which contains much egg material and is excellent for keeping fowls in good health.

Oxen For Farm Work. A correspondent of The Country Gentleman says: I am of opinion that most farmers who have over 50 acres of arable land would find it greatly to their interest to keep a span of horses and a yoke of young, active oxen. A yoke of oxen between 4 and 8 years of age, where a horse team was kept, would do all the extra work on the farm on a feed of hay, cornstalks and pasture without any grain at all. At 8 years old, when they begin to grow sluggish, they could be sold to the butcher for enough to buy a yoke of 4-year-olds to supply their place on the farm. A span of old horses when they get past profitable work cannot be

sold except for a pittance. CABBAGE AS A FARM CROP.

It Is Costly Grow, but Pays Under Faable Conditions. Owing to its being a nitrogen crop, cabbage is a rather costly crop to grow. It produces when well fertilized a greater amount of strength giving nutriment than farmers can grow in any other way. There are times when the cabbage supply is beyond the demand late in fall. Then is when the crop of late cabbages comes into market. Yet if cabbage growers will heel in their crop so as to keep it through the win-

ter, it can usually be depended upon to

bring fair prices in the spring. By growing early and late cabbage succession of this vegetable can be had all through the year. The very early cabbage needs to be started in the fall and kept slowly growing through the winter in the coldest part of the hotbed. In places where severe freezing is not probable the plants are left out of doors and covered so as to protect them. In spring they are set out in soil made as rich as possible with well rotted manure. Less manure will do if some nitrate of soda with readily available nitrogen can be obtained. A portion of these fall started plants are forced in the hothouse and are ready to sell by the time the dormant portion can be planted out of doors. These fresh early cabbages are sold very small, but they bring a high price and pay fairly well. The spring planted cabbage is ready for sale through May, June and July, according to its forwardness when planted. The heads are

small, but they bring better prices than large cabbage heads do late in the fall. Late cabbage will do well on land rich enough to grow a large corn crop. Late in the season on cultivated ground, and especially where coarse manure has been applied in spring, there is a large development of available nitrogen, especially in late June or early July, when air and ground are warm. But The American Cultivator thinks that a dressing of nitrate of soda will pay, even on late cabbage, in making more rapid and larger growth. It pays to use on the seed bed where the young plants are grown for late outdoor set ting. This is made in April or May, and however highly manured the seed bed may be the young plants draw so heavily for nitrogen that an additional supply is always an advantage. Very much depends on keeping the plants thinned so that each shall have plenty of sun and air. This is best done by frequent transplanting, which also makes the plants stocky and encourages the growth of a fibrous root. The late cabbage needs to be about three feet

does not require so much room, as it is marketed while much smaller. Cabbage, especially the late crop, is a bulky crop to handle for its price. Hence it is not best to grow it very largely unless near a good market. But there is scarcely a farm place where the fact that a farmer has a few hundred fine cabbage for sale will not bring him orders enough in his own neigh borhood to dispose of the crop. The small villages, are usually more poorly supplied with cabbages and other vegetables than are large cities, and such a village should be made the most of as a market by all farmers who live near it.

apart in rows each way, so as to allow

most of the cultivation to be done with

horse and cultivator. Early cabbage

Bees on Summer Stands. Numbered with other practical infor-

mation furnished at the late North American Beekeepers' convention was that contained in an essay by Mr. Charles Dadant of Hamilton, Ills., on the subject of "Wintering Bees on Summer Stands."

The conditions that we think indis-

pensable to succeed in our locality in wintering bees on summer stands are: 1. A sufficient number of bees, especially young workers. 2. A sufficient provision of proper food. 3. A hive well closed. with absorbents above the combs to remove the dampness produced by the breathing of the bees. 4. A protection around the hive, on the northern side especially, leaving the entrance side free.

Concerning the third condition Mr. Dadant said: "When we find a hive which has wintered with a current of air inside, we notice that its bees have soiled the entrance of their hive. From such fact we have drawn the conclusion that a current of air is injurious to bees. We have noticed, also, that absorbing matters above the frames take out most of the dampness produced by the breathing of the bees and the evaporation of their food. As regards the fourth condition, our northern winds being very cold we surround every one of our hives with a thickness of dry leaves or straw, kept in place by small string ladders, leaving the front part free. Such a protection helps the bees to keep warmer, without interfering with their going out as soon as the sun's rays are sufficiently warm. By such means our losses in winter are very small."

