UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. J. W. DeLong, Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 12:00 M.; Preaching 10:30 A. M.; Young People's Meeting 6:00 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. Preachinglat 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 cummnaion the first Sunday of the month. Strangers always welcome.

THE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL convenes 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 us. A faithful corps of teachers will bid you welcome 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.

& A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a line regular 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 eveng of each month. A.R.—Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular J., 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. DOBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block. Residence, No. 90 Front Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night.

T. BAILEY, Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. Office and residence in Imhoff's block, Buchanan, Mich. S. MEAD, Manufacturer of Lumber. Cus Ma ton Sawing promptly attended to on short notice. Buchanan, Mich.

MRS. IVY H. FLOWERS desires pupils on the Piano or Organ. For further particulars call at 39 Oak street, cor. Chicago. H. M. Brodrick, M.D., PHYSICIAN, &C.

Office at his new residence, Front St., Buchanan. Dr. Elsie Anderson,

Formerly of Buchanan), Ladies' Physician, 126 State Street, corner Madison St., Chicago, III.



Night Express, No. 8...... 12:28 A. I TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN. O. W. Russias G. P & T. A.

### VANDALIA LINE MONEY TO LOAN. TIME TABLE,

In effect Sept. 25, 1894. Trains leave Galien, Mich., as follows: FOR THE NORTH. 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, stations, and for run amount 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.

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OSCAR G. MURRAY, Traffic Manager,
Cincinnati, O. D. M. MARTIN, G. P. A., Cincinnati, O. C. S. BLACKMAN, Trav. Pass. Agt., Anderson, Ind.



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42-inch, worth 60c,

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Broadcloths, 52-inch, worth \$1.25 "

# SPECIAL SALE.

In anticipation of the new tariff which goes into effect January 1, ON ALL WOOLEN GOODS, we have decided to close out our entire stock, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

.....39c .....60c 50c and 60c quality, 75c and 85c quality, 90c to \$1.10 quality, ......69c \$1.25 to \$1.50 quality, COLORED DRESS GOODS in the following styles: Henriettas, 40-inch, 50c and 60c quality, 40-inch, 75c and 85c quality, 46-inch. 90c and \$1.00 quality. Serges, 40-inch, 50c and 60c quality, -----39c 46-inch, 75c and 97c quality, -----69c Novelties, 36-inch, 50c and 60c quality, 42-inch, 84c and \$1.00 quality, All-wool Flannels, 36-inch, worth 50c, ......29¢

All our latest Pattern Suits reduced 33% per cent. Also many other good things at lowest prices. ROSE & ELLSWORTH, South Bend

# BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXVIII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

tors, yet we have through more than

times that tried the souls of men, kept

Brewster, Endicott and Williams in

earlier, and Henry, Washington, Adams and Hancock in later times If

beneath the heavy mantle and rough

scarce commodity, common sense; and if his knowledge was to him what it is

not to all men, a source of wisdom; if

he, as the poet portrays him, was one

"Who sought not gold nor guilty ease;
Upon this rock-bound shore
He left such prizeless toys as these
To minds that loved them more.
He sought to breathe a freer air,
To worship God unchained;

He welcomed pain and danger here, When rights like these were gained.'

If in the Declaration of Independ-

ence, the Magna Charta of American

liberties, we can see firmness, greatness and unselfish philanthropy; if we

can realize that Concord and Lexing-

ton, Saratoga and Yorktown, in Revo-

lutionary times, were not only fields

of blood where men met to settle their

differences by the stern and awful ar

bitration of arms, but that they were

more—that they were battle-grounds

on a higher plane, along the line of

which the God of battles and the Ruler

of nations was leading on in his march

of conquest. If we can perceive that

the first gun fired at Fort Sumter was

the voice of God to the American peo-

ple, and that the tread of armed hosts

on their march to the seat of war was

but the onward movements of God in

his Providence bringing about through

human agencies the accomplishment

of his own wise purposes, so that Antie am and Pittsburg Landing, Gettysburg and Appomatox were but guideposts, as it were, indicating the line of

