ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS DISCONTINUED AT EXPIRATION ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION

OFFICE-In Record Building, Oak Street

### Business Directory. CHRISTIAN CHURCH. — Preaching every Lord's day at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Also Sunday School at 12:00 noon, and Y. P. S. C. E. at 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting each Thursday evening at 7:30 P. M. Workers meet every Tuesday at 7:30 P. M.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. H. H. Flory, Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 12:00 M.; Preaching 10:30 A. M.; Young People's Meeting 5:00 P. M.; Preaching 7:00 P. M. Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. O. J. Rob erts, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School 12:00 M. Young People's meeting 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. Moore, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Y. P. prayer meeting Thursday evening. Cottageprayer meeting Tuesday evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday of each month, with cummunion the first Sunday of the month. Strangers always welcome.

THE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL con-The intrinduct Standar School con-renes at 12 o'clock each Sunday. We urge each member to be present, and cordially invite all who are not in any other school to come with ns. A faithful corps of teachers will bid you wel-come to the various classes. Again we say come. I. L. H. Dodd, Supt.

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

R. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a Paragular meeting Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month. A. O.U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits reular meeting the 1st and 3d Tuesday evening of each month.

A.R.-Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular U. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome. WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post No. 81. Meetings held regularly, in Grange Hall, first and third Saturday of each month.

ROBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block. Residence, No. 90 Front Street. Calls answered G. BAILEY, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence in Imhoff's block, Buchanan, Mich.

S. MEAD, Manufacturer of Lumber. Cus ton Sawing promptly attended to on short notice. Buchanan, Mich.

H. M. Brodrick, M.D., PHYSICIAN, &C. Office at his new residence, Front St., Buchanan, Dr. Elsie Anderson,



TRAINS EAST

LEAVE BUCHANAN. Detroit Night Express, No. 8...... 12:28 A.

Mail, No. 2...... 9:48 A. M Chicago & Kalamazoo Accom., No. 22.. 7:23 P. M TRAINS WEST. LEAVE BUCHANAN. 

#### VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE.

In effect Sept. 25, 1894. Trains leave Galien, Mich., as follows: FOR THE NORTH, No. 52, Ex. Sun., 1:55 P. M. For St. Joseph FOR THE SOUTH. No. 53, Ex. Sun., 11:20 A. M. For Terre Haute For Complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cars, etc., address

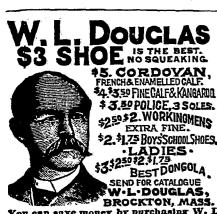
C. M. WHEELER, T. P. A.,

Terra Haute, Ind. Or W. F. BRUNNER, Ass't Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

#### Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.

BIG FOUR ROUTE. THE POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN CITIES AND ALL SOUTHERN POINTS. Condensed Schedule of Trains. Effective May 28, 1893.

I. O. SCHAEFER, Agent, Benton Harbor. Oscar G. Murray, Traffic Manager, Cincinnati, O. L. O. SCHAEFER, Agent, D. M. MARTIN, G. P. A., Cincinnati, U. C. S. BLACKMAN, Trav. Pass. Agt., Anderson, Ind.



You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes, we are the largest manufacturers of advertised shoes in the world, and guarantee the value by stamping the name and price on the bottom, which protects you against high prices and the middleman's profits. Our shoes equal custom work in style, easy fitting and wearing qualities. We have them sold everywhere at lower prices for the value given than any other make. Take no substitute. If your dealer cannot supply you, we can. Sold by G. W. NOBLE.

#### Our Cider Mil





To sell our Minnesota Nursery Stock for spring delivery. Steady work. Pay weekly. The largest mursery in the West. THE JEWELL NURSERY CO., Lake City, Minn.

Aug. 16w13t

# BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXVIII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIÈN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.

Because A SILENCE BROKEN. The summer fields bestarr'd with flowers-It is so Pure! The plumed grasses drenched with dew— Serve but to calendar the hours. That space me from my past—and you.

That's the great reason why you should know about our salt. It requires the best to produce the best. The good farmer realizes this with his seed; shall the butter maker be less wise? Our salt is as carefully made as your butter—made express-ly for dairy work; and bright dairy-

Diamond Crystal Dairy Salt.

No matter what brand you have used, just give this a fair trial. It is first in flavor, first in grain, and first in purity. Whether for dairy or table use, you will find it to your advantage to be acquainted with the salt that's all salt. Write us. DIAMOND CRYSTAL

NEW SUPPLY OF

### SCHOOL SHOES

Henderson's lines of Red School House Shoes cannot be excelled for service. Sizes S to 2.

Milwaukee Grains

for Boys are the proper thing for hard wear. Sizes 12 to 5. Plant's High School

Shoes have style and service. Sizes  $2\frac{1}{2}$  to 6.

### School Suits.

for your boys. All prices and ages.

Bang Up Suits At a low figure to close.

G. W. NOBLE

We are showing all the latest novelties in

tailor made, perfect fitting Ladies' and

Misses' Cloaks, Wraps and Capes.

Prices from \$1, \$2, \$5, \$8, \$10, \$15, \$20,

We have a large stock of Children's Gar-

ments at \$2, \$3, \$4, \$5 up to \$15; all this

Our stock of Fur Capes is large and com-

plete. We show Capes in every kind and

quality of fur that is made, ranging in

Call and inspect the largest stock of

Cloaks carried in the city. Our prices are always the lowest for first-class goods.

Rose & Ellsworth,

South Bend, Ind.

DIX & WILKINSON,

Law and Abstract Office,

BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE.

MONEY TO LOAN.

COUNTY OFFICE BUILDING.

Teachers' Examinations.

ollows: At Niles, the last Friday in August, 1994.

(Special.) At Buchanan, the last Friday in October, 1894.

(Special.)
Examinations begin at eight o'clock and close promptly at six o'clock.
Office days every Monday at the Herald building,
St. Joseph, Mich.
Ernest P. Clarke, Commissioner

VANDALIA LINE.

CHEAP EXCURSIONS TO ST. LOUIS.

Every Tuesday and Thursday, from September 6th until October 18th, excursion tickets to St. Louis and return will be sold from Terre Haute and points west, good to return within five days, at one and one-third fare for the round trip. Also, on each Thursday excursion tickets from Effingham and points west will be sold at one fare for the round trip, good to return within three days.

Excursion tickets will be sold from all stations from September 29th to October 5th, good to return until October 8th, 1894, at one fare for the round trip.

FOR THE EXPOSITION,

FOR THE ST. LOUIS FAIR,

BERRIEN SPRINGS, MICH.

prices from \$5 to \$100 each.

Cloaks, Capes,

mother-and thou hast me!" she sobbed. a brave little German maid and make my going happy."
"When wilt thou go?" she asked, bravely trying to suppress the sobs. "This afternoon." "And who will ride thy horse, Pring,

when thou art gone?" "Prinz will go with me, for I shall try for the cavalry, as my father did before me. Hark to the trumpet! If I might go as trumpeter! To sound the charge—that would be glorious! But it is not possible, of course. I hope I shall be near Steinert. But come; it is time I was making ready."

Krummer anxiously. "Margarita, Margarita, Franzis going!" But no childish voice responded. "We must go," cautioned grand-mother, tying her bonnet strings with

trembling fingers. "Come, Lotte," "Margarita!" shouted Franz. but only a mocking echo gave answer. With sad eyes he gazed once more about the dear home, then turned away. At the little station all was confusion. Tearful women clung to the fa-

thers, brothers, sweethearts, who laughed and joked with heavy hearts. The farther south, all pressing forward to join the crown prince's army at Landau. The moment for departure was at

love. I wish"---

and Margarita clutched his arm. "From thy mother's grave," she cried, thrusting a bunch of blue cornflowers into his hands.

"Thanks. liebchen." he whispered. the slowly moving train. "Auf Wiedersehen!" he cried, waying the blue flowers above his blond

regiment, but the intelligence of the young student had already made him conspicuous, and the time had been long enough to knit his ties of friendship with the men. Only a month, but in that time the boy had become a man. Gripping his saber hilt, he settled

aded the French infantry to prepare the way for the charge, was slackening. From over the hill Franz heard the fierce crack of the enemy's rifles. On Franz's right waited the two trumpeters of the squadron. The nearer

one, eager faced and alert, scanned the heavens, where shells shricked above their heads. "This will be a hot place if we don't move soon," he growled.

"There is a hotter place over the hill, Steinert nodded. Just then the order came. Clear and ringing it was sounded by the chief trumpeter. Clear and ring- get that neither father nor mother nor

ing sounded the trumpets in response. With a great clatter the cavalry swept up the hill to plunge into the fiery rain

Love, hast thou dreamed, in these gray calms Of quiet pulse and leaden peace, That time had brought his healing balms And ancient sorrow found surcease Though I be dumb, dost thou not know

What peace and silence mean for me-Poor soul, a-toss 'twixt bliss and woe, Who hath one song—and may not sing!

Dear, you would weary of a lute

Which only owns a single string.

—New York Tribune.

#### THE TRUMPETER.

"Margarital"

"Here!" came a child's voice from beneath a linden heavy with bloom. Franz Hennig entered the shade where Margarita, with a sleek yellow cat for companion, sat knitting. "What is that?" the lad asked.

"A stocking, stupid. Hast thou not eyes?" the child answered, affecting im-"For me, then?" Franz captured the needles and scrutinized the work with

covert amusement. "They were to be thine, but they grew so small I'm afraid they will be only large enough for the cat," Mar-

garita sighed.
"So! Well, little one, thou shalt knit
me stockings another time." He looked dreamily across the garden to the quaint old house which for three years had been his home.

Three years of preparation for the university, three years of unremitting kindness from the busy housewife and her aged mother, who had opened their doors to the lonely student, three years brightened by the enthusiastic devotion of a little child. Now this chapter must From down the village street came

the rattle of drums, a bugle note and the sound of cheers. "It is a band!" shouted Margarita, seizing pussy and preparing to leave the shade. "Wait." Franz said, with a thrill in

his tones. "I have something to say to thee, liebchen. Dost thou know what the drum is crying? It is war!" "War?" she responded, with childish indifference. "The mother said this morning that the soldiers were going to France. But why dost thou care, dear "Herr Steinert returns to the army

today," he said gravely. "Then there will be no more lessons on the beautiful trumpet for thee! I am sorry. But don't mind. Thou wilt

"Margarita," he said sorrowfully, "I "Thou!" She stared with wide, incredulous eyes. "Surely, not thou!"
"Liebchen," he whispered huskily.
"Liebchen, wouldst thou have me idle at home when the rest are going? Wouldst thou have me a coward? I have no father or mother, no sister to mourn for me, while many go from dear ones

who can ill spare them."
"Thou hast the mother and grand-"True, I have thee, and thou wilt be

The hours crept away with rapid preparations and tearful partings. Through the little town sounded hurrying feet eager voices, snatches of warsongs rolling drum or bugle's blare. In the midst of the turmoil Margarita was missing.

"Where can she be?" queried Frau

long train was laden with troops from

"Auf Wiedersehen, then, dear friends," said Franz, pressing a hearty kiss upon the cheeks of the two women who had taken him into their hearts. "Margarita, you will give her my dear

"Franz, wait!" cried a small voice. For an instant he caught her up in

his arms. then, setting her down hastily, ran through the crowd and jumped upon

"Auf Wiedersehen!" echoed Margarita, trying to smile through her

Under the shelter of a friendly hill a detachment of Bavarian cavalry awaited the signal to charge. To the left sounded the continuous roar of musketry. punctuated by the detonations of artillery. From his post as right guide of the platoon Franz gazed along the lines

of his comrades in dusty sky blue ani-Only a month had he passed with the he so glad to see me!" she said.

himself firmly in the saddle. The fire of German artillery, which had cannonping past the car window.

Steinert,'' said Franz.

sister nor sweetheart awaited his com-

The morning dawned fair, and Frau Sucher and her charge were early There came a shrill singing through abroad. They found the streets already thronged and gay with flowers and ban-ners and lined with benches and platthe sulphurous air, a deafening crash, and a shell had exploded to the right. Before it fell Holtz, the farther trumpforms. Frau Sucher established herself, with

Margarita, as near the statue of Fred-Steinert's horse recoiled, then plunged erick the Great as possible, proceeding heavily forward, throwing his rider to make herself comfortable with her over his head. In an instant Steinert was on his feet and running by Franz's lunchbasket. Far away sounded strains of martial side. Behind him came thundering line music. The troops were passing around upon line of galloping squadrons.

"Can you take me up?" gasped Steinthe old town wall. There was an eager ert, unmindful of the red stain which movement in the throng. All faces turned by a common impulse toward the widened on his side. Brandenburg Thor. Yes, they were "Up!" cried Franz. He checked Prinz's pace an instant, and the trumpeter was mounted behind him. The Carefully holding the blue wreath of sight of battle had entered the cavalry horse, and down the hill he clattered

of the squadron. "You are hurt!" cried Franz. "Put your arms around me. So." A dimness spread before the keen eyes of Steinert. There was a humming in his ears. The heavens were growing blacki

under the double load, soon fully abreast

Again came the trumpet call. With a wavering effort Steinert raised his instrument, but found no strength to "Franz," he groaned, "sound the charge!"

There was no time for question. Seizing the trumpet, Franz raised it to his lips. Clear and strong his repetition of the call rang out above the turmoil. "Bravol" groaned Steinert. "Now let me drop." Steinert's hands loosened their grasp.

His strength ebbed fast. But Franz caught the flaccid hands firmly in his left fist and drew the limp form closer to his broad shoulders. He dropped the bridle rein upon his pommel, thrust his right arm through the cord of his trumpet. grasped his saber with that hand and so met the shock of battle. Nightfall found the army of the crown

prince gathered in and around a French village, far from the ground on which Franz, after the first charge, had delivered Steinert to the ambulance, the nurses and the doctors. Through the successive actions of the day the young student had served as trumpeter.

Shouting, foraging for provisions, cheering, singing and laughing as though on a holdiay, the Bavarian troopers surged through the little captured town. After darkness had come on Franz, pushing his way through the crowded thoroughfares, found himself before an inn where many of his comrades were eating. They shouted to him Winking and blinking as he came

Franz failed to see the signal slyly hasty scraping of chairs on the bare floor, a clatter of feet, and the survivors of Franz's squadron sprang to their feet. With an uplifted sausage the signal was given. Then "Hoch! Hoch!" rolled through the room and reverberated in the corners. Smiling faces turned to greet Franz; eager hands drew him to

from the darkness into the strong light,

a seat. Dazed, uncomprehending, he slipped into his chair, and only upon repeated explanations did he understand the cause of the demonstration. "Why, man," growled the burly dragoon, "don't you know it was a brave thing to cripple yourself with Steinert in the midst of a charge? Ach, but it

"He is my friend," answered Franz simply, "my comrade." There was a stir at the door and the clatter of a saber upon the floor. In an instant every hand was raised in salute.