Worth Knowing About. Cottonseed meal with black specks in it is largely composed of the hull, which is nearly indigestible and of little value except to go into the manure

The pure cottonseed meal without hull is too concentrated for feeding, except as it is diluted with something giving a greater bulk in proportion to its nutrition. Wheat bran is one of the best feeds for this purpose.

One of the lessons in fruit management taught by the World's fair was the entire success of keeping fruit by the cold storage method. It was in this way that apples and pears of the 1892 crop grown in New York state were brought to the exhibit in perfect condition in June last.

money paid for it is wasted. A chest of good tools is a fortune. At the Pennsylvania station the number and weight of ears were not mate-

A poor tool is an aggravation, and

rially affected by detasseling in the corn experiments carried out there last sea-

HOLLOW HEARTED POTATOES.

The Cause and Preventive of This Peculia:

and Injurious Characteristic. "What causes hollow heart in potatoes?" This query was recently answered by a number of agricultural authorities in the columns of The Rural New Yorker. A large percentage of their correspondents admitted that they did not know, but each expressed epinions, both regarding the cause and the prevention. Professor L. H. Bailey said that he had always supposed hollow heart to be due mostly to overgrowth, although some varieties are more subject to it than others. He thought that firm fleshed varieties of medium size, grown on soil only moderately rich in nitrogen, would be most free from the trou-Dr. W. C. Sturgis of the Connecticut

station named as the cause of hollow heart Pytophora infestans, a potato rot fungus. He said nothing but absolutely sound seed should ever be used. It is not a peculiar characteristic of certain varities, though, as a rule, early varieties are less liable to attack. Dr. Sturgis doubted the accepted theory that there is greater frequency of hollow heart in large than in small no tatoes. Dr. Byron D. Halsted did not know the cause nor the reason why large potatoes are oftener hollow hearted than small ones. He thought probably large tubers were oftenest affected because the excess in size permits all this absence of tissue at the center, not altogether for the same reason that a large tree is often hollow, while a small one of the same kind has a sound cen-

As to a half way answer in the matter he suggested that the central portion of a potato is the most nonliving portion, it being the storehouse for material to be used by the young buds when they unfold, these buds and the vital parts associated with them lying somewhat midway between the surface of the potato and its center. In the development of a potato we can see that there might be a cavity developed in the center by the failure of the sufficient development of storage tissue to occupy all the space. As to the breeding out, it would seem probable that it could be done to some extent, because anything like hollow heart is likely to be somewhat a matter of inheritance—call it a weakness if you please—and therefore one should use strong instead of weak seed.

Professor W. F. Massey hazarded the opinion that hollow heart is due to an excess of nitrogenous food in a moist soil. There may be some fungous growth connected with it, but he cannot think there is any fungous cause for it. The potato tuber is the plant's reservoir for the storing of starch for the food of the plant another season. If the excess of nitrogen stimulates the vital principal of the plant to an activity in cell formation in advance of the supply of mineral food needed for building materials, there is sure to be a gap somewhere, and usually where

there is greatest activity. He does not believe there is any heredity about it. With an abundant supply of potash he thinks there would be little of it. With plenty of nitrogen and a deficiency of potash there will be hollow hearts usu-

Insects In Stored Grain. In a bulletin from the Delaware station farmers are cautioned about their stored grain and seed, which is liable to be attacked by insects. The first indication of insect attack is a marked increase of temperature in the mass of grain, as though it had become damp from some cause and fermentation had commenced These grain insects breed and are most active during warm weather, and there is little danger of their injuring grain or seeds during the winter, except those stored in heated rooms. All four forms of insect life-the egg, the larva, the pupa and the adult insect—are destroyed when subjected to the fumes of bisulphide of carbon. The bin or the granary should be made practically airtight, 'or at least there should be no drafts of air when the bisulphide of carbon is applied. This volatile chemical evaporates rapidly, and the fumes, being heavier

spread the grain in as thin a layer as pos-The bisulphide of carbon is highly inflammable, and no lights or fire of any kind should be allowed in or near the buildings in which it is used for at least a day after its use and not before all smell of the substance has disappeared. The expense for the chemical will be about one-half cent per bushel of grain treated, at the rate of one-half to one ounce of bisulphide of carbon to each bushel of the infested grain.

than air, will sink through the grain, so

that it is not necessary to place the liquid

beneath the grain, though it is better to

On the Country Road.