march of God's hosts, leading the na-

tion up to a higher plane of social and

moral life than it otherwise would ever

have known. If all this be true, and

if we, like the magicians of old, declare

all this to be the finger of God, then as a nation, in spite of all our faults, we are still in possession of that right-

eousness that will exalt us, be a rock

of defense and a tower of strength to

us, and the ship of state, be she riding

proudly at anchor, with yards manned

this, or when the dark storm cloud of

war and social revolution closes around

her and her devoted crew, is in no im-

mediate danger of destruction by being

engulfed in the angry waves, that

suddenly roll over the graves of the Republics of the past, and to the Hand

that guides the helm, and to the will

of the people when properly and in-

telligently expressed, the only Sover-

eign that Republics recognize, we may

safely trust ourselves in the future as

in the past, resolutely singing the

Our grandsires, blessed heroes,
We'll give them a tear,
Nor sully their honors by stooping to fear.
Through ceaths and through dangers
Their trophies they won.
We dare be their rivals nor will be outdone.

Then join hand in hand,
Brave Americans all;
To be free is to live,
To be slaves is to fall.
Has the land such a coward,
Who fearing not the Lord;
That dreads not a fetter
Much more than a sword.

The best safeguards of a nation are

integrity and a high type of morality, a morality rather after the old Puritan-

ic type than of the aesthetic, human-

tarian sort that we find in these mod-

ern days; a morality that is the outgrowth of an inherent principle of

faith in the heart, based upon that

higher education that trains the affec-

tions and the will, as well as the intel-

It is true practically, as it is theoret-

ically, that such a type of morality is

the righteousness that exalteth a na-

tion, and the cause of ruin and disas-

ter to communities and nations comes

from within oftener than from with-

out, so that the best defenses of a na-

tional existence are to be found, not in

armies and fortifications, but in the

principles of integrity and equity in

the hearts of the people. Shall our

institutions be perpetuated? you ask.

I answer, Yes, if we as a people are

true to ourselves, true in our faithful

keeping of the inheritance handed

down to us by our fathers, an inherit-

ance that has cost too much in blood

and treasure to be lightly esteemed, or

No wiser adage was ever uttered

than the familiar one, "Eternal vigi-

lance is the price of liberty," and I may

add, it is the only price at which liber-

ty can be maintained. Liberty of

thought and liberty of conscience, that

liberty which is not construed to be

subservient to licentiousness, but the

liberty that acknowledges the con-

straint of law, and reaches its highest

tide water mark when it preserves in-

tact a high standard of moral excel-

lence. This in a measure is an out-

growth of observation and experience;

for the knowledge obtained in the

school of experience is bought at too

great a price, when it fails to give wis-

dom, and our future destiny is always

best foretold when we look out upon

it in the light that comes to us from

The first Napoleon was one day

walking through one of the national

galleries in Paris, filled with the won-

ders of art which he had stolen from

the conquered capitals of Europe. As

he passed the picture of Peter Martyr,

one of the masterpieces of the world,

he overheard an enthusiastic artist ex-

claim, "Immortal work." Turning quickly upon his heel the Emperor

asked. "What is the average life of an

oil painting?" "Four hundred years."

answered the artist. "Immortal," the

Corsican scornfully repeated, as he

passed on, thinking doubtless of the

fields of Austerlitz and Marengo.

Twenty-five years ago the wonderful

picture of Peter Martyr was dissolved

in the flames of a burning church at

Venice, and like Napoleon himself, is

now only a memory and a dream.

When the Great Roman poet, Horace,

desired to predict the immortality of

growth, and he declared that his works

would be known and remembered as

long as the worship of Apollo and the

burning of the sacred fires lasted. But

sacred fires have been extinguished

over fifteen hundred years, and Apollo

has had no shrine, priest, or worship

for a thousand years. Thus, as one of

America's noblest statesmen once said.