It was the captain. "I find that both trumpeters of this squadron were disabled early in the action today, yet a trumpet has sounded the orders as they were given. How was that?" In eager words the story was told, and Franz found himself hustled and shouldered until he stood before the captain. With some uneasiness he raised his eyes to his superior's face. Had he transgressed in taking upon himself another's office. But there was no severity in the answering glance. "How came you to know the calls?"

the captain asked kindly. Franz told briefly of the lessons he had received from Steinert back in the fatherland. "Then keep the place you have taken today, as Holtz is dead and Steinert too

badly wounded for service. It pleases you, I see. It pleases me also. Good And again the room resounded to

shouts, deep and sonorous, "Hoch, Hoch, Hoch!" A year! Joy and sorrow, hope and despair, laughter and tears, victory and defeat—these are its harvest. But above the sobs of those who will not be com-

forted rolls a tide of rejoicing. The troops are returning! "Mother!" An eager face was thrust in at the half opened door, followed after an interval of serious inspection by a small body. Margarita was unusually excited. Her round cheeks burned cherry red,

her blue eyes shone. She held the yellow cat tightly under one arm. "Well, child, what is it?" asked her mother. "Thou knowest godmother gave me money for a gold chain?" Margarita

ventured, emphasizing her remark with a plaintive yowl from the compressed puss.
"Surely. It is high time it was bought. Tomorrow''——
"Mother," cried Margarita desperate-

ly, "I want the money for something "What then?" asked Frau Krummer. Margarita burst into tears, cast away the cat and clung to her arm. "Do let me-do let me!" she sobbed.

'Dear mother, let me go to Berlin with Frau Sucher and Frau Biedermann to meet the soldiers. I am a big girl now-9 years old, almost-and Frau Sucher will take care of me!" She opened her previously hidden hand and revealed a little hoard of "It will be enough, and Franz will

acquiescence and fresh lips pressed against her cheek, Frau Krummer considered the question. Well, the good mother had a warm place in her heart for the lad who had no kin to rejoice over his homecoming. So when Frau Sucher went np to Berlin a small girl, beaming with joy, at her side gazed from above a huge bunch of cornflowers at the strange sights slip-

With round arms choking her into

For Margarita the journey was far from tedious. At every station, laughing, light hearted people crowded upon the train, all bound upon one errandthe welcome of Germany's warrior sons. When other amusements palled, the cornflowers were woven into a large wreath by Margarita's deft little fingers, and her heart swelled with joy at the thought that she would greet dear Franz on the morrow and make him forA MODEL DWELLING.

Spacious Closets-Costs \$2,850. we are glad to say, about exhausted. The

years ago.

cornflowers, Margarita craned her small neck, but, alas! could see nothing beyond a sea of heads. Tears of disappointment rose to her eyes. After all, Franz would think himself forgotten in the general rejoicing! The

journey would be in vain! It was not to be borne. Slipping unnoticed from Frau Sucher's side, Margarita wormed her way through the crowd until she stood behind the police who mounted guard

along the way.

Thrusting her head out as far as possible, she paid scant heed to the passing troops until the sky blue uniforms of the Bavarians filed by. Catching her breath with anxiety, she scrutinized the brave array. Among so many could she find her Franz?

Suddenly her heart gave a quick bound, for, with the sunlight dazzling his sad blue eyes and glinting from his shining trumpet, came Franz-browned, thinner and with a strange yellow down upon his lip. But Margarita knew him. With a joyful cry she darted between two astonished policemen into the open space beyond. At this sudden apparition in white Prinz swerved sharply, then stretched ont his head in recognition. "Franz!" cried a childish voice.

"Dear Franz!" It was not a finished speech, but it served its purpose, for a loving welcome shone in the child's face, and high above her head she held the cornflower

All sadness faded from Franz's eyes. "Margarita, liebchen!" he cried, and with a quick movement bent and caught the wreath before the laughing policemen led Margarita back to her distracted guardian.

No, he was not forgotten! Turning in the saddle, he kissed his hand to the child. Then with trumpet wreathed with the flowers the monarch most loved, with head erect and happiness in his heart. Franz Hennig, the trumpeter. rode before the aged emperor. - Marion Dickinson in Youth's Companion.

What Death Loves. "Mister," said the man who felt that he had been swindled on a purchase of stock, "I've come to git my money

"I'm sorry, but you'll have to take your chances with the rest of us. I hope you will try to be good natured about "Good natured, mister. I'm the good

naturedest man in the community. Jest

ter show you how good natured I am, I've come cl'ar ter your office ter tell ye a comical joke that jes' come inter my mind." "Indeed?" "Yep. Ye've heard as how death

loves a shinin mark?" "Of course." "Well (and he extracted a nine pound revolver from his coat pocket), the joke what I've come ter tell ye is thet he's equally partial ter a minin shark."-

Washington Star. The Bad Heroine. There is still another type of heroine

which has not as yet to any great extent invaded English literature—the vicious, the reprehensible heroine. She abounds in the French novels, both old and new. Balzac had studied her profoundlyvide Mme. Marneffe in "Cousin Bette." Flaubert dissected her with medical skill and severity in "Mme. Bovary." Daudet demonstrated her destructiveness in "Formont Jeune et Risler Aine." "Jack," "Sappho," etc. Among the British novelists Malcok has experimented with her considerably, but she has not struck root in English soil. She is far from being domesticated on the northern side of the channel. If she were as scarce in British society as she is in British fiction, it - uld be a mat-

ter of congratulation. H. Boyesen The poet Whittier was a grave Quaker and a tender hearted man, but he told this amusing story of his mother's voyage by steamer to Portland: "My mother," he said, "was not used to traveling by water, and she had a new Quaker bonnet made to go on her journey. When we were well out at

sea, she became very uncomfortable and took off her new bonnet and placed it on a chair beside her. "Her discomfort increased. She changed her position and sat down on the new bonnet. Thee knows Quaker bonnets won't bear sitting on. This was

too much for the good woman, and she "'John, I want thee to take me right home.' "But, mother, we are way out to sea. I can't take thee home.'. "'Can't thee get the boat to turn round? I feel very sick, and my new

bunnit will never do to wear to Friend Smith's in Portland,' "'No, mother; thee'll have to make the best of it now.' "'Oh, John, thee must never take me again on the water. I do' know as I shall live to get home." "-Youth's

Companion. Odd Receptacle For Gold. One of the most interesting curios in the collection of valuables at the mint is a queerly contrived bamboo tube that once contained a small consignment of gold from far off Madagascar. "The gold was mined and smelted and done up for shipment by natives," said Registrar of Deposits J. Robley Dunglison, and was the brightest gold ever received at the mint. They took a piece of bamboo about 6 inches long and 2 inches in diameter and polished the outside till it was smooth as glass. Then they put a wooden cork in one end and poured in the melted gold and corked up the other end. In this queer receptacle the precious metal was safely brought all the way to America and finally found its way into the mint."-Philadelphia Record.

Confined to His Room. Father O'Flynn-How is your husband, Mrs. Flanagan? Mrs. Flanagan—Faith, and it's confined to his room he is, your riverence! Father O'Flynn-Indeed then I will

see him at once. Mrs. Flanagan-Ohone, but it's in the pinitentiary he is, sorr.—Popular Magazine.

HE BUILT GOOD ROADS.

Thomas Telford Believed In Solid Founds

tions and Perfect Drainage.

in the value of a good foundation for

roads, and as a justification of his faith

it is interesting

to note that all

the best stone

roads of today

Telford founda

are built with a

tion. Telford's

father was a

shepherd, but he

thought best to

have Tom follow

and accordingly

some other line,

he was bound to THOMAS TELFORD.

a stonemason. In spite of the fact that

he did at times try to write poetry, he was a faithful apprentice, and at the

age of 22 years he was considered a com-

petent workman and began working as a journeyman at Langholm, Scotland,

his wages being paid at the rate of 18

pence per day.

He afterward went to London, where

ho worked as a hewer of stone on vari-

ous important buildings and finally at

the Portsmouth dockyard until, as he

expressed it in a letter to a friend, "my

proceedings are entirely approved by the

commissioners and officers here—so

much so that they would rather go by

my advice than my master's, which is a

dangerous point, being difficult to keep

their good graces as well as his." When

the Portsmouth work was finished, Tel-

ford took up surveying and afterward

became an engineer, giving especial at-

tention to bridges and roads. He also

appreciated, as many of our modern

roadmakers do not, the importance of

perfect drainage. It was his custom to

put a cross drain under the road every

100 feet and opening into the side

Thomas Telford died in 1834 at the

age of 77, and during his life accom-

plished an immense amount of practical

POOR ROADS ARE COSTLY.

Difference In Cost of Freight Transporta

tion Over Two Public Highways.

In England one horse serves 24 peo-

people, in France 13 4-10, in Massa-

chusetts 12¾, in California, as near as

we require nearly three times as many

horses in California to do our work that

the same amount of work would require

in England, because of road conditions.

an old and small country. This is a new

and marvelously large one. However,

the disproportion in horse service is al-

together too great. But the facts set out

in accurate statistics show that it costs

13 cents amile per ton to transport freigh

from Revere to Boston by the public

road. But from Revere to Lynn it costs

to hanl the same freight over 24 cents

per ton per mile, the difference being in

road conditions, due to neglect of treat-

ment in the latter case. How many in-

stances in California of a similar char-

acter could be given had the statistics of

California been gathered. — Pomona

Road Outlook In Rhode Island.

I am confident that within the next

few years this subject of better roads

will receive in Rhode Island the con-

sideration it deserves. Good highways

The Need of Better Roads.

The statement made by General Roy

country lose between \$600,000,000 and

\$700,000,000 yearly from being compelled to haul their produce over poor

roads shows the practical importance of

the good roads movement. Good roads

mean not only speedier means of com-

munication, but longer service from

horses and vehicles. They are another

way of making the labor and capital of

farmers more efficient.—New York

Road Notes.

With a perfect highway disappear

highwaymen, crawling beggars, dirty

inns and extortionate charges, lazy hab-

its, ignorance and waste lands.-Dick-

A man with a lot of sand is hard to

TO SAVE THE ROADS.

Farmers on Long Island, N. Y., Must Put

The dividing line between the poor

and ill kept highways of the eastern

edge of Kings county and the fine mac-

adam and earth roads of the western end

of Queens is well known to riders and

drivers, but for some time the supervis-

ors of Queens county have felt that the

farmers who travel with heavily laden

wagons to the New York and Brooklyn

markets have not been doing their share

toward keeping the roads on which the

county has spent so much money in the

condition which would insure the prop-

er maintenance at a small expense.

With the object of compelling co-opera-

tion with the county authorities by the

farmers, the supervisor of Jamaica pre-

pared a resolution, which was adopted

The law, which went into effect on

Oct. 1, provides that all owners of vege-

table wagons which will weigh when

loaded 2,500 pounds or more shall use

tires not less than 3 inches in width on

their wheels The penalty for violation

of the law is fixed at \$10 for the first

It is understood that the supervisors

do not expect any serious difficulty in

enforcing the new law, as they believe

that the farmers will see the true econ-

omy of the proposition that the first ex-

pense of supplying the wider tires will be more than saved in the reduction of

the cost of repairs to the roadbeds and

the wear and tear of horseflesh and

We in California are now thoroughly

impressed with the fact that good roads

mean advanced civilization, better con-

ditions of society, economic and better

living, ease of transportation, saving of

time—the most precious of capital—

and the broadening of the invitation to

live rural lives instead of flocking into

cities and towns. We daily realize that

all the blessings that flow from firm, hu-

mane, smooth, rapid, well kept high-

ways elsewhere will here, under our fa-

voring skies and in our mild climate, be

greatly augmented. - Governor Mark-

ham of California.

wagons. — New York Tribune.

Roads Testimony From Call

offense, and a second violation is pun-

at a meeting of the board.

ishable by imprisonment.

Wide Tires on Their Wagons.

beat. So is a road.—Good Roads.

(Cal.) Progress.

But let us not forget that England is

engineering work. -Good Roads.

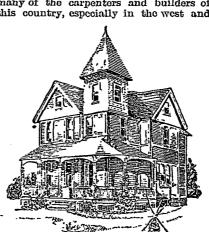
ditches at both ends.

Thomas Telford was a firm believer

Cottage of Eight Rooms and Bath, With [Copyright, 1894, by Palliser, Palliser & Co., Architects, 24 East 42d st., N. Y.] The "gingerbread" style of architecture, as it is termed among the architects, is,

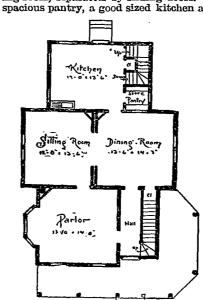
sawed brackets, scrolled gables and tho unsightly French roof have become things of the past. The American public are at last convinced that their homes must look like homes and not be mistaken for churches or barns, as was the case 18 or 20

The cottage herewith represented is taken from "Palliser's Model Dwellings," a book containing over 140 modern designs of cottages. This cut shows a cottage the style of which no one should be ashamed of. Yet it is not adorned with scrollwork, which is the delight of so many of the carpenters and builders of this country, especially in the west and



PERSPECTIVE VIEW. south. In the New England states this nondescript style of architecture is rarely met with. The people of that portion of the country are reared amid the quaint old colonial mansions built centuries ago. This is probably accountable to the fact that some of the best architecture in this country may be found in and around Bos-

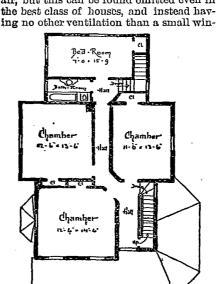
Examining the floor plans, we find there are eight rooms and a bath, with a spacious closet connected to each sleeping room. The first floor shows a good sized parlor, with a bay window on the side. There is nothing more pleasing than a bay window properly placed in a room, especially in the parlor. It breaks the boxy and unwelcome appearance of the room and always looks well from the outside. Directly at the rear of the parlor is the sitting room, connected by a single door. To the right of the sitting room is the dining room, separated by sliding doors. A spacious pantry, a good sized kitchen and



FIRST STORY. a well placed back stairs help to complete

the first floor of a well arranged plan. will add greatly to the natural attrac-There is also a closet for the dining room tion of the state's many summer resorts under the main staircase.

The second floor contains four good sized and will bring the farmers in closer connection with their markets in the thicksleeping rooms and a bathroom, which, by ly settled manufacturing villages. My the way, is placed so that it will do the least damage on the floor below, and so as to be in a direct line with the plumbing of predecessors have kept the question before the people, and if no definite step the sink. The bathroom contains a porceshould be taken during my term of oflain tub, a water closet and basin. The fice those who come after will not perseat of the closet is ventilated by means mit the cause of good roads to suffer. It of a small pipe connected with the chimcannot be displaced from among the ney directly at the back, thereby dispensvital questions of state policy. -Governing with that unwelcome smell at times when the closet is being used, which cannot be done away with by any other than this method. There is also a window at the end of the room. It is obvious that every bathroom should contain a window Stone of the agricultural department beconnected directly with outside light and fore the national good roads conference air, but this can be found omitted even in at Asbury Park that the farmers of this



dow opening into a hall or room. of course, should never be thought of for obvious reasons. It is wise to follow the rule—the golden rule in plumbing—wher-

ever there is a plumbing fixture place a A plazza is placed across the entire front and continued on the side to the dining room. A piazza should never be placed in front of the dining room, as this room should have the preference of the light to the other rooms. It should always have an eastern aspect, so that the morning sunlight will always be welcome at the break. fast table and in the evening when the sun sinks in the west we may avoid that blinding and too glaring light.