J. W. Sanborn, director of the Utah station, reports that two years' experiments in sowing oats at different dates showed a marked advantage in early sow-

Goubers, called in the north peanuts, are sometimes called ground peas in the south. They are not profitably raised for market north of Kentucky and Ten-

Fanny Field in The Prairie Farmer says: Build one house that will accommodate 100 fowls. Put a partition through the middle, and keep your fowls in two flocks of 50 each. Divide one

acre into four rds and use the yards

alternately. H. Stewart sets that there is no part of the corn plan but is digestible when rightly fed. Ad if the whole plant could be torn of crushed into shreds—"shredded" void be a good term—there is no out of the far greater economy of feeding it.

See that the caves have proper care. Give them chic bits of clover hay and a little meal wer day, if it is only a handful. It will pay if given regularly. Much depend pon the first year's

A CHAPTER ON POTATOES.

th Potato Growers-How An Object Lessi Phonomen Yields Are Produced. One of the instructive exhibits at the World fair was the New York state potato low. It was perhaps the finest in eary respect at any exposition. Therewere 300 varieties of potatoes, exhibted by 660 growers, located in the 2 counties of the state where potatoe are a leading crop. These potatoes ere grown by contract in counties the produce annually not less than 1,000,00 bushels. A progressive farmer whsaw this exhibit reported upon it as foows for the Ohio Farmer. He says: The exhibit is a whole was a valu-

able object less to potato growers everywhere, furnising a solution to the vexed question, What number of eyes to the hill will roduce the largest returns of marketale potatoes?" The test reveals the fact tht one eye produced the largest potatoes. hile three eyes yielded the largest number of pounds of marketable tubers. Fd example, on a given piece of groundplanted with but one eye to the hill, th yield was 660 pounds of uniformly lage, smooth potatoes, with no small nes. On a piece of ground of the sale size and similarly treated, with tweeyes planted to the hill, the yield we 770 pounds of merchantable potator, and on another strip, planted win three eyes to the hill, the yield wa 953 pounds of good,

merchantable pottoes. The hill tests we intended to show the possibilities i potato growing under extensive cultration and revealed some remarkable sults. For instance, the Early Maine jelded at the rate of 1,100 bushels pencre, Dutton's Seedling, which is very large and adapted to poor soil, yielde at the rate of 900 bushels per acre, ad Chicago Market,

574 bushels per act. In nearly every instance where large yield was morted high grade commercial fertilier valued at \$2 per 100 was sown, and ot infrequently as much as 600 poundito the acre was applied. It is only hir to say that the Early Maine varietiwhich produced so enormously receive especial care and attention in addion to the liberal applicate for highgrade fertilizers, the poold, walker reularly irrigated. Such treamcas of carse would not be practicable with the average farmer, but it emphasizes theact that it is not the cost of productio) that counts, but the profit over and gove the cost of production. If an aplication of 600 pounds of fertilizersper acre, costing \$12, will add to the rield 100 bushels of potatoes, worth \$6 it will certainly

pay to use fertilizers. In connection with he foregoing are mentioned the extraolinary results obtained by the celebrated Frenchman Girard, that are excitig the French and English farmers toda. He has produced as much as 600 bushels of potatoes per acre over larg areas. His plan is, briefly, to plow 8 aches deep and follow with a subsoil plow 6 inches deeper. Of fertilizers he applies from 8 to 12 tons of manurito the acre, together with 250 pouns of superphosphate and 200 pound of sulphate of potash, and adds a dessing of 200 pounds of nitrate of son.