"There is much in the history of dead

alas for Roman immortality.

carelessly guarded.

the past.

lect and the imagination.

words of the Liberty Song of '76.

nd colors flying as on a gala day like

THANKSGIVING DAY. Union Services at Evangelical

Church. Last Thursday was a very quiet one in town, there being very little going on outside the usual run. The churches of the town united in holding union Thanksgiving services at the Evangelical church in the morning. The audience room was well filled at the appointed hour, the pulpit being occupied by the clergymen of the various churches. Prayer was offered by Rev. A. P. Moore of the Advent church and Rev. Isaiah Wilson of the Methodist church; the Scripture lesson was read by Rev. J. W. DeLong, the sermon being delivered by Rev. O. J. Roberts, who preached a most excellent discourse as follows, the text being: Righteousness exalteth a nation, but

and lime and other impurities in it. You don't think much about salt because it costs so little. You need think only of three words to be sure of the best—

Diamond

DIAMOND

CRYSTAL SALT CO.,

St. Clair, Mich.

NEW SUPPLY OF

Henderson's lines of Red School

House Shoes cannot be excelled for

Milwaukee Grains

for Boys are the proper thing for

Plant's High School

Shoes

have style and service. Sizes  $2\frac{1}{4}$  to 6.

School Suits.

for your boys. All prices and ages.

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At a low figure to close.

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\$3 SHOE IS THE BEST.

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\$ 3.50 POLICE, 3 Soles.

\$250 \$2. WORKINGMENS

EXTRA FINE.

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SEND FOR CATALOGUE

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You can save money by purchasing W. L. Douglas Shoes,
Because, 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.

THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SON Attorneys and Solicitors of Patents, United States and foreign. Correspondence solicited. Instruction Pemphiet free. 37 WEST CONGRESS STREET, DHTROIT, MICH. Established 1865.

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.

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......39c

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hard wear. Sizes 12 to 5.

Crystal Salt

sin is a reproach to any people.—Prov. Some one has said that man is a religious animal; a statement not so extravagant as might seem, when we realize that he has habits and instincts of a decided animal character, yet possessed of a higher spiritual nature, with needs, hopes and aspirations that can not be satisfied by those things that gratify but for a time. Man will and does worship, be he christian or pagan, civilized or savage; for whilst it is true that circumstances have much to do with the formation of character, using the term in its broadest sense, modifying and even changing entirely many of the characteristic features of the intellect and affections, yet man never gets so low that he does not worship something, which is to him a god, neither does he get so high socially nor intellectually, that he does not, when in an unprejudiced state of mind, recognize the existence and authority of a higher power, which recognition in itself is one of the essential elements of religion and worship, showing man to be, as to his nature, distinctively different from all form of life beneath him. In every heart there is a yearning for something higher and better, and a consequent waiting at some shrine, where with confession and off-ring, a deity may be propitiat-ed. Whilst this is most emphatically true, we do not forget the equally true

and very important fact, that though worship is, so to speak, an innate principle of the heart, yet, it is only when that heart is regenerated by a living power from without itself, that its worshipping, devotional spirit is turned to the right channel and made to develop and grow in the proper direction; being no longer an abstract, dormant principle, but a law of life, controlling and molding character, bringing the whole man, in his two fold nature, intellectual and spiritual, into harmony with the great law of holiation. And this being true of the individual is just as true of communities and nations, as they are but an aggregation of individuals. If we look to the experiences of the past for the proofs of these statements, we are not at a loss to find them in abundance, for the pages of history are in the main but the records of what blessings men have enjoyed by living in harmony with the laws of the Being whom they felt they ought to worship; or on the other hand, by the calamities they have brought upon themselves by violating the laws of their own nature. Assyria, Rome and Greece went

down under the weight of their own iniquities, and even the chosen race, the Jews, have long since been scattered to the four quarters of the globe, branded as by the curse of that Jehovah whom they once loyally served, because that they forsook the truth, degenerated in their national character, and left off the practice of those principles of integrity and virtue, that alone can form the sinews of strength and elements of power in any nation. Gathered together as we are at this time, to engage in these Thanksgiving services, we may with profit to ourselves take a brief survey of the ground already passed over and occupied, and glance forward along the line of our

possible future destiny.