The shingled tower, the gabled roofs, the inviting piazza and the simplicity of the entire design help to make this cottage one that can be called a home. The cost of this cottage, including all modern improvements, is \$2,850. Color In Room Furnishing.

A simple combination, even more effective than brown and red, for a room which is well lighted is pearl gray and a lighter red. Nothing else has quite the warm effect of a heavy brown or dull red curtain, but pictures stand out exquisitely on a gray wall, and the simplest line of color doubles its value against such background. For that purpose a plain gray paper without a pattern, or with one well nigh invisible, is best, and the frieze should be of a dark red. With a shaded gray carpet threaded with a scarlet and dar red vine upon the floor, a few etchings or photographs upon the walls and some pots of blossoming plants, even if nothing more than the hardy scarlet geraniums, such a room will radiate cheerfulness. It can get, and metal or cut glass vases or shining candlesticks are a great addition. The ideal high light is given by an open wood fire burning on brass andirons, with a polished brass fender. Gray walls hung with handsome etchings and engravings are most beautiful without the scarlet frieze for those who do not crave color. But most uneducated eyes long for this brightness, and the average man sympathizes with the fireman who wanted his engine painted "any color, so she's red!" Linoleums are an improvement on the

oilcloth. They are made from ground cork and linseed oil and are used for kitchens, bathrooms or pantries.

Genuine California ORANGE CIDER.

Cal. Cherry Cider,

NUMBER 40. Cal. Bartlett Pear Cider,

Supper, etc. 25c PER QUART.

Just the thing for Parties,

TRY IT.

BINNS,

OPPOSITE HOTEL, BUCHANAN.

MINE OF LAGER BEER

IT WAS LOCATED IN BALTIMORE'S FAMOUS OLD HILL.

Whon It Was Uncovered, Residents of South Baltimore For Three Days Drank For Nothing-A Saloon In Federal Hill Which

Evaded the Sunday Closing Law. Famous old Federal hill, over in South Baltimore, was not always as it is, and many still remember its unsightly appearance when it was private property and sand and clay were dug from it to supply the glass works and potteries. This was before the war, but General Butler stopped the undermining

when he camped there in 1862. The only excavation that has been since made there was the magazine built by Colonel Duryea of the zouaves in 1863. This magazine was dug by John H. Walton, called "Groundmole" from

the fact that for over 30 years he had been burrowing into Federal hill for the sand and clay. In the early part of 1850 one of the periodical spasms of a rigid enforcement of all laws swept over the local police department in a virtuous wave, and the order for Sunday closing went forth.

After the populace had gone dry for almost two months a couple of young men felt that duty called them to the rescue of suffering humanity, and having by hard work succeeded in laving by a few dollars they invested it in beer for the public weal. They selected a cave having its entrance on Hughes street, near Covington, they walled up the sides of the entrance, a stout oaken ple, in Scotland one horse serves 20 6-16 door was put in place, and they took out a license and opened a saloon in the bowels of Federal hill. can be ascertained, about 81/4, so that As the summer months approached

the "Underground" became more popular, as in the darkness of the cave it was always cool and dry, and the flicker of the tallow dips made a weird scene which was a novelty. On Sunday the big door was tightly closed and padlocked, and no violation of the law was noticeable. No other cave on Hughes or Covington street near the entrance to and no one ever entered there on Sunday. But around on Warren and Johnson streets occasionally some one would enter the caves. There was no saloon on that side, however, and the police were not suspicious. Those who entered the hill went by many different tunnels to the northeastern part, and there they found, in a large amphitheater, lights and tables and many a jolly party telling stories and drinking in the cool, dry atmosphere of the cavern. From one of the many passageways that led off from this large subterranean room waiters came with the foaming glasses. Fifty

feet down this passage was the bar. The business thrived for two years. In the summer the air in the cave was cooler than it was outside, and in the winter it was warmer. All the year the 'Underground' was the favorite resort. The two young men made money, and they increased their liquid stock Toward the close of the second year they had \$2,000 worth of beer stored

away near Federal hill. One night in April, 1852, there was a terrible thunderstorm. About 4 o'clock in the morning a crash shook the whole neighborhood, and when Adam Biddle went to his saloon under Federal hill the next morning he found that the door had been burst open by the weight of loose sand that had fallen and choked up the entrance. The huge padlock had been thrown across the street by the force, and it, with the broken staple, was picked up and is

still in possession of Robert Henderson, who was then a mere boy. Biddle, on discovering the ruin wrought by the storm, sought out his partner, George Snyder, and they tried to effect an entrance to the "Underground" through the other passages. but it was useless. The amphitheater was filled up and all the passages within 100 feet of it. The whole northeastern corner of the hill, at Covington and

Hughes streets, had settled down. With many a regret the buried beer was abandoned and in time forgotten. Biddle and Snyder went into other lines of business and afterward left the city. One Sunday morning in the fall of 1858 two boys, one of whom was David Clark, now living at 223 Cross street, were playing on the hill. A fresh slide had occurred during the night and left an opening which seemed to be the top of a cave. With boyish glee, unmindful of the danger, they proceeded to explore the cave. They climbed down into the darkness, and as their eyes became used to the gloom they found themselves at the entrance to quite a cavern. They explored it and found it filled at one end with barrels half covered with sand. They soon climbed back out of the hole, and reaching the street told of their find to some young men standing on the corner of Hughes and Covington streets.

The news spread like wildfire. A "rescuing" party was formed, a big barrel was hauled from the cave, glasses appeared as if by magic, the bung was driven, and the amber fluid escaped, the thirsty residents of South Baltimore drinking their fill. There was no stint. Beer flowed like water truly, and as fast as one barrel was empty another was "rescued." The beer had aged and was heavy. The cool earth surrounding it had kept it sweet, and people came from all parts to drink at the fountain which flowed for them without money and without price.

For three days the carousal was continued. Then another cavein occurred, and the beer was again buried, this time probably forever, as no part of it has since been recovered, and piles have been driven into that part of the hill to sustain the terrace and prevent further landslides.—Baltimore World. How Good Roads Benefit New Jersey.

The farmers and other business representatives of this state, says Edward Burroughs of the New Jersey State Road Improvement association, began to realize that the improvement of roads lessened the cost of production by reducing transportation charges. Where it used to require four horses and two men to carry loads, it has already been demonstrated that the same loads could be carried with two horses and one driver. Where it formerly required four horses to take 50 baskets of potatoes to market, since the stone roads have been built, there is a demand for wagons in which 125 baskets can be carted and with only two horses.

\$5. CORDOYAN, FRENCH& ENAMELLED CALF. \$4.350 FINE CALF& KANGARDO \$ 3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES. \$2.\$1.75 Boys School Shoes.

Is again ready for making Cider. We also Grind All Kinds of Feed and Grain. Mill five miles west on Telegraph road. W. P. GAUNTT.

**500 SALESMEN WANTED.** 

PRACTICALLY. Branch offices and lines in two cities. Our students do the work and become expert operators. Best system in America. Circulars free. Address City Telegraph Co., Owosso, Mich.

Our Book on the Disease and its Treatment mailed free to any address.

SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

THE WARREST WAR STANDARD OF THE STANDARD OF TH

Let us ask you to note carefully that lot of

Hair Ornaments,

Fine Silver Buckles.

And other

Novelties in Silver.

SEE THEM, ANYHOW.

H. E. LOUGH.

#### Baggage Line.

The undersigned wish to inform their friends and the public generally that they have started a Bus and Baggage Line in Buchanan, and are prepared to meet all trains and transfer passengers and baggage to and from all parts of the town and railroad. In connection they will also run a GENERAL DRAYING BUSINESS. Prompt service. Reasonable rates. Orders may be left at Earl Hotel. Excursion parties taken to Clear Lake.

Covell & Proud.

Now is the Time to start your

LAWN

We will sell you fine seed. BOARDMAN & WEHRLE

### For a Good Shave or Hair Cut

WALTER HORART'S RARRER SHOP.

Front St., over Lough's Jewelry Store.

ALSO AGENCY FOR STAR LAUNDRY.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894.



Republican Nominations.

For Lieutenant Governor....ALFRED MILNES For Auditor General....STANLEY W.TURNER For Attorney General.....FRED A. MAYNARD For Land Commissioner......WM. A. FRENCH For Superintendent Public Instruction.... .....H. M. PATTENGILL For Member Board of Education.

.....PERRY F. POWERS For Representative in Congress, 4th District,

For Representative—Second District,.....EDWIN S. WILLIAMS

CHARLES H. WHITCOME For Clerk.......FRED A. WOODRUFF
FOR Treasurer......FRANK A. TREAT
FOR Register of Deeds.....JOEL H. GILLETTE .....NATHANIEL A. HAMILTON

For Circuit Court Commissioners. .....NELSON G. KENNEDY .....NATHANIEL H. BACON For Coroners......FRANKLIN A. GOWDY SAMUEL BROWN.

Bear in mind that the question of paying \$70,000 for new buildings at St. Joseph is one of the questions to be decided at this election on Nov. 6th. Let every voter keep this fact in mind.

It is evident that the editor of the St. Joseph Press has been "consulting Webster." In the daily issue of Oct. 18, he very gravely stated that "Buchanan has another new and rapidly growing industry in the way of a mouldering sand bank, etc." Verily, Webster is great and the St. Joseph Press is its prophet.

The Daily and Weekly Eagle of Grand Rapids, last Friday, passed into the hands of Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Lewiston, Maine. A new company will be organized by which the publication will be continued.

Dr. Conklin Returns.

He Tells a Strange Story of His Abduction Dr. A. B. Conklin, of Cassopolis, whe mysteriously disappered on the night of Sept. 2, returned last Friday to the house of his family now living in Manchester, occupied at that time. He says he was slugged in his office by two on articles that are manufactured in colored men and carried off. He was foreign countries and placed into compekept in durance and his mustache shaved off. He was turned over to two white men wearing masks and traveled with them till he was released Tuesday near Cincinnati and at once started for home. He looks completely used up. He says he was told he must stay out of Michigan for a time. His appearance immediately after the ac quittal of Dr. Anderson of Traverse City, who was charged with abortion, is significant, as he was understood to be a witness in the case.

#### SPEAKS AT ROUGH'S OPERA HOUSE FRIDAY TO A CROWDED HOUSE.

Friday afternoon was a memorable occasion to the citizens of Buchanan and the people residing in the vicinity of our town. The occasion was the fact that Congressman Burrows was to address our citizens on the issues of the campaign, at that time.

It had been arranged to hold the meeting out of doors, at the grove on the Niles hill, provided the weather was favorable. The day proved threatening, and it was decided that it would be advisable to hold the meeting in Rough's opera house. Although it rained several times during the day, yet it did not in the least deter the people in coming from all directions, and early in the day the streets of the town presented an animated appearance and crowds of people could be seen at every hand. By half-past one, although over half an hour before the time announced for the speaker to commence, the hall was well filled and crowds of people were waiting on the streets for the arrival of the speakers. Shortly before two o'clock the Niles delegation came over, bringing with them their far-famed Glee Club. and all were heartily greeted.

Owing to some unforeseen accident, Dr. Thomas was delayed and was unable to be present. This caused a delay, as Mr. Burrows had counted on Dr. Thomas opening the meeting and timing his arrival to reach here on the 3:13 train. However, the crowd did not seem to mind the delay one bit and waited for Mr. Burrows, being entertained, in the meantime, by the Niles Glee Club and the Buchanan or our labor would be compelled to re-

When the train bearing Mr. Burrows pulled into the station, Mr. Burrows was met by Messrs. Bishop and Worthington, of the Reception Committee, and upon learning the situation insist ed upon going immediately to the hall.-Upon his arrival there he stepped upon the platform amid the cheers and applause of the assemblage. After a selection by the Niles Glee Club, Mr. A. A. Worthington introduced Mr. Burrows to an enthusiastic and apprecia-

Mr. Burrows spoke earnestly and eloquently for over an hour. After a graceful apology for having kept the crowd waiting, Mr. Burrows stated that he desired to speak at this time on the issues at stake; treating them as a business question and not as a par-tisan one, expressing a hope that there were a great many members of the democratic party present, as at this important period of the history of our country all were interested in the welfare of this great nation, and in aiding to restore to its people its prosperity. There were times when party ties were forgotten, as in 1861, when they saw our beloved flag shot from the skies and trampled under foot, they knew no party or party flag, but actuated by the same love of country; both republicans and democrats rushed alike to the defense of their beloved land, realizing that their interests were identical to the nation's life.

Mr. Burrows referred to the result of the last Presidential election, stating that he would have hazarded anything that Benjamin Harrison would be elected but, for some reason, the majority of the voters desired a change. He hazarded the opinion that a desire for a change still continued, and requested that if any one was in the audience who did not desire a change, they would kindly indicate it by rising, stating that he would exclude postmasters and office holders, as he knew that they did not want a change (applause). In referring to the change, Mr. Burrows said that two years ago, when the election was held, there was no reason for a change. There never was a time when our country was enjoying such unexampled prosperity as on that fatal November morning, when the voters declared in favor of a change. The exports for the year had reached the total of \$2,000,000,000 in round numbers, and domestic manufactures and consumption reached the enormous aggregate of over \$50,000, 000. Many mills were running at their utmost capacity, mines were operated to their fullest extent, and the laboring classes had laid aside an accumulation of over \$2,000,000,000 in the savings banks of our country. The workman was receiving magdificent wages, and in many cases owned their own homes; were enabled to provide their families with many of the comforts and, in many instances, the luxuries of life, on that very day we voted for a change, and here it is. The \$2,000,000,000 of savings have been exhausted, having gone to provide the families with the bare necessities of ife. The mills are closed everywhere, although here in Buchanan, I am told, that you are busy and that everything is going so fast that that you all have to hang on to keep things from running away from you (applause). At this time there are two million working men tramping about our beloved country begging, not for bread, but for work and denied it. It is the first time since 1861 that the laboring man is receiving food at the hand of charity. It has been pointed out that the Democratic policy has been the means of starting one new industry in our country, and that is the American soup house (laughter and applause).