Renovating Behivs The stormy cold daysmay be profitably spent by apiarians in verhauling hives and giving them & cott of paint. Advice is given by The Prarie Farmer to make a calculation of how many hives will be needed and make a memorandum of it. Be sure that there are frames for them all. Se i there are sections enough for another eason and cases enough to hold thim. Examine the smoker and see if it vill stand another season's use. When the memorandum is made out, writefor a catalogue of beekeepers' supplied from the nearest trustworthy apiarin who keeps these on sale, and ordr werything needed at one time. It wil le cheaper, and you can bide your tipe now with much better grace than if you were losing a honey crop for the want of them. When the supplies grive, the hives should be nailed, panted and stored in a convenient plice, with the frames in them, ready for use, the cases nailed and paintd, the sections put together with ourdation in them, and the cases filled ready to put on at a moment's notice. Care should be taken in piling up the dees that they fit closely one upon anoher, and the top one covered closely t prevent the accumulation of dust. During the press of other business it till tare but a moment to slip on one of these prepared cases: otherwise, if it was not ready, the honey would go to wate for lack of time to prepare the case.

In an experiment continued through three seasons at the Utah static a comparison is made of deep and shallow tillage and no tillage for potates. The average of duplicate plats fr three years gives the yield of large an small potatoes on shallow tilled lats as 206.38 bushels per acre; on thedeeper tilled plats, 204.87 bushels, anon the untilled plats, 186.7 bushels.

At the Pennsylvania station, n tests of varieties of oats, the most dirable sorts were Japan and improved meri-

W. H. Caldwell of the Pennsivania station recommends as of most romise the following potatoes: Freeman, reen Mountain. Burpee Superior, Ben arrison and Monroe County Seedling! L. R. Jones of the Vermont ation advises the hot water method of reating oats seed, not only for the innediate benefit, but for the eradicaph of

smut from future crops. Experiments bearing on the two methods of tilling and check wing corn were made in 1891-92 at the tah station. Corn checked, tilled bothways and not hilled, vielded 39.64 bushs per acre; checked and hilled both was, 86 bushels; checked, then tilled and illed one way, 42.84 and 43.5 bushel drill-

ed and tilled one way. 43.5. Ireland's Sacred Oak. In years gone by Ireland had sa-

cred oak dedicated to St. Columan. one of the peculiarities of thetree being that whoever carried a nall bit of the wood or bark in his muth would never meet with a vilent death, it being especially efficatous in saving Christian martyrs rom the block. It was known thrugh-out the British isles as the HolDak of Kenmare. After the lapse of lany centuries this sacred oak was uprooted by a storm, after which iwas said to be guarded by angels to eep heretics from gathering the wod for fuel. At last a wicked timer "barked" one of its largest by and tanned some leather, while he made into shoes for himself, imgining that such relies would bringhim wealth and power. He wore tem but once, however, but that one time was enough to make him a incurable leper.—St. Louis Republ.

[CONTINUED FROM 1ST PAGE.]

that Mr. Diblin was dead, but imagined that he had merely fainted. "Being hard up, he took from the pockets of the prostrate man all the money he carried—a large sum—amounting in notes and gold to several thousand pounds. He also took a watch and chain. Carter had scarcely accomplished this when a man turned the corner of the street and came toward him. Carter shrank back in the shadow of a building and waited for the man to pass. Instead of this, however, the man lay down on a stoop a few yards away. Carter waited some time, but as the man did not move he came to the conclusion that he must be asleep. Then Carter slipped out of the shadow, and going up to Mr. Diblin discovered that he was dead. Sobered by the horrible discovery and fear of the consequences, he threw the revolver from him. Then he took Mr. Diblin's watch and a few of the notes and placed

"Carter did not know till afterward who it was that he had so cruelly injured. He tried, he said, to make what reparation he could by helping Clarkson to escape from prison, providing him with money and a disguise and helping him out of the country. Johannesburg is as much excited about the confession as it was about the crime, and every one is now asking, 'Where is Thomas Clarkson?' But that is a question no one seems able to answer. He has vanished as completely as if the earth had swallowed him up. If he is still in the land of the living, the newspapers will soon reach his eye, and he will learn that he need no longer skulk about in hiding, but that he is free to return to Johannesburg whenever he wishes.

them in the pockets of the sleeping man

It was a devilish act.

So that was why Dick Carter, a stranger, had helped him to escape and done so much for him. Why had he never suspected the reason before? He read the newspaper account over and over again that bright Christmas afternoon. Each time, it seemed, it brought him a greater, deeper joy. The iron was lifted from his soul, the deadening weight from his breaking heart.—Philadelphia

The "Title" on the Cross of Jesus. The tablet or "titulus" which Pilate set up over the cross of our Saviour after the crucifixion is said to have been found in Jerusalem by Helen, the mother of Constantine the Great, and by her conveyed to Rome, where it was long preserved in the Church of the Holy Cross. After many years of wars, plagues, famine and general devastation this all important relic was lost sight of, but was again brought to view when the above named church was undergoing repairs in the year 1492, being found hidden away in a chest in the vaulted roof of the building. A wood cut of this "title" in the possession of the editor shows it to correspond with the statement of St. John in every particular.