Surely no event of greater sublimity or grandeur could well be conceived than that of sixty millions of people bowing themselves before the God of Nations in grateful acknowledgement of his mercies that have crowned the past years. As the glad anthems of praise roll up today to the throne of an All-bountiful Heavenly Father, rising on the Atlantic shore along from Maine to Florida, and moving on as a mighty resistless flood tide over the Alleghanies, sweeping along the broad plateaus and fertile plains of the great central valley, until with the accumulated force of two hundred and seventy years that have elapsed since the first observance on Plymouth shore of this holiday that is now a national institution, it rises high enough to break over the snow-bound terraces and ice capped peaks of the Rockies, filling the valleys beyond, wrapping the silent and majestic Sierras in an ocean of song; until it ebbs out through the canons of the Columbia on the north, and we hear its gentle washings as it passes out of the Golden Gate of Sacramento on the south. Whilst this song of praise is ascending from thousands of pious hearts, we may, without causing any discord in its harmony, introduce an inquiry, which has in it perhaps more of the practical than the poetical, namely: How shall we as a nation best retain the blessings of peace and prosperity, which to a marvelous degree has been vouchsafed to us by a kind

Providence, all along the path of onr past history? A study of our national history. when conducted in the proper spirit, will convince us that in its warp and woof, as worked out in the progress of events, there is the divine factor made apparent, as well as the human, and a recognition of this, I was going to say self-evident fact, forms a vital part of that practical righteousness that exalteth a nation, and the lack or which is

a sin that will bring shame and ruin upon any people. Whether or not it be absolutely necessary to have in our supreme organic law, the National Constitution, a formal recognition of God, is a disputed question, but there need be no doubt as to the necessity of our recognizing the hand of an All-wise Ruler in our history from the landing of the Pilgrims down to the present time. This practical recognition of God in our history is the priceless legacy that has come down to us from the Pilgrim fathers, and it is no mean honor that his works, he could think of no higher is conferred upon us to be the guard- symbol than the Eternal City, seated ians of so noble an inheritance. As on the seven hills, crowned with seven the stern old Puritans stepped off of hundred years of development and the deck of the Mayflower onto Plymouth Rock, they were rich and strong in only two things, namely. in the possession of a power of great physical endurance, and a faith, that not only could overcome and remove mountains, but could also, like Moses of old, endure as one seeing the invisible; and though the few scattered settlements along the Atlantic coast. and in the valleys of the Hudson and the 

wealthy and prosperous cities, and the thirteen States with but a few thoushope for the permanence of any human institution." But a deeper study reveals the fact that nations have perands of inhabitants have grown into forty-five States, with a population not ished only when their institutions have far short of seventy millions; yet with ceased to be serviceable to the human gratitude we remember that this race: when their path has become an Thanksgiving day, having grown with our growth as a people, and from a empty form, and the destruction of the old is indispensable to the growth of strictly New England institution has the new. Growth is better than perbecome a National holiday. This day manence, and permanent growth is the say is in itself an assurance to us best of all. Our faith is large in time, that whilst we have lost much of the and we sternness and perhaps some of the physical prowess of our Puritan ances-

"Doubt not through the ages An increasing purpose runs, And the thoughts of men are widened By the process of the suns."

a century of national existence, with The past, with all of its stirring all of its eventful experiences and events and hallowed memories is ours, and the future opens up before us with intact, for the most part, that spirit of faith in God, and loyal adherence to principle that in a marked degree was all of its weighty responsibilities and solemn possibilities. Shall our country be in all coming time what it has characteristic of such men as Carver, proudly claimed to be in past time, 'The land of the free, and the home of the brave,' or shall the brightness of its escutcheon be tarnished by immorality and ini-quity? And the voice of sixty milexterior of the Puritan there beat a true and loyal heart; if under his pe-culiar broad brimmed pyramid shaped hat there was found that sometimes ions of freemen should send forth the answer, No, never! with a shout that would make traitors tremble, even in their graves; and then the words that a poet of early times put in the mouth of our national bird, the American eagle, will never be verified;

Then guard ye well the land where I dwell, Lest in future time the tale I tell, When slow expires, 'mid smouldering fires, The goodly heritage of your sires. How freedom's light grew clear and bright, Then quenched its slame in a starless night.