Now, friends, the practical question is just this: What has produced this Until we know the cause, we cannot apply the remedy. We say it is the change from the policy of protection. For 32 years the Republican party has solidly maintained a policy of protection, and from that period that policy of protection has brought unbounded prosperity. There have been times when the Democratic party have had either a president or some part of the legislative body, but at no time during that period have they had sufficient power that they could in any way change the Republican policy of protection. You will all agree that 32 years of prosperity, reduction of the public debt, and rebuilt industrial tries was not the result of a policy changed from protection to free trade. Briefly, I will endeavor to point out to you the difference between the policy of protection and of free trade: It is the policy of the Republican party to raise money for necessary expenses tories, and the result of our own labor. We say to the foreign manufacturer, "You can dispose of your goods in our

country, but in order to do so you

must first pay to our government a

sum that is sufficient to make up the

difference between the cost of produc-

ing that article in your country and

the cost of producing that same arti-

cle in America. In other words, you

must come into our market exactly on

the same level as the American manu-

facturer." To illustrate the matter, we will take this knife which I hold in

my hand. The foreign manufacturer

wishes to sell this knife in our market. Our protection policy says to him: "You can sell your knives in him: "You can sell your knives in America, but you must pay 5 cents for each knife you bring here to sell, to compensate for the difference in the cost of production." The foreign manfacturer sends a shipment of knives to this country, and when they reach our ports an official comes and asks: "What have you in this shipment?" "Knives." "How many knives." The "Knives." "How many knives?" The manufacturer says, "Two million."
The official tells him that he must pay the government \$10,000, in order to be allowed to sell them in this market. Now that's all there is to protection, and yet some free trader will take you aside, in an alley and scream at you, and try to make you know as little

about it as he does (applause).

The free trade policy—mind you, I do not say democratic policy, for there are many democrats who do not believe in free trade—is to levy duty on what we do not produce, and let everything we do produce come in free. Every such system is sure to bring disaster. In 1857, free trade brought disaster on every hand. In 1861, the Republican party said, by its policy, we will let tea, coffee, and everything we cannot produce come in free, but we

will put a duty upon everything we do produce. We will put that duty just high enough to make the differ ence between the cost of production in our own country and the cost of production in foreign countries. We will levy this duty to raise a revenue sufficient for the support of our gov-ernment and to protect our workingmen in the wages they were receiving. In other words, we know that glass can be made much cheaper in the foreign countries, where the poor workingman receives the sum of \$1.00 per day, than in our country. We know that in the marble quarries of Italy the laborer gets the sum of 36 cents per day. In China and Japan the wages paid the laborer is but 6 cents per day. Even in England, "Merrie England", as she is called, we have heard of the mother standing all day long at the anvil, with her child in one arm and a hammer in the other, making nails, and making by this arduous and trying labor a pittance of 20 cents per day. We know everywhere outside of us is very cheap labor, that were it allowed to enter into open competition in our markets would result in one or two things: they would either drive us out of business,

ceive wages that would place them

So it is, our policy as protectionists

upon a level with that cheap labor.

to levy a duty on coal and iron ore, because there are places on this broad earth of ours where women and mules walk side by side dragging the coal and iron ore in cars to the shafts, for a miserable pittance, and if we allow that coal and iron, mined by such labor, to come in free, we will be compelled to go out of business, or that kind of labor will drag our people to that same level (applause). When we saw places where labor was living in hovels and not in homes and only existing on the bare necessities, we said we will never consent that our labor shall be brought to that level (applause). We said to the product of this cheap foreign labor, you can come into our markets, but if your people receive 20 cents a day for making chains, you may sell those chains in our market, but you must pay us a sum equal to the difference between your wages of 20 cents a day and the wages that our chain manufacturer pays to his workingman, and we say to you now, that while you shall come in on our level you shall not drag our labor down to your level (applause). If you are paying \$1.00 for labor that costs our manufacturer \$1 50 you shall pay us for that difference a sum that will compensate for that difference. Let me illustrate: Now, under the Wilson bill which has just come into effect, a bill I confess I don't understand and not even Prof. Wilson him-

manufacture in this country. We will take cotton bagging as an instance. In 1861, there were no mills in this country making bagging, but in making up the tariff protective duty was placed upon it to keep out the cheap labor and enable mills to be established here, as a result of this protection, in 1892 we had 18 mills making cotton bagging, and they were making bagging sufficient to bale the entire coston crop of our country. Under the Wilson bill cotton bagging is on the free list; what does this mean? It means China and Japan make bagging, and China and Japan pay 6 cents per day for labor, and with bagging free we cannot run our mills to compete with China and Japan unless our people are willing to take the ( cents per day. Consequently we must go out of business, our mills are shut down and the workmen turned out. That is the difference between protection and free trade.

self understands it, there are many

articles placed on the free list that we

Take wool for another example. Un der the protective tariff, duty was levied on wool of about 10 and 11 cents per pound. Under the Wilson bill it is free, What is the effect? In Aus tralia, land can be rented for 1 cent per acre per annum. Think of it. my friends. I venture to assert that there is no land in Berrien county that can be rented for a like sum (applause) This Australian land is used for sheep grazing, and the wool is clipped by cheap labor, and as a consequence can be put down in our market much cheaper than our farmers can raise it and the Wilson bill says you shall enter the market on a level with the Australian wool. Under protection our sheep had increased until, 1892, our flocks aggregated the magnificent total of 50,000,000 sheep. In one year our production of wool increased 31, 000,000 pounds, and in 1892 it reached a total of 365,000,000 pounds. The price of wool has steadily declined until now it has declined 29½ per cent, since the inauguration of Cleveland, in March 4, 1893. Under the protective tariff a duty of \$4 per ton was placed upon hay, in order to protect the farmers and make it profitable for him to raise hay. A few weeks I met a gentleman whose business was that of

buying hay and shipping it to the Boston market. He told me that he had enjoyed a profitable business for a number of years, but now his firm had sent him orders to stop buying hay, telling him that since the Wilson bill had reduced the tariff on hay, from \$4 to \$2 per ton, there had been 900 cars of Canadian hay shipped into that market and sold cheaper, and the hay of the American farmer was left on his hands. Yes, my American farmer, you can burn yours or use it for bedding, and you can stop business

and enjoy free trade (applause). Take soda: The soda manufacturers of foreign countries are actually selling soda in the American markets \$2 a ton cheaper than in England, in order to break up the soda industries that were made possible in this coun-

try by protective tariff. There is one thing that the democratic party promised the last campaign that has been fulfilled. They promised the farmers, if they voted for a change they would never see 75 cent wheat again, and they haven't. (laughter and applause.) But we don't seem to be satisfied to take anyone's word for any of these things, we seem to want to learn foreign countries and placed into competition with the product of our own facbelieve his father. (applause.) I knew

Miss Minnie Vinton special countries and placed into competition with the product of our own facbelieve his father. (applause.) I knew more at 21 than Thave ever known since and every day I live I know less. (laughter.) If this is not true of us as a people, why did we try this free trade policy four different times and away in 1783 what was said of the results of this policy. Listen, and I will read to you: "Our domestic industries were suspented. The weaver, the shoemaker, the hatter, the saddler, the ropemaker, and many others were reduced to bankruptcy; our markets were glut-

ted with foreign products; prices fell;

our manufacturers, generally were

ruined; our laborers beggared; our artisans without employment; our merchants insolvent, and our farmers necessarily followed all these classes into the vortex of general financial destruc-

In 1816 a new generation comes up and another object lesson is necessary, so we go out of business again and Senator Benton of Missouri says in writing of this period "No price for property; no sales except those of the sheriff and the marshal; no purchasers at execution sales, except the creditor, or some hoarder of money; no employment for industry; no demand for labor; no sale for the product on the farm; no sound of the hammer, except that of the auctioneer knocking down property. Distress was the universal cry of the people; relief, the universal de-mand, was thundered at the doors of all Legislatures, State and Federal."

[CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.] BENTON HARBOR.

From our Regular Correspondent. Oct. 23, 1894. The post office closes now at 7.30 p.

New furnaces have recently been put in the Baptist church.

Another foot-ball team has been formed by the students at the college. Senator John Patton Jr. delivered an address at St. Joseph last night. The Y. M C. A. is fitting up a room

for meetings, reading, gymnasium, etc. Rumor has it that John Hess, formerly of Buchanan. is to be married to-day to a Miss Kaiser.

The steamer May Graham made her last trip yesterday and has gone into winter quarters. The M. W. A. gave a log-rolling so-

cial with musical and literary progra at their hall Saturday night. The report that parties from this place are to start a basket factory in

California proves to be a fake. Hon. J. C. Burrows gave a rousing speech to fifteen hundred people at the opera house Friday night following his address in Buchanan in the after-

Victor M. Gore, of this city, was highly complimented by being invited by J. C. Burrows to accompany him to Dowagiac last Saturday and occupy part of the time at the big meeting held in that place.

The fire alarm was sounded Thursday evening caused by a fire in Contractor Mills yard among the poles used for sawing into paving blocks. Hose No.1 responed promptly and soon had the fire out. Messrs. Pearl and Mills presented them with a check for \$10 as a reward for their prompt work. One of our street car conductors was

robbed Friday night. He went to his boarding place about midnight and after eating lunch began making his report and counting the money received during the day. After counting [out \$10 he fell asleep with the money be. fore him on the table and on waking at 3 a.m. it was gone. No clue to the A dastardly attempt was made to wreck the passenger train on the Big

l about 2 p. m. last Friday. While rounding the curve and coming down the grade eight miles from this city. the engine struck an obstruction which from its position had evidently been put there to stop the train, Fortunately the engine tossed aside aspart of it and jumped over the rest without leaving the rails thus averting what might have been a frightful accident. No damage resulted except to break the hose and let all the water outof the tank. It is a pity the scoundrels could the workman remonstrated when one of them threw a brick bat at the teamster. They were arrested on a charge

GLENDORA.

of stealing wood.

From our Regular Correspondent. Mr. George Devoe has moved on J. E. Miller's farm, and Bud Hanover has moved on the one Mr. Devoe left.

David Kempton had the misfortune of having one of the small bones of his arm broken, last week, while handling apple barrels. As he is quite aged, it will probably be a long time before he is able to use the arm again.

Two carloads of apples were shipped from this station, last Saturday, and more are being loaded.

Mr. and Mrs. Jayar of Chicago are visiting with the latter's mother, Mrs.

Two teachers from this place, Penwell and Stevens, attended the Reading Circle, at New Troy, Saturday. Mr. George Kool and Miss Edna Schlappi were married, last Saturday. Chas. Shaw of New Troy is helping L. H. Kempton, in his store, for a few

Our school observed the day set apart as "Liberty Day", by the County Commissioner, with an experience meeting, in which \$3.68 were donated by the school towards a school library, Mr. Shepherd of South Bend gave some interesting sermons, in the Chris-

ill, and returned home Friday. A surprise was had at Gotlieb Kool's, to remind George that his birthday had once more crept around. It took place last Thursday night. All had a good

tian church, last week. He was taken

NEW TROY.

From our Regular Correspondent. Oct. 22, 1894. C. A. Curtis' new barn gets along

slowly but sure. Jas. Wharton has commenced a new house in place of one destroyed by fire. The land lady had visitors from St. Joseph on Sunday.

W. A. Seekel went to Berrien Springs to-day, to inspect the jail I think. The rabbits are getting fat. It has been pretty dull sledding with "we'uns" since the suckers quit running last spring but the rabbits will help out. We expect help from the supervisor as soon as it snows.

SAWYER.

Miss Minnie Vinton spent Sunday with relatives near Galien. Miss Daisy Williams is seriously ill

and it is feared will not recover. Eather O'Barton is sick with malarial Isaac Jinkins who has been lying at the point of death for three days is a

So far no deaths have occured as result of the malaria in this neighbor-

little better. Lut recovery is still doubt-



### The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

\$50,000,000.00 at least is spent for living expenses every year by subscribers of The Detroit Evening News. The shrewd advertiser knows this, and by using the advertising columns of THE NEWS secures his share of this enormous sum. 60,000 subscribers probably means 200,000 readers, and instead of the sum above, we should

have said \$200,000,000.00. Advertise in The Evening News if you want Results.

Read The Evening News if you want News. THE EVENING NEWS. 10 CENTS A WEEK. DETROIT.

Agencies in every village, town and city in the State of Michigan. 

# No Price So Low

In Dry Goods and Shoes that they cannot be beat at the new store of B. R. Desemberg & Bro.

### DRESS GOODS.

from good standard Prints at 4c a yard to the latest novelties in Wool and Silk fabrics, at bed rock prices.

### SHOES.

A most complete stock of Ladies, Misses' and Children's footwear, from a Ladies' good dress kid button, patent leather tip, at \$1.00, to the best make of French Kid.

### CLOAKS.

Although our sales have been very large, and owing to the strike of the cloak makers in New York, it is difficult to get stock, yet by freely using the telegraph and various markets of the country we are enabled to show as complete a line as in any large city, and at vastly lower prices.

### UNDERWEAR.

Special drives in several lines. Look at our 36c Merino goods. "They are a good thing."

# not be caught and severely punished. Three tramps were hanging around the yard at Spencer, Barnes & Stuart's vesterday and stealing wood. Some of

The One Price Dry Goods and Shoe House.

THREE OAKS.

From our Reaular Correspondent Cards are out announcing the wedding of Frank Seihles and Lena Bayes. of this place,

George R. Bunn, of Fulton, N. Y. is visiting relatives in this place. Exercises were rendered by the pupils of the Three Oaks school last Fri-

day afternoon. Clarence Smith of Chicago, and E.K. Warren of this place addressed an audience in the Republican Club room

Monday evening. Joseph McKie, an old resident of Three Oaks, died Friday night at the home of his niece, Mrs. D. F. Bommerscheim. Funeral services were held Monday at 10 a. m.

Rev. F. Stevens preached in Le Mars, Iowa, last Sunday, and Rev. Mr. Grinnell of Rockford, occupied the Congregational pulpit during his absence

GALIEN.

In our account of the Goodenough wedding in the RECORD of Oct. 11th, the types made several errors. Mr. & Mrs. Taylor of New Carlisle, presented the bride and groom with a beutiful banquet lamp, but the types made us say that the groom C. A. Van Riper was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Taylor. The types also made the brides name appear as Carrie when her name Cassie. The initials should have been J. C. instead of C. A. and he resides in South Bend.

NEWS BRIEF.

School Inspector Liphardt of Detroit was sentenced, on Thursday last, to five years imprisonment, in Jackson

School Inspector Joseph Walsh of Detroit was pronounced innocent of SHIP LAP AND the charge of bribe-taking. The vervict was reached on Saturday morning. The examination of Mrs. Ira Hurd and Orrin W. Ludlow, who are charged with the murder of Ira Hurd, at Allegan, was concluded Monday morning. They were bound over to the circuit court for trial. Justice Stock-He said, first, there was evidence to prove the killing of Ira Hnrd; second, the very strong evidence to show that the revolver found at Hurd's house the night of the shooting Ludlow is

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made.

wished to secure an immediate trial,

and the case will be tried Nov. 7th.

Estate of Amanda Wilson.

TITE PROBLEM OF COURTY AND SET OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF BERTIER, 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 Berica Springs, on Thursday, the 18th day of Octobor, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.
Present, JACOB J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Aman da Wilson, deceased.

deceased.

William A. Palmer Administrator of said estate comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 3d day of November next, at ton o'clock in the forencon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account should not be allowed. And it is further ordered, that said 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 true copy.) JACOB J. VAN RIPER,

[L. S.] Judge of Probate.

Estate of Peter Estes.

Last publication Nov. 16, 1894.

First publication Getober 25, 1894.

GTATE 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 18th day of October in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four.

Present, JACOB J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Peter Estes, deceased. 

of hearing.