Conformably to ancient custom the characters are to be read from right to left. The Hebrew portion is inscribed first, then the Greek and last the Latin. The Hebrew letters are the smallest and the Latin the most distinct. The word "Nazarenus"—"the Nazarene"—is surprisingly plain. The R and E are also distinct, and these, with an X added, would make "Rex" or king. One thing usually overlooked in reading the words, "Jesus of Nazareth, king of the Jews," is that it was Pilate's scoffing implication that the "King of Kings" had suffered death for treason against Roman sovereigns.—St. Louis Republic.

The Farcical End of a French Duel.

Upon one occasion two individuals vent out to fight a duel in the Bois, and after exchanging shots and reloading for a second round were interrupted by the arrival of two park keepers hustling along two captive boys. Each young ragamuffin had in his hand a bird, one a partridge, the other a quail. Both birds, it appears, had been brought down by the duelists, who were subsequently indicted for killing game out of season .-

London Tit-Bits. Farms In the United States. According to the eleventh federal census, there are in round numbers 4,560,-000 farms in the United States, contrasted with 4,008,000 at the opening of the decade, or a gain of 550,000 in the 10 years. Over 600,000 new farms were created, but the absorption of over 50,-000 farms into larger ones in the New England and middle states and Illinois reduced the net gain to the number stated. The gross gain in the number of farms is about 20 per cent. The decrease was 5.57 per cent, leaving a net gain of 13# per cent in the number of farms in the United States for the 10 years.

The increase in the number of farms at the west and the south is remarkable. The decline in numbers in the New England and middle states, while from natural causes, is decidedly noticeable. In some states the decline is largely due to the natural law of selection, in others to the great growth of towns and cities, to western emigration and the fact that larger farms have followed the increasing use of labor saving implements.

What Crop Statistics Teach. The crop statistics of today compared with the reports of the agricultural col-leges of the west show that the yield per acre in many of the western states s less than a year ago. On the other hand, the yield is found to be larger in the east both as compared with the west and that of 10 or 20 years ago. The cause of this is obvious, as is hinted at by several of the recent bulletins. There are better tillage and cultivation in the east where land is expensive. Formerly the west had virgin soil, and good wheat crops could be grown without much cultivation. Today this is not true. The soil has degenerated, and the farmers of the west are not making the most of their farming lands.

To Russia For Warmth. Five years ago Lord Randolph Churchill undertook a journey to Russia. A friend asked him what he had gone there for.

"To get warm!" was the reply. And he went on to explain the apparent paradox. "The winter is very cold everywhere, but it is much colder in Russia than anywhere else. Hence the Russians take the most efficient precautions against its rigor. It is only in St. Petersburg that people understand the art of heating a house thorcaghly."—Secolo.

Twenty-one guns is a national salate. The number is supposed to have a mystical origin. Three and seven were mystical numbers, and their product is more mystical and most perfect. So the salute to a sovereign or the representative of a sovereign nation is made as perfect as possible. - New York Sun.

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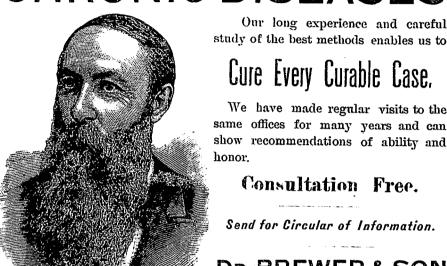
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Estate of Sarah Womer. First publication Dec. 21, 1893. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—ss.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County held at the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 19th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three.

Present, Jacon J. Van Riper, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Sarah Womer, deceased. deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Peter Womer, Lte husband of said deceased, praying that a certain instument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and tes tament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to William R. Rough, one of the Executors named in said will, or to some other suitable person.

person.
There upon it is ordered that Monday, the 15th day of January next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the village of Berrien Springs, and show cause, if any there 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 es-

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