[L. S.] JACOB J. VAN RIPER,

(A truecopy.) Judge of Probate

Last publication Nov. 18, 1894.

THE BEST QUALITY OF

Stock Boards. DROP SIDING,

CULVER & MONRO. At the Old Weisgerber Mill BUCHANAN, MICH.

CAN BE HAD OF

probable evidence that they were guilty, and he felt it his duty to bind them over. The respondent's counsel wished to secure an immediate that

allowed.
A pamphlet entitled "Inventors' Gume," containing full information, furnished free.
Address:

FRANKLIN H. HOUGH. 925 F. Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.



# SANTA CLAUS SOAP

GREAT BARGAINS IN

## LADIES' SHOES

FOR THE NEXT THIRTY DAYS, AT

WEAVER & CO'S.

Tariff Or No Tariff,

J. GODFREY'S

oit & Co. Ready-Mixed Paints, Asphalt Roof and Iron Paint,

> The best Paint for Tin and Iron Roofs. Paint your Buggy with

> > And make your Buggy new.

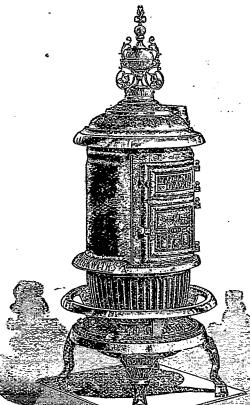
SURPRISE GASOLINE STOVE,

A FIRST-CLASS 10c TABLET,

AND ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL SUPPLIES

Runner's Superb New Stock,

A Good Article



STOVE

Made by the Beckwith

Leo Grossman & Co. GOOD BYE SALE.

A reduction of 25 to 50 per cent. at the height of the Dress Goods Season is worthy of the attention of everybody in South Bend and vicinity. This sale is the "coup d'etat" for the dress goods supremacy. We have placed on our counters and tables, over 300 pieces of fine wool goods, seasonable and stylish. We have divided them as follows

LOT 1 SELLS AT 25c, consists of Covert Cloths and French Henriettas, etc. LOL 2 SELLS AT 39c. All wool Cheviots, Canvas Cloth, mixed and checked Suiting, etc., etc.
LOT 3 SELLS AT 50c. Fifty-inch Covert Cloth, Flannels, Matelasses, Crapons, Silk knotted home spuns, 46-inch German Henriettas, black and colors.
LOT 4 SELLS AT 75c. This is the choicest lot over shown in South Bend at one-

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT Shows the most correct styles of Cloaks and Capes, in Cloth and Fur, adapted for this

season, at lowest prices. We invite comparison-look around and see what others will

SSMAN



SOLD EVERYWHERE

MADE THE N.K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, CHICAGO.

### HARDWARE, PAINTS AND OILS,

EMANSEL BUGGY PAINT

I SELL THE

THE BEST ON THE MARKET.

FOR 5 CENTS.

Has Wany Emitators.

Estate, at Dowagiac, is imitated by nearly every stove manufacturer.

I SELL THE GENUINE

BUY ROUND OAK ANDENJOY LIFE

Dress Goods and Woolens.

FOUR LOTS:

Serges, Broad Cloth, Whip Cords, etc.

SOUTH BEND, IND

CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK OF

### CLOTHS, SUITINGS.

Pants Goods.

o 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.

#### A CHANCE.

I am going to sell my

AT A SACRIFICE.

All wanting goods of any kind will save money by calling on me. I mean business from the word go. I want your trade, or

### Don't Fail to Learn My Prices.

I am going to sell and will sell.

### The Goods Must Go.

TRULY YOURS.

H. B. DUNCAN. THE OLD RELIABLE

Don't be carried away with new fads, but give your work to the old reliable 'Bus

Baggage Called for and Delivered. All trains met. Also, GENERAL DRAYING of all kinds.

EDWIN I. BIRD.

### Business is Good in sixty days. What ha our electric railway line?

——AT THE

OLD

It is the result of a

COMPLETE STOCK

Lowest Possible Prices.

GEO. RICHARDS.

### YOU DID NOT

PAY.

Come, Last Call.

DR. E. S. DODD & SON,

Druggists and Booksellers.





Teeth at all prices, \$6 to 10, on Rubber Plate. Porcelain Crowns \$3.50. Gold Crowns \$3 up. Silver, Bone and all Cement Fillings 50 cents. All work warranted first-class in every respect.

OSTRANDER'S DENTAL ROOMS

REDDEN BLOCK, OPP. HOTEL, BUCHANAN, MICH. N.B.—Save your teeth by using Dr. Ostrander's Glycerine Tablets. It beautifies, cleans and preserves them.

### Apple, Pear, Cherry Plum, Peach,

Plants by the thousands. Don't pay humbug prices, but write for price list of honrefund your money. Address BRANT & KELLEY BROS..

FAIR PLAIN NURSERIES, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

#### GRAND OPENING.

NEW MILLINERY STORE, AT 8 FRONT ST. All are welcome. Prices to suit everybody. Hats trimmed free of charge. Special Sale this week in Ladies' and Gent's Shoes, at S. ALKUS' New Store, 6 Front St. | requested to be present.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1894. Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich. as second-class matter.

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

Buchanan Markets. Hay-\$6 @ \$8 per ton. Lard-10c. Salt, retail-\$1.00

Honey-140. Live poultry—7@8c. Butter-16c. Eggs-18c. Wheat-46c. Oats -28c.

Corn, 40c. Clover Seed-\$4.90. Rve. 42c. Beans-\$2.00. Live Hogs-4½c.

Additional locals on second page.

TWO NEWSPAPERS At the Price of One.

A special arrangement made with the publishers of the New York. Weekly Tribune enables us to offer that stanch Rupublican newspaper together with the RECORD for the subscription price of the RECORD alone. Send in your name together with the \$1.50

Niles grocery stores now close at S

and receive the two papers for one

A delegation of Maccabees from Eau Claire, paid the local Hive a freternal visit on Tuesday evening.

Methodist teachers' meeting Friday evening, 7 to S p. m., at home of I. L. H. Dodd. All are welcome.

The Buchanan Fire Department wil have their annual parade and review on Saturday afternoon of this week.

The Ladies' Aid Society of the Pres byterian church will hold their annual Fair, Dec. 6. 7 and 8.

Mr. Elvin Holliday has rented the house, on Cayuga street, formerly occupied by Rev. H. H. Florv.

Wednesday morning Rev. W. W. Wells fell from an apple tree and was quite severely bruised.

Mrs. A. Pierce of Niles has sold her Front street residence to Mr. John F. Reynolds, of the First National Bank.

Ira Emmons of Marion, Ind, has disposed of his grocery & bakery business at that place and removed to Hunting-

Michigan City expects to have an electric railway line in operation within sixty days. What has become of

contains five choice vocal selections and four instrumental pieces, published by Richard A. Saalfield, New York, At the Republican rally in Michigan

City, held Tuesday night, a big proces-

sion headed by 75 ex-Democrats carry-

The Musical Monthly for October

ing tin pails, escorted the speaker to Mr. John Morris has sold the buildlng, formerly occupied by him, to Mrs.

Mrs. Stephen Scott. It is stated that Mrs. Scott's son will embark in the lunch and restaurant business.

A mothers meeting will be held in the Advent church, Sunday afternoon, Oct. 28, at 3 p. m. Subject, "The Children," The fathers and all Sunday School teachers are cordially invited to

Elsewhere in our columns will be found Mr. Burrow's great speech, in the opera house, last Friday. Every one should read it, and they will be well paid for it.

Stephen A. Wood, a stone mason employed at the dam of the Buchanan Power & Electric Company, was notified yesterday that through the death of relatives near Coldwater, he and his four children have fallen heir to an estate valued at \$30,000

Mr. J. A. Waldron is quite a successful peanut grower. He brought to the RECORD office several thrifty peanut vines, with peanuts attached. Buchanan can supply anything you desire, if you will only mention it.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich. for the week ending Oct. 22, 1894: Mrs. M. A. Paver, Ethel Dills, Mrs. Mariah Warren.

Call for letters advertised. JOHN C. DICK, P. M.

Rev. H. H. Flory and family left yesterday for Bourbon, Ind., Mr. Flory's new field of labor. On Tuesday evening a reception was tendered them at the home of Mrs. Geo. Scott, which was largely attended and a pleasant time in enjoyed.

The Board of Registration consists of the Supervisor, Township Treasurer and Clerk. Your name may be given to any member Board prior to the time of meeting, but you should personally appear at the Clerk's office, on Saturday, Nov. 3, and see that your name is registered in the voting district in which you reside.

Married, at noon today, Oct. 25, 1894 at the residence of the brides' parents, Mr. and Mrs. B. T. Morley in Buchanan, by Rev. I. Wilson, Mr. Cecil J. Huntington, of Wyoming, and Miss Ella Morley of this place. The happy couple leave on the afternoon train

for their home in Dayton, Wy. The Buchanan Choral Union held its regular election on Monday evening, and elected the following officers:

Rev. Geo. Johnson, Pres. B. F. Bressler, Vice Pres. Harry Perrott, Sec. Miss Emma Hamlin, Treas. Wm. Monro, Leader.

Miss Olive Bronson, Organist. Mrs. Geo. Johnson, Asst. Organist. The next meeting will be held in the Presbyterian church, next Monday evening, at 7 p. m. All members are

Church Notes

Quarterly meeting services will be held at the Evangelical church, over next Sunday. Services will be held on Friday evening, and social services on Sunday at 9:30 a.m. Preaching at In view of the fact that some of the

Democratic papers are trying to set up

a calamity howl against the Republi-

cans on account of a slight raise in

the salaries of some of the County

officers it seems mete that the facts in

the case be placed before the people.

In accordance with law the chairman

appointed a committee of three to fix

the officers' salaries for the ensuing

two years. This committee was com-

posed of S. L. Vancamp and J. A. Peck,

Republicans, and Ira R. Stem, Demo-

crat. The committee made a report

"Your committee to whom was re-

ferred the matter of officers' salaries, herewith report that it is the opinion

of your committee that the salaries of

the Prosecuting Attorney, County Clerk and County Treasurer should be increased on account of increase of

business in all of said offices. And

your committee herewith recommend

that the salary of the Prosecuting At-

torney for the ensuing two years be

fixed and established at the sum of sev-

enteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid in quarterly installments of

four hundred and twenty-five dollars

each on the first days of April, July

and October, and on the thirty-first day

of December, and that this sum shall

for all assistance had by him, except

such as may be ordered by the Circuit

Judge; also all incidental expenses except postage, telephone or telegraph bills. And that the salary of the County Clerk be fixed and established

ber. And that the salary of the Coun-

lars per annum, payable in quarterly

installments of four hundred and

J. A. PECK,

senting or voting against. From the

above it will be seen that the measure

was as much Democratic as it was Re-

publican, and was not looked upon by

the Board as a political measure in any

sense of the word, and the Niles Re-

corder is in error when it makes the.

statement that Alexander Halliday

and five other Democrats voted against

Common Council Proceedings.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

A special meeting of the Common Council of the Village of Buchanan

was held in Council Chamber, on Mon-

Present-Trustees Bishop, Beistle,

Barmore, Dalrymple, Howe and Mar-

Moved by Mr. Bishop, supported by

Mr. Howe, that the water commission

be instructed to purchase enough six-

nch water mains, to run from corner of

Portage and River streets to the dam, and proceed to lay the same. Ayes,

Marble-5; nays, Barmore-1. Carried.

mittee be instructed to pay the interest on bond 1250 Chase National bank.

Ayes, Bishop, Beistle, Barmore, Dal-

Moved by Mr. Bishop, supported by Mr. Marble, that the Council adjourn

C. D. KENT, Clerk.

A camp of Modern Woodmen of

America was organized, last Thursday

evening, and the following officers chosen: Venerable Consul, T. L. Wil-

kinson; Clerk, G. M. Dudley; Banker,

F. A. Zerby; Escort, F. A. Treat; Watchman, Fred Gray; Sentry, M. K. Feather. The camp was organized by the effort of H. W. Grover, district dep-

uty, and the officers and several others

from the Buchanan Camp came\_down

to see the launch. This makes the

third society of the kind in town, and

the twenty charter members with

which it starts are an evidence that

Mr. Grover knew how to approach

'good material."—Berrien Springs Era.

County School Notes.

Teacher's examination at Buchanan,

The County Teacher's Association

'Over fifty schools have started

libraries this year, and others are get-

ting into line in this work, every week.

Before the close of the year there will

be over one hundred district libraries

in the county. Books for supplemen-

tary reading are purchased first. Many

Boards have made quite liberal dona-

nations, and teachers deserve great

praise for their enterprise in this work.

Teachers' Reading Circles have been

formed at Baroda, Buchanan, College,

Coloma, Galien, Eau Claire, New Troy,

Royalton, Spink's Corners, St. Joseph

and Three Oaks. Others are forming.

The course of reading is a good one,

and teachers manifest commendable

interest. The publishers announce

that Berrien county ranks second in

the state in numbers of Reading Circle

Teachers have little difficulty with

the grading, this year. Pupils are bet-

ter classified, manifest greater interest

in school work, and are making more

substantial progress under the graded

One hundred schools have "Old

Glory" waving over them. Teacher,

is your school one of the fifty that still

The American Book Company has

agents in the county trying to secure

the re-adoption of the Harper text

books, and agents of Ginn & Co. en-

deavor to adopt a series. The two com-

panies are waging quite a fierce war.

Many Boards refuse to take any action

Clairvoyant Examinations Free.

for the proper understanding of and

fational treatment of chronic or lin-

rering disease of any kind, is its thor-

ough examinations and true diagnosis.

You can secure this with a full explan-

taion of the cause, nature and extent

of your disorder free of charge by en

closing a lock of hair, with name and

age, to Dr. E. F. Butterfield; Syracuse, N. Y. —adv. May 3-6 mo.

FOR THE BLOOD

SO PLEAS I LEE DRS.MIXER

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

ANT TO

<u>୵୵୵୷ଵୡୠ୕ଡ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ଢ଼ଡ଼</u>ଊଊଊଊଊୠ୕ଡ଼

The first and most important thing

have no flags?

will meet at Niles, Oct. 27.

JNO. M. ROUCH, President.

rymple, Howe and Marble.

to the call of the President.

lay evening, Oct. 15, 1894.

President Rouch presiding.

the resolution.

IRA R. STEMM.

the thirty-first day of December. Signed, S. L. VAN CAMP,

be in full for all services rendered and

on Oct. 11th, which is as follows:

Rev. Geo. Johnson will preach at the Wagner school house, next Sunday

The pastor of the Christian church was welcomed by large audiences, on last Sunday, both morning and evening. Two persons, a bushand and wife, made the good confession, and will be baptized this evening, after prayer meeting. Subjects for next Sunday: At 10:30 a. m., "Forgiveness", and at 7 p. m., "Religion in business."

Rev. O. J. Roberts spent a few days of the past week in Sabbath school work, and by request of Hyde Park Union, preached last Sabbath at Oakwood church, Chicago. He will preach at the Presbyterian church, as usual, next Sabbath. Subject in the morning, "The Bad Boy". In the evening, continuing the historical lectures: Character of David Swing, the teacher of a modern Gospel.

Remember the Sunday School Instiute at the Evangelical church on Saturday, at 2 p. m.

The Buchanan Camp, M. W. A. have secured the Mellville Dramatic Company to give them an entertainment. and with the assistance of local talent will produce the great three-act farmer's play, "Uncle Nathan, or the Gold Mine Swindle," at Rough's opera house next Tuesday evening, Oct. 30. Admission 25 cents; children 15 cents. Reserved seats without extra charge at Lough's jewelry store.

Mrs. Sarah Norman, well known in Buchanan for many years, died at the home of her son-in-law, Mr. Geo. Searls, north of this village on Friday last, aged 73 years. She had been a resident of Buchanan and St. Joseph Co. Ind., since 1835, but the last few years of her life were spent with her daughter, Mrs. Searls. For the past three years she has been a great sufferer.

Sad Accident Caused By a Cave in Yesterday morning two brothers, named Merton and Vernor Spaulding, were digging a drain through a portion of their father's farm. While engaged in laying the tile, in the bottom of the drain, they were buried by the earth caving in. Willing hands dug them out quickly, but when Merton was found, he was dead. His brother is quite badly bruised, and is under the care of Dr. Dodd.

On Monday afternoon Mrs. Joseph Wells was out riding, and while coming down a hill in some manner the horse became frightened and ran away throwing Mrs. Wells out breaking one arm, dislocating her wrist, and completely demolishing the buggy. One of the men was dispatched for medical aid, and took the same horse, and while coming to town for Dr. Brodrick the horse took fright again and ran away, throwing the man out and injuring him, cuttiing his chin Dr. Brodrick cared for the sufferers and they are doing nicely.

PERSONAL.

E. A. Blakeslee of Galien was in town Sunday. Martin Steele was home, from Ann Arbor, for a few days last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pears spent Sunday in Niles, Mr. H. A. Chapin of Niles was in

South Bend, Friday.

Victor M. Gore spoke in Three Rivers last evening. Mrs. W. P. Hatch is spending the

week in Buchanan. Mr. J. S. Heckman and sister, Mrs Elizabeth Lewis, of Heston Ind., visited Dr. E. S. Dodd, on Sunday.

Mrs. Emma Estes has returned from her visit with her daughter, Mrs. W. T. Cook, at Hanover.

Mrs. M. Ingersoll of South Bend visited her brother, Geo. Merrill, over Sun-

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Ingleright left today for a visit with friends in Bremen, Ind. Mr. Isaac Marble, of Buchanan,

Mich., is in the city today. He recently arrived from Denver, Col.—Monday's South Bend Tribune. Geo. Yaw and Perry Reynolds will

take a trip to Buchanan on their wheels, Saturday. R. Allen and wife are visiting relatives and friends near Buchanan.—Downgiac Republican.

#### Marriage Licenses.

288-Edward L. Hamilton, Dayton; Augusta P. Remke, same. 289-Frank H. Jakway, Bainbridge; Elizabeth S. Hoag, Illinois.

290—Seymour B. Harris, Galien; Alma R. Mitchell, Buchanan. 291—Edgar Zuver, Spink's Corners; Stella Colvin, Eau Claire. 292-Lawrence Edel, St. Joseph; Philoma Schilt, Indiana.

293-Arthur Hotchison, St. Joseph Florence A. Griffin, same. 294-Clarence T. Warner, Benton Harbor; Lillian Haydon, same. 295-Joseph Thar, Riverside; Mary Richkey, same.

296-Alonzo L. Loomis, Benton Harbor; Iatie Carmichael, same. 297-Joseph Bonnell, Lincoln; Lizzie chofield, Berrien Springs. 298-Andrew Johnson, Benton Harbor; Lena Anderson, same

299-Willis Harmer, Bainbridge; Laura L. Brant, same. 300-Francis J. Kline, South Bend; Anna C. Kline, same. 301-Chas. W. Sutherland, Naomi; Maggie Rusch, Bainbridge.

302-John W. Hess, Benton Harbor; Mary Kaiser, same. 303—Geo. E. Kool, Hill's Corners; Edna Schlappie, same. 304—Geo. C. Dickinson, Benton Harbor;

Mary Belle Hinkley, same. 305-Gustav Vizanski, Baroda; Rosa Dolka, St. Joseph. 306-John Zeick, St. Joseph; Malita 307-Cecil J. Huntington, Wyoming; Ella Morley, Buchanan.

308-Wm. F. Zahin, Niles; Benlah M. 309-Fred M. Smith, Buchanan; Minnie 310-Lawrence D. Malony, Benton Harbor; Henriette S. Williams, same.

Last year the Atkinson Brothers paid our farmers \$10,000 for hay which they shipped east at a profit. Now they have quit bailing and are obliged to unload two cars which have been on the siding for some days awaiting an offer which would cover the cost. Cause, the east is glutted with Canadian hay, admitted under the new tarriff at prices below those which our farmers are, as yet, willing to take.—Cassopolis Vig-

1894. 1880.

# Morris' The Fair,

After remaining in the old stand fourteen years, has removed one door west, where we will have much more room to show our large stock of

# Almost Everything

Every department is full and embraces such a variety of goods that it would be impossible to even enumerate the different lines we carry, in this space, but come and look for yourself. We will be glad to show you our goods, and give you the lowest prices in Michigan.

#### MORRIS' THE FAIR,

DEALER IN ALMOST EVERYTHING.

BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN.

ABSORPTION PROCESS. Wonderful Method of Curing Cancer

at the sum of one thousand dollars to Without Knife, Blood or Pain.
The absorption process of curing be paid in quarterly installments of two hundred and fifty dollars each, on Cancer is undoubtedly a world wonder the first days of April, July and Octothat is attracting the attention of emiber, and the thirty-first day of Decemnent physicians and specialists everyty Treasurer be fixed and established where. The grand results obtained in at the sum of seventeen hundred dolnumerous cases have been closely watched by medical experts and have twenty-five dollars each on the first awakened their curiosity and admiradays of April, July and October, and tion to such an extent, that Dr. Hess, of Grand Rapids, the only physician who posesses the secret and employs it | School Supplies of all kinds, Slates, in his practice, is in constant receipt of | Pencils, Tablets, Inks at The report was adopted by the Board by a unanimous vote, not a man dis-

letters of inquiry, or personal visits from different ones to find out if possible, more about this evident success. Frequently physicians after learning of the grand results from his mode of treatment, have placed members of their own family under his treatment both for cancer and consumption. When the brightest medical men seek his advice and assistance after failing in their own capacity, and go to him as a last resort to save the life of some of their loved ones, this must certainly who may feel skeptical regarding these bread assertions, please investigate for yourself. All the posterior

yourself. All the necessary proof to verify this can be produced.

Latest cut in Astrakhan Capes, at MRS. BERRICK. LOST, on Tuesday evening, a fancy eather Pocket Book. Finder leave at

Raymond's Meat Market. FANNIE F. WELLS.

Remember the date to have your Bishop, Beistle, Dalrymple, Howe and teeth extracted without pain or sleep Moved by Mr. Barmore, supported The White Swan Laundry of Chicago have established a branch office at the Earl Holel. All who desire first-

Remember Friday is fish day at the MAIN STREET MARKET. Dr. Crandall with his painless method of extracting teeth at Earl hotel,

Oysters in every style or by the can RESTAURANT. Call at the MAIN STREET MARKET for all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. Dr. Crandall makes a specialty of 15, 20, 25, 35 and 50 cents. complete extraction of teeth, positively thing! push it along.

without pain (for nervous people) and preparing gums for plate. I handle the celebrated Lackawanna and Lehigh hard Coal, and Jackson Hill Domestic Lump soft Coal. Orders may be left at Runner's drug J. A. STEELE. store.

A good Upright Piano for rent.

J. G. HOLMES. All Meats delivered free of charge, MAIN STREET MARKET.

DR. HESS, of Grand Rapids, will again visit here Wednesday, Oct. 31st rugs, sizes 12 by 15 feet for \$12.50 at Hotel Earl. Although the Dr. treats other sizes in proportion. "Good all Chronic diseases regardless of cause | thing! push it along. or nature, he gives special attention to the treatment of Cancer, Consumption plain and fulled, \$7.50, \$10, \$15,

and Stomach diseases. Choice cuts of all kinds at reduced

MAIN STREET MARKET. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma. Do not miss the opportunity of having Dr. Crandall extract your teeth without pain [or sleep at Earl Hotel.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. School Books New and Second hand. School Supplies of all kinds, Slates, Pencils, Tablets, Inks at

BARMORES. Dr. Crandall, the painless dentist uses neither chloroform, ether nor vicalized air. At Earl Hotel, Wednesday, October, 31.

The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Baled Straw, at KENT'S. Home Make Lard, at the

MAIN STREET MARKET. DRESS MAKING. - MISS ELMIRA BURRUS is prepared to do all kinds of work in this line, at her home, on Day's avenue, fourth house north of the M. C. depot.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award. Shelled Com. at School Books New and Second hand.

BARMORES. Corn, Oats. Ground Feed and Bran, an be found at KENT'S. New line of Decorated China, Crock-

KENT'S. ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength .- U.S. Government Report.

ery and Glassware just received at

OCTOBER

"Some Good Things! Push it Along."

100 pieces Cheney Bros. drapery class work should leave their orders at | Silks, \$1 grade for 50 cents. "Good thing! push it along." 100 pieces satin rhadama, \$1.25

quality for 75 cents. "Good thing! push it along." 100 pieces all wool serge, 50 and 60 cents, way under price. "Good thing! push it along." 10 cases full standard prints, 27

push it along.' We have now the best bargains in dress goods we have ever shown at The bargains shown are only ex-

inches wide, 3 cents. "Good thing!

ceeded by the good-looking clerks. "Good thing! push it along." We offer an all wool shirt and drawer for \$1 each that cannot be matched for the money. thing! push it along."

We offer the best values in men's shirts and drawers for 50 cents. "Good thing! push it along." Oh! Oh! We sell little brownies and cops in stick pins for 8 and 10

cents. "Good thing! push it along." We offer Japanese and oriental We offer fur seal capes and coney

\$20,\$25 and upwards. "Good thing! push it along." Astrachan the same. "Push it along." We offer gents' calf skin gloves 50 cent quality, 25 cents; buckskin dog skin, hog skin, \$1 quality for 50 ents. "Good thing! push it along." We offer the henrietta, dongola

tipped or plain ladies' shoes for \$1.95. 'Good thing! push it along." You are liable to become familiar with this advertisement. The only way out of it is to buy the goods romptly and then we will change it. Our cloak sale will continue.

COME AND SEE US.

South Bend, Ind.

them, at the RECORD office.

11-19 WILCOX AVE.
DETROIT. MICH.
atcs young mon and women to maintain themselves in
condence, save money and accumulate wealth. Rusiness,
hand, Penusuship, English and Mechanical Drawing
riments. Thorough system of counting house actual busiBusiness University Building. Hustrated Catalogue
W. F., JEWELL, Pres't.
P. R. SPENGER, See'y.

# CLOSING OUT SALE!

Closing out my entire line of Dry Goods, Carpets, Wall Paper, Millinery, Groceries, at wholesale prices.

## DISEASES WILL FAMOUS 25 TO 50 PER CENT OFF.

Call early and get the bargains. I am going out of business, and the goods are bound to go.

C. H. BAKTI

COMPARE THESE. REPORT OF THE CONDITION Citizens National Bank AT NILES,

RESOURCES.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in ... \$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund ... \$ 15,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid ... \$ 45,000 00
Dividends unpaid ... \$ 50,000 00
Todividends unpaid ... \$ 50,000 00
Todividends unpaid ... \$ 50,000 00
Todividends unpaid ... \$ 50,000 00

Demand certific tes of deposit 126,978 58 171,594 13

IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 18, 1894.

Citizens National Bank AT NILES, IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 2, 1894.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

RESOURCES. .\$309,729 25 LIABILITIES. 

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

1,741 00

\$283,395 26

## OCTOBER BARGAINS

P. HGH'S.

## DRY GOODS.

With the greatest care, so that they can be retailed at popular prices. We guarantee all to be as represented. We especially call attention to our 4, 5 and 6 cent Prints. Also Dress Trimmings in staple and fancy shades. You can depend on getting the best in make and quality that is to be had.

PRICES ALWAYS THE LOWEST

AT HIGH'S

WYMAN & CO. First State Savings Bank, NILES, MICH.

> We issue interest bearing Certificates of Deposit, but payable on demandif needed.

GEO. W. ROUGH, President. L. E. WOOD, Vice President.

W. S. SINCLAIR, Cashier.

A DOLLAR ALMOST OF DOUBLED BY BUYING YOUR

& PARKINSON.

guaranteed. When in need of good, HONEST MADE CLOTHING, give us a call. We will please you. Sole agents for APOLLO PANTS, made to measure. RANDALL & PARKINSON, Buchanan, Mich.

Made from the very best material and in the very latest styles. Fit and quality

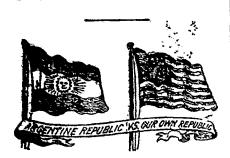
Why will you put up with smoked up walls and old style

paper, when you can paper a room 10x12 for \$1.35, which you

BARMORE'S.

Ladies Visiting Cards. We have just added a new series of script type which is just the thing for ladies' calling cards, invitations, etc. We have the latest styles of cards, and prices are reasonable. Call and see

BUSINESS ,



"Out of Thine Own Mouth Will I Judge Thee, Thou Wicked Servant!"

The Detroit Free Press of September 26, 1894, published in its Washington dispatches an interview with Minister Zeballos, of the Argentine Republic. The interview was emphasized by flaming headlines as follows:

#### PRICE OF WOOL GOES UP.

EFFECT OF OUR NEW TARIFF LAW IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

REMARKABLE STIMULATION OF THE INDUSTRY HAS RESULTED.

HEAVY ADVANCES IN THE MARKETS

OF THAT COUNTRY.

Trade With America Expected to Reach 86,000,000 This Year.

The Argentine minister and the Free Press seemed to be particularly joyful over the effect of the Gorman tariff law on the wool industry of the South American nation. The industry there was greatly stimulated; there has come a great advance in the markets there; they expect to send six million dollars worth of their wool to the United States this year to displace just that much of the product of our own farmers. This great good to the Argentine people is in consequence of their adding the duty they had to pay under the McKinley bill to the price of their

Under the McKinley bill this difference in price was paid into the U. S. treasury by the Argentine wool grow-Under the new tariff law it is paid by the American consumer, and goes into the pockets of the Argentine vool grower.

This is bully fun for the Argentine Republic, but hard on the American republic. The average American citizen had reason to believe that congress was legislating for this republic and not for the Argentine Republic. The Democratic party will carry the Argentine Republic by a large majority, and that is all it will carry.

#### The Furniture Factories.

Democratic papers have recently

been making the most of the slight im-

provement in business which followed the adjournment of the Democratic congress. The relief which the people felt from the awful strain of uncertainty naturally caused a little revival of business. This has been unduly magnified into a return of prosperity attendant upon the passage of the Wilson-Gorman tariff bill. Democratic papers in Michigan have given especial prominence to the fall trade in furniture, which results entirely from the fact that the retail dealers of the country have been laying in their winter stocks and not from Democratic legislation favorable to trade. To offset the Democratic assertions that the furniture trade is booming and the factories are running on full time and to the extent of their capacity, it is necessary only to cite a few pertinent facts developed by recent factory inspection. Statistics from the Michigan labor bureau show that about four per cent of the factories in the state are engaged in the manufacture man of furniture. In the 73 furniture factrust tories inspected up to October 15, employment is given to 6,044 persons, an average of 84 employes in each factory. If these 72 plants were running their full time and capacity they would be employing 8,523 hands, or 7 per cent more than at present. These same 72 factories are losing 444 hours, or 441/2 days each week by loss of time, as compared with running full time. Cold facts always knock the bottom

#### out of Democratic fancies. Democratic Hatred of Pensioners.

The results of Cleveland's placing the United States pension department under confederate influences are continually developing. The latest instance in Michigan is the case of Chauncey G. Cole, of Mendon, an old Andersonville and Libby prisons. He has been notified that his pension will be reduced from \$20.0 - 1.12 \$17 a month at the end of 30 days unless he shows sufficient cause why it should not be done.

While in the service he received an injury to the back which in time resulted in paralysis of the left side. He is totally deaf in the left ear and the vision of the left eye is seriously impaired from the effects of paralytic strokes, of which he has had

His heart is affected, he has rheumatism and is a constant sufferer from an incurable case of piles. He has for the past five or six years been under the care of a physician, but having been recently reported slightly Improved the administration appears to have seized the opportunity to mulet

Such proceedings on the part of the Democratic-confederate pension department show a fiendish hatred of the Union soldier. The latter has learned that he must meet with ballots this year the very same spirit which he so bravely met with bullets in the '60's. The contest will be short, sharp and decisive, and the victory will remain with the soldier and his true friendsthe Republican party.

At Sulphur, Ky., fire swept away the entire central portion of the town, entailing a loss of \$100,000.

SUGAR TRUST IS GRATEFUL.

Wholesale Price Not to be Raised Until After Election.

Washington: Special Telegram .-The Democratic campaign managers have entered into an agreement with the sugar trust that the wholesale price of sugar shall not be increased until after the November elections. After then they do not care what the price is. The trust people have gladly reform movement, but the average farmagreed to this in return for the many favors which the Democratic party has | thing indorsed by the city men and the conferred upon it in the senate tariff daily papers, so that in this state it is bill. The Democratic campaign committee will, therefore, within the next | take to remove prejudice and educate few days, issue a statement taken from the official records of the Produce Exchange at Philadelphia, showing that the wholesale price of granulated sugar has not been increased by the passage of the sugar trust bill.

Ruinous Democratic Influences The state of Michigan was fortunate in getting rid of the Democratic administration as soon as it did. Had it continued two years longer the state would have been bankrupted. That this is a legitimate conclusion is shown from the fact that wherever the Demo-

there the worst conditions were found when the Republicans resumed control. A most remarkable instance of this is the state of affairs in the house of

correction at Ionia. It will be remembered how like grim death the last remnant of the Demo cratic administration-Warden Parsell —hung onto his snap, long after he had been legally removed. A great howl went up from the Democratic press over the persecution of so good a nan, and extravagant assertions were made as to the economy and good management of his wardenship. It will prove of interest to the people to learn the exact state of affairs developed by the board when Parsell was finally ousted.

The last legislature appropriated \$3,000 for general repairs at that institution. This was intended to cover the two years, but Parsell used up the entire amount during the first year. And yet, when his successor ook hold, every roof on the premises eaked and the boilers were badly out of repair. The present warden had to egin work on them at once, and the expenses will have to be paid out of the current expense fund.

For stationary and printing, for two years \$500 were appropriated. Of that amount all but \$7.38 was used the first

For bedding, etc., for two years \$1,000 were appropriated, and \$800 used the first year for from 300 to 350 men, leaving from 450 to 500 men to be supplied from the balance of \$200. The inmates' clothing was almost entirely used up. Out of 950,000 feet of lumber on hand

July 1, 350,000 feet was found to be cull lumber, almost entirely worthless for furniture. The best had been picked out to make a showing for the Democratic administration. Although Warden Parsell is credited

by the Democratic papers with having said he "had to spend \$19,000 the first month to fix things up," it is a fact that when he turned the institution over to his successor there was a general air of dilapidation about the whole premises, and so far as could be ascertained no improvements had been made to the property during his whole from the state treasury to run the institution for the two fiscal years ending June 30, 1894, besides the special appropriations of \$7,500, making the normous total \$183,500 for that institution under Democratic rule.

The average number of men in the reformatory during Parsell's management was 363. The number now is 488. No penal institution in the United States will show so shameful a finanial record as the state reformatory did under Democratic management. The vast sum of money mentioned was squandered in extravagant, if not corrupt, purchases, and in general misnanagement.

There is not a reformatory in the United States that is self-sustaining, nd nothing but arrant ignorance or dishonesty will prompt any party to promise to make such an institution a ource of profit to the state. The large increase in the number of inmates without profitable employment, the hard times and the difficulty of selling the prison output at profitable figures make the outlook for the institution for the next two years far from promiswarden that, if he has to draw \$90,000 a year from the taxpayers to run the institution, there will be a voluntary vacancy in the wardenship, without any quo warranto to kick him out. As a fitting finale to the Democratic

record, it must be mentioned that a suit at law is now pending to recover from Parsell about \$1,500 paid to himself and wife in salaries, after the date of his removal by the board. The supreme court has decided that he was not entitled to the pay, and the only honest thing for him to do is to refund.

"The Great Battle." "The great battle," declared Chairman Wilson, "is between the American people and the sugar trust. It is a batde in which the trust has taken the people by the throat, and it will never end until we throw off its grip." And the "great battle" ended in a victory for the sugar trust through its ally, the Democratic party. Chairman Wilson voted for the sugar trust bill, and the Democratic president, after denouncing it as a product of trusts and combinations and an "illustration of the communism of pelf," permitted the infamous bill to become a law. But the greater bat-tle is not yet lost. It is now between the American people on one side and

lay that will see the battle won or lost. More loss in dollars and cents has come to Michigan during the past 16 nonths by reason of the threats and ects of the last Democratic congress than would be required to build anew every educational institution and sylum in our splendid state and to bear the running expenses of the state or two full years besides. Think of

the Democratic party and the sugar trust on the other. Michigan will be

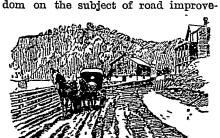
one important point of action in this

contest, and November 6 will be the

#### ROADS IN MINNESOTA.

Although Rich and Enterprising, Her Highways Show Lack of Wisdom. The lighter, sportive side of Minnesota serves to draw out the nails driven by the cares of business, for Minnesota is not lacking in business. Minnesota is one of the largest states in the Union. She has the largest flouring mills in the world, has the largest logging and lumbering companies in the world, and, added to this, the state has recently found itself to be the owner in fee of rich mineral lands which rendered a direct income to the state treasury of \$184. -528.95 in the year 1892, which, from the present indications, is but a faint foreshadowing of the wealth to be realized from this source in the future.

By wisdom wealth is won, But riches purchased wisdom yet for none. With all her natural wealth and beauty Minnesota has not shown great wis-



ment. The leading business men of the state, including the best farmers, are ready for an advanced step in the road er is inclined to be suspicious of everysimply a question of how long it will the obstructionists to the wisdom and importance of the reform now heartily indorsed by our leading men. This educational work is being done as rapidly as circumstances will permit. -A. B.

Choate in Good Roads. A Lesson In Harmony.

A handsome rug with a preponderance of dull blue in it laid before a mantel hung with drapery of paler blue, above which is a picture in a gilt frame, with heavy dark blue portieres in another part of the room, and with a blue vase or two and bits of gilt or dull red against the from the fact that wherever the Demo-cratic influences longest continued, the various belongings of which have no special color harmony.—Selected.

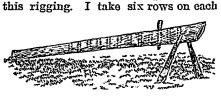
### STARMAN, GARDEN

HARVESTING CORN. A New Hampshire Method Which Affords Suggestions to Other Sections

A New Hampshire correspondent of The New England Homestead describes his plan of harvesting the corn crop. It is not without good points for some other localities. He says: I plant my corn in sections of 12 rows, skip three, plant 12 more, skip three,

and so on. I plant potatoes, peas or anything that can be harvested before the corn in those three rows, as shown be-

For a harvesting wagon I take the axle, A A, and wheels of my hay rigging and take two stout poles, B B, and attach them to the rocker and hind axle the same as to a hay rigging, and then bore four holes, C C C C, in each pole. I then put four stakes, DDDD, in each pole underneath and let them hang down 18 inches from the top of the poles, then put the crosspieces on from one stake to the other and pin them fast and lay a couple of boards on the crosspieces for the bottom and put one on each side. Put a piece in front and one behind, and that forms a box. Use wooden pins or bolts to fasten the pieces together. This rigging is drawn to the first gangway, a bar driven in the ground and the horse hitched. I pick the ears of corn first and put them in



HORSE FOR SHOCKING CORN. side of the gangway, and when I come to the next gangway I do the same, and so on until the piece is covered. The ears of corn are put in a large open

Then I make a horse for shocking

chamber and husked at my leisure.

Take a small pole and bolt the legs to the pole and bore a hole for the pin. The cornstalks are shocked as I go along. I take six rows, three on each side of the horse, and bind the shocks with rope. There will be two rows of shocks in a section. I use the same rigging to draw my cornstalks to the barn, and the shocks are easily taken off. I put my cornstalks just where I want them and do not disturb them until fed out. There is no waste in feeding. I do my work all alone without any help. This is the cheapest way and best to harvest the corn crop that I know of.

The Complete Fertilizer. It is commonly said that a "complete" fertilizer need contain only tho three mineral elements which are usually deficient in the soil-viz, potash, phosphoric acid and nitrogen. Practically, however, we find that, though a soil may be rich in each of the elements which go to make up the plant, it is impossible to secure good or even fair crops unless it contains, in addition to these, a liberal supply of humus, which is formed whenever vegetable matter decays in the soil, and it is in the formation of this material that the practice of plowing under green crops has its greatest value. It is plentiful in all fresh soils, but becomes exhausted by continued cultivation in hoed crops, especially in the hill lands, and the supply must be renewed before chemical fertilizers can be used to advantage. It is the necessary foundation of all fertility, and without it the use of any commercial fertilizer is sure to be disappointing. If the fertilizers used do not contain humus making material, it must sooner or later be supplied by the plowing under of green crops or by turning the land out to rest.—Farmers' Review.

Hens and Grapevines. An English authority calls attention to the fact that some of the best French poultry emanate from the wine districts of France. In the Medcc, where claret comes from, they are to be seen in large numbers, although the vines are not more than 15 inches in height. Here they are given full liberty and allowed to wander where they like for ten months in the year, only being removed during July and August, when the grapes are ripening. Instead of being injurious, they are found very serviceable indeed in clearing the vines of insects and grub, cleaning the land and supplying it with a valuable manure. This arrangement fits in with the requirements of poultry, for by the beginning of July there has been a great reduction in numbers, the chickens for marketing purposes having all been killed by that time, and thus the stock is more limited in number than it would be earlier in the year.

Circumventing the Army Worm. As a rule, the remedies are applied too late. In general, it may be said that as soon as the worms are discovered to be exceptionally numerous in a given field all energy should be devoted to the protection of the surrounding crops by plowing a furrow about the field, with its perpendicular side toward the territory to be protected. The destruction of the worms in the fields first attacked may be safely left to the last part of the work. Clean cultivation, rotation of crops, clearing up fence corners, close pasturage, the burning of waste grass land in spring or fall, are all preventive measures of great value.

Agricultural News and Notes. The government crop report makes it

appear that the corn crop will fall more than one-fourth below the average. The shortage in the hay crop is serious only in the shipping sections of the central states.

High prices for Irish potatoes are indicated for the future. All careful experiments with crimson clover go to prove that in sections where

it will thrive it is one of the greatest benefits the farmer can have. The sweet potato crop falls 10 per cent below the average this season. The onion yield of the country is be-

low the average. In a bulletin on nostrums for increasing the yield of butter H. W. Wilev exposes such frauds as "black pepsin," "gilt edge butter compound" and similar materials, which have been quite extensively advertised for increasing the yield of butter.

The total hay crop has been estimated at 60,250,000 tons, against 65,000,000 tons in 1893. The improved corn harvester is des-

tined to become a great factor in gar-

nering corn. supre Kemedy For Gophers. The simplest remedy for gophers is strychnine. American Agriculturist says that the best and safest way to apply it is to take some raisins, of which gophers are very fond, split them and put a few crystals of the poison in the middle, then close up the raisin, and it is ready for use. Carry a few of these in your pocket, and when you come to a gopher's hole dig into his runway, place one or two raisins there, and you will not be troubled any more by that individual

#### BURROWS.

[CONTINUED FROM SECOND PAGE.] In 1824 the free trade bill was repealed and a protective tariff put in force, and in speaking of the results of this protective bill Henry Clay said in the United States Senate in 1832. "On a general survey we behold cultivation extended; the arts flourishing; the face of the country improved: our people fully and profitably employed; the public countenance exhibiting tranquility, contentment and happiness; its public debt of two wars nearly redeemed; and to crown all, the public treasury overflowing." There may be some within the sound of my voice who remember the year 1837. (a voice "I do") I do too. Maryland. for I was born that year. (laughter.) I see here today many of my old comrades of the G. A. R., and I would Now I hope the ladies here wont commence and figure how old I am. (laughask them: "Did you receive official

In 1837, as a result of this free trade policy, the distress was universal. In Colton's life of Henry Clay, Vol. I, we read of this period that "In 1842, in Ohio with all her abundance it was hard to get money to pay taxes. The Sheriff of Muskingum county, as stated by the Guerusey  $ar{Times}$ , in the summer of 1842, sold at auction one four horse wagon at \$5.50; ten hogs at 61/4 cents each; two horses (said to be worth \$50 to \$75 each) for \$2 each; two cows at \$1 each; a barrel of sugar at \$1.50 and a store of goods at that rate. In Pike county, Mo., as stated by the Hannibal Journal, the sheriff sold three horses at \$1.50 each; one large ox at 1216 cents; five cows, two steers and one calf, the entire lot at \$3.25; twenty sheep at 181/2 cents each; twenty four hogs, the lot for 25 cents; one eight day clock at \$2.50; lot of tobacco, seven or eight hogsheads at \$5; three stacks of hay, each at 25 cents, and one stack of fodder at 25 cents." During 1842 farmers were obliged to

sell their land to pay the taxes. The story is told of a farmer who traded 80 acres of his farm of 160 acres for a cow. A friend met him as he was driving the cow home, and the farmer was laughing to himself as he drove the cow along. The friend asked him why he seemed so pleased. The farmer said: "Well, you see I traded 80 acres of my farm for this cow and the man I traded with could not read, so when I made the deed out I wrote 160° instead of 80 and you see I have got the whole 160 acres worked off on him. (Laughter.) Do you want to buy things at these

prices? Well you will buy them at such prices if you keep on with this free trade policy. When coming up on the train the other day a gentleman told me that he had 3 colts 2 years old coming 3, perfectly sound and with out a blemish, and had sold the lot for \$50. I tell you friends we are getting there rapidly.

It was this policy that caused the suffering of 1857. Horace Greeley in the New York Tribune of Jan. 15, 1855 writes: "Who is hungry? Go and see. You that are full fed and know not what it is to be hungry—perhaps never saw a hungry man-go and see. Go and see thousands, men and women, boys and girls, old and young, black and white, of all nations, crowding and jostling each other, almost fighting for a first chance, acting more like hungry wolves than human beings, in a land of plenty, waiting till the food is ready for distribution. Such a scene may be seen every day around the corner of Orange and Chatham streets, where soup and bread to others to carry to

We are going to a school of ence and Grover Cleveland is our school master. It is pretty costly schooling that we are getting. have had but 18 months of the school and it has cost our nation more than the entire civil war, and barring the bloodshed, we had rather had the civil

their miserable families."

The worst part of this school of experience is that we have engaged our school master for a term of four years, and if such distress and debt has resulted with but 18 months of the term, what will we have at the end of the term if the other two and a half years are just like this.

But my friends, those who drafted the constitution of the United States provided a way by which this can be changed without waiting until the end of the term. The 53rd congress dies by limitation on the fourth of March next and you have the power by your votes to elect another just like it or to abanden this policy of the free trade school, and if your desire is to have another change, while we cannot discharge our schoolmaster until his term of four years is up, I will tell you what you can do. We can discharge one half of the faculty, by seeing to it that on two weeks from next Tuesday that you elect men whose principles are for the protection of the American home, and the Amer-

ican workingman (applause.) If you do this we will have on the fourth of next March, a protective congress. You say we will still have the schoolmaster, but that don't make any difference, for we will see to it that not one single industry that is alive at that time shall be harmed. We'll take care of what is left, and break up the entire institution in the 4th of March, 1897, and I am safe in saying that after we have graduated from this school, that not one of you contemplate taking a post graduate course (applause.) Now my fellow citizens, that's all

there is of it. The free trader has been telling you that the tariff is a tax, and that if we take off the tariff we may get things cheaper. Well let us go out of business, shut down our mills close our shops, and let our workmen go, and we can buy things cheaper because some poor wretch has toiled and slaved all day in some foreign land making these articles for a mere pittance. Yes we can buy cheaper, but in God's name what will you have to buy with. W.th 2,000,000 of our laboring men out of work, the free trader points with pride to the fact the workman can buy a suit of clothes now for SS instead of \$10 a saving of \$2 by reason of free trade and free wool But what does the saving of the \$2 avail the men who are out of employment, and who for two years haven't seen \$2.00.

When the workingman buys things cheap, they only cheapen themselves and allow the cheap foreign labor, drag them down to their level. Now, my friends I want to give you a bill of of particulars. Mr. Wilson in speaking of this shameful bill said: "This bill is only a battlement upon which we will plant our batteries and open fire upon the citadel of protection, and we will not cease our fire while one stone is left standing.

You all know Mr. Wilson said at the banquet in London "Our protectionists have been building defenses to keep you and other nations from competing with us in our own market. The tariff reformers are breaking down these defenses." And this when 2,000,000 of the wage earners of his own land unemployed and fed by charity in soup houses, and to announce that the "war had just commenced!"

This foreign labor seeks to pull you down to its degrading level of a mere pettance and, my friends, the only way our own workmen by means of a proto this bill of particulars: You voted for a change. The Republican party always maintained that this United States was a Nation, and Abraham Lincoln, in 1860, declared that the National Government was supreme. One of the first acts of the Democratic majority of the 53 Congress was to declare, virtually, that the state was uspreme and they served public notice on the United States to get out and go home. The United States government has maintained the right of National supervision over the elections where members of the national legislature that claims that the increasing circula-

that they had a right to employ a supervisor to stand before the ballot box and see to it that no fraud was committed. The Democratic party have said, No, you have no right to have any supervision or control of any election, and they repealed the federal election bill, and any state can now

were to be elected, and maintained

stuff a ballot box till they were tired. My friends, this is bad teaching, and it is having a bad effect. Do you know that there are men in Congress today who say that they are not Senators or Representatives, but they are ambassadors from a sovereign state. I myself have heard Senator Gorman say, in the United States Senate, that he was an ambassador from the state of

notice of the change, and did you, in

the last election, want a change, and

instead of voting for Comrade Benja-

min Harrison, who went to the field and fought so gallantly and bravely for the Union and brought back the dear old flag, glorious in the sunlight of peace; did you, my comrade, vote to turn Comrade Harrison down and put "General" Cleveland in his place? If you did, don't you ever confess it, for you must be heartily ashamed of it now" (applause). You wanted a change and elected Grover Cleveland, who showed his appreciation of your noble services for the preservation of the Union, hy his veto of over 500 pension bills, and with an insult to every one of them. You say he has vetoed none this term. No, he has not; because there have been none passed, and he has still further shown his insulting attitude, to those who have endured the hardships and privations of the soldier's life, and come back with shattered health and physically unable to work, and after a grateful government placing you on a roll of honor and enleavoring to repay, in a measure, your sacrifices, Grover insults you by dropping 15,000 pensioners from the roll. I had a case, near my home, of a poor man who had been made a wreck by exposure during the war, who had been receiving a pension, and when the quarter's pension was due, he received a letter from the government. With trembling hands he opened the envelope, and instead of a draft for his pension, there was an official notice that his name had been stricken from the roil. He wrote about the matter, and was informed that the department had been informed that he was able to support himself, and until he could prove differently his pension would cease. He asked who had informed them. He was informed that was 'private." He asked what was told about him. The department told him that was "confidential". He ask-how he could be restored to the rolls. They told him he would have to disprove the charges. He asked what he had to disprove, and was informed that the rules of the department forbade the making public any information re-

ceived. Comrades, we voted for a change and we have it. Some may say that they do not like the Republican policy; they do not like the way they were paying off the public debt. The debt was reduced \$88,000,000, the last year of Republican The Republican party left control. the administration in a good condition, and the present administration has exhausted all the resources, and in less than a year borrowed \$50,000, charity gives a dinner to the poor, and \ 000 at four per cent, adding to the expenses of the government an intesest charge of \$2,000,000 per annum, and this condition will prevail inst so long as this government is conducted on this pernicious principle of free trade procity? Gone by the board. The Republican party had opened markets for the products of our country, and under the matchless guidance of

You ask what has become of recithat consummate statesman James G. Blaine (cheers and applause) was arranged a number of treaties with foreign countries where in exchange for concessions made to them by the United States for the admission of their products which we could not raise, but needed for use, they in turn granted concessions for the product of our farms, and made a market for our surplus. We made sugar free, and in return Germany made Ameri-

can pork free.

We said to Spain, we will let the sugar from Cuba come into our ports free, and in return Spain allowed the farmer to ship his wheat free of duty into Spain. By this policy we were enabled to make treaties by which 18 different countries agreed to take our surplus products in exchange for free tea, coffee, hides and sugar. Under the Democratic doctrine of free trade reciprocity has been wiped out, and the growing commerce and industries made possible have been swept from their foundations. In illustration, let me give you some figures: In 1891, our trade with Cuba, under the reciprocity treaty, in the product of wheat alone amounted to 242,000 bbls of flour which Spain admitted to those ports at a reduction from the former duty of \$2.00 to a duty of but \$1.00 per barrel. In 1892, it had fallen to 528 barrels, 1893 to 785 and in 1894 was 863. Had this treaty been left alone, competent judges state that our export trade with Cuba would have amounted to 1,000,000 bbls of flour, and would have consumed 14,000,000 bushels of wheat. Spain has served notice of the abrogation of the treaty and raised the duty from \$1.00 per barrel to \$4.75 and we have exported our last bushel of wheat to Cuba. Only a few days since a consignment of flour that was destined for shipment for this export trade was ordered stopped in transit by reason of this increased duty. If we could open markets for our wheat and surplus products by means of the provisions of the reciprocity treaties, admitting free of duty such articles that we do not produce and need, we must cut off foreign wheat, wool and hay, and such articles that we do produce, or their admission free of duty will level things down, and the farmer cannot get paid for his product. Our democratic statesmen told us that it was not the uncertainty about the tariff that caused the financial distress of last year, and when we were called together in extraordinary session of Congress, in August, 1893, Mr. Cleveland told us that the trouble was all caused by the purchasing clause of the Sherman bill, and demanded that it should be repealed. Mr. Cleveland said that was what ailed the countr.

but we knew that was not the cause. The Democratic party said that it was the continued purchase of silver and coining of what was purchased, and said that the Republican party was coining too much silver. In 1878 we commenced coining silver dollars, and coined \$420,000,000 in twelve years; before this time we had coined but \$\$,000,000 in 75 years. During the twelve years following 1878 we found that the silver dollar had depreciated 20 cents and, moreover, the silver dollar had not proved a satisfactory circulating medium, as the greater part did not circulate readily, but found its pay back to the treasury. Under the purchase clause of the Sherman bill, the treasurer of the United States was directed, to purchase 4,500,000 ounces to settle this question is to reverse the of American silver, the product of our situation and make them come into | mines, every month and pay for it the our market upon the same level as market value, as compared to gold, and in payment for this silver bullion, tective duty. Now, further, in regard issue treasury note, thus provided, instead of the cumbrous silver, a paper money that makes a satisfactory circulating medium, and was as good as gold. These treasury notes were placed in circulation to represent the silver which was purchased, and as its

value was based upon gold, it gave a

safe and stable currency. Under the

tion. What do you think of a party

tion of good money created hard times? Does any man here believe that if he took \$25 of good money home today and placed it in circulation in his family, that the circulating of that \$25 would cause hard times to his family? No, my friends, if we had not repealed the Sherman act, the Democrats would have said that it was the Sherman act and not the tariff uncertainty that caused the hard times. I voted for repeal of the Shermau act, because we believed that it should be done for the purpose of driving the democratic party out into the open; that the country could see that it was not the Sherman act but the wicked free trade legislation that was the blighting cause of these hard times. Well, they have repealed the Sherman act and taken good money out of circulation, and what have they given you in place? Nothing; they have simply

adjourned. The issues of this campaign are clearly defined and, as was well said by one of our Congressmen, that there was no use for debate; every one was ready for voting. We don't want a special session of Congress. What we want is a special election, so we can correct the folly of two years ago. Well, my friends, two weeks from next Tuesday, we will hold an election, and see to it that every man is at the polls, and if you declare in favor of the grand old policy of protection you will see industries, now paralized, show signs of life, and those we thought were dead will open their eyes and recognize their friends (applause). Our public credit will be restored, and every workingman will take fresh hope and life, and the dinner pails that we voted into quiet because of a tax of 1/4 cent, and as a result we were relieved of both tax and pail. We will take down the pail that has stood so long on the pantry shelf; the mills that was shut down will start again; the shops that were closed will re-open, and with the dinner pail in hand, unmindful of its tax, in the prospect of steady work at good wages, the shadows will lift, over our broad land, and prosperity shall be restored cheers and applause).

At the conclusion of Mr. Burrows' speech, which was conceded by all to have been the best ever delivered by him in our town, Mr. Burrows was warmly congratulated by many who were present. After a general bandshaking all around, Mr. Burrows was compelled to leave at once for Niles where he was to take the Big Four train, as he was to speak at Benton Harbor in the evening. Thus closed one of the most enthusiastic rallies ever held in our town, and there need no fears but that when the votes of our are counted, we will help "discharge the faculty" and vote to "take down the dinner pail."

NOTES. The Niles Glee Club are a whole political meeting in themselves.

A great many ladies were present in the audience. The contingent from Galien was a

big one, and full of enthusiasm. Had the day been clear the woods have been full of 'em. Berrien Springs sent a good delegation, among whom we noticed Hon. R.

D. Dix, C. M. Van Riper, Frank A. Treat, Frank A. Woodruff, Joel H. Gillette and Sheriff Whitcomb. The Niles delegation included those

old Republican war horses: W. I. Babcock chairman of the county committee, Maj. L. A. Duncan of the Republican, Uriah Stebbies, Zimri L. Cooper, E. C. Dana, Dr. J. B. Glenn. Foreman Chase of the Republican. Deputy D. V. Brown, any number of

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BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO...

ATLANTA, GA.

First publication Sept. 20, 1894. **ELECTION NOTICE.** STATE OF MICHIGAN, SECOUNTY OF BERRIEN,

Notice is hereby given that at a meeting of the Board of Supervisors of said County, held on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, A. D. 1894, the following resolution was adopted by a majority vote of all the members elect of said board, viz: "Whereas, It has been determined by this Board that it is necessary to raise by loan the sum of seventy thousand dollars for the purpose of providing and erecting suitable county buildings for the use of Berrien County at the City of St. Joseph. Therefore be it

RESOLYED, That the question whether the sum of seventy thousand dollars shall be raised by loan for the purpose of providing and erecting suitable County Housand dollars shall be raised by loan for the purpose of providing and erecting suitable Court House and other County Buildings at St. Joseph for the use of the County be submitted to the electors of said County at the General Election, to be held in said County on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, A. D. 1894.

That the County Clerk is hereby instructed to give notice of such determination, and of the time of holding such election, in accordance with the statutes in such case made and provided; and is further hereby instructed and directed to procure and distribute a sufficient number of smitable and proper ballots for the use of the electors at such election.

That if the result of such vote be in favor of the To the Electors of the County of Berrien:

proper ballots for the use of the electors at such election.

That if the result of such vote be in favor of the said loan the Board shall cause to be prepared a sufficient number of bonds, in sums not less than one hundred dollars, nor to exceed one thousand dollars in amount, to make up such sum of seventy thousand dollars. Such bonds to bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per cent per annum, and made payable annually in allquot parts, at a period not less than two years, nor more than twelve years from date of issue."

Notice is further given that said question will appear at the foot of the official ballots to be used at said election on Tuesday, November Sixth, A.

D. 1894, and will be stated as follows.

"Proposition to raise seventy thousand dollars by loan for the purpose of providing and erecting suitable Court House and other County Buildings at St. Joseph for the use of the County."

"FOR THE LOAN. YES NO

If you desire to vote in favor of the loan you will make a cross in the square opposite the word YES. If you desire to vote against the loan you will make a cross in the square opposite the word provisions of the Sherman bill we increased our circulation, and with the silver certificates that had been issued NO.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Circuit Court at Berrien Springs, this seventeenth day of September, A. D. 1894. FRED A. WOODRUFF, County Clerk. Last publication Nov. 1, 1894. gave us \$151,000,000 of as good paper money as was ever placed in circula-

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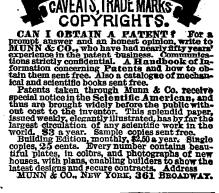
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