Then I will tear from your pennon fair,
The stars she set in triumph there.
And the clive branch on the blast I'll launch,
And the fluttering stripes from the flagstaff
wrench. wrench.
And away I'll flee, for I scorn to see A craven race in the land of the free

Finally let it be observed and empha sized once more, that the hope of our country for the future lies in the purity and integrity of individual char cter. Every American citizen owes it not only to himself but to his country, as a true patriot, to have a high ideal of character constantly in his mind. And who is the true man in this respect? It is he who realizes the true object and end of life; lives above the atmosphere of selfishness and self-advancement; resists temptation, come it from whatever source, and holds in high regard the laws of temperance and chastity; sacrifices his own comfort and ease on the altar of the good of his fellowmen; magnifies his own faults, but deals charitably with the faults of others; forms his convictions of what is right, according to the dictates of his own conscience and the light of the truth, and stands by them though friends forsake and foes despise him; accords to all men the same freedom of thought and speech and action within certain limits, that he demands for himself as his personal right; is courageous without being pre sumptuous; is gentle and polite, without being weak or effeminate; defends his own rights without trampling on the rights of others; has faith in God and also faith in himself and his fellow men; ardently loves his friends, and magnanimously forgives his enemies; fears God and honors the King; loves peace, but it must be a just peace: who in persecution quenches the violence of fire; out of weakness is made strong and turns to flight the armies of the aliens; who, like Moses, esteems the reproach of Christ greater riches than the treasures of the world; having respect unto the recompense of the reward; a true christian, and equally a true patriot: one who would say with the sturdy old patriot, "Place the stars and stripes just under the white ban-

ner of the Cross, and there let it wave, a symbol of national life and honor." A nation composed of men and women molded after this pattern, would have within itself the very best conservative force to withstand the crumbling, crushing power that is inherent in every principle of evil, and the truth of the text would be apparent to all in the light of experience, that Righteousness always exalteth a

At conclusion of the sermon the report of the poor fund was read, and the same committee continued for the ensuing year. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. C. H. Brown of the Christian church.

Common Council Proceedings.

OFFICIAL REPORT. A regular meeting of the Common Council of the Village of Buchanan was held in the Council Chamber, Friday evening, Nov. 30, 1894. President Rouch presiding.

Present—Trustees Barmore, Bishop, Beistle, Dalrymple and Marble. Absent—Trustee Howe. Minutes of the meetings held Oct. 26, Nov. 2, 17 and 28 were read and

approved. Trustee Barmore made report of Finance Committee:

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE. BUCHANAN, Mich., Nov. 30, 1894.

To the President and Members of the Common Council: GENTLEMEN-Your Committee on Finance having had the bills against the village under consideration, beg leave to present their report on the same, and recommend the payment of the several amounts as stated from funds specified:

WATERWORKS FUND.

Ohio Pipe Co.....\$1134 33

Frank Barnes.....

James B. Clow.....

Pittsburgh Oil Co.....

Clyde Dalrymple.....

Mel. Beistle	7 25
Limon Sherwood	5 63
J. B. Rynearson	1 20
Geo. Howard	40 00
A. Myler	40 00
Jesse Proud	75
Geo. Beede	6 38
Jay Glover	8 13
Frank Thomas	9 50
Amos StonerSteven Arney	6 75
Steven Arney	7 25
O. F. Richmond	6 00
Samuel Batton	5 68
Quince Hayes	5 00
Van Rogers	2 25
L. S. Lambert	3 88
Walter French	3 88
C. Gray	3 37
Chas. Fluke	1 63
Chester L. Needham	4 50
Jerry Richardson	2 38
Jerry Richardson Pearl Barnes	2 25
Wm. Banta	1 13
Thomas Cox	163
Harry Hanover	5 63
Samuel Bunker	1 13
William Bagley	<b>5 6</b> 3
Ell Metz	7 13
Jasper Susan	7 12
L. Scott	9 00
Warner Hamilton	4 00
William Hathaway	1 00
Ulysses Bristol	7 88
Henry Graham	5 00
John Christopher	1 50
Clarence Wilson	4 50
Edson Bent	1 13
William Hathaway	2 75
John Coverdale	1 12
Luther Hamilton	3 87
B. T. Morley	4 00
Wm. Wood	2 75
Harry Smith	19 20

HIGHWAY FUND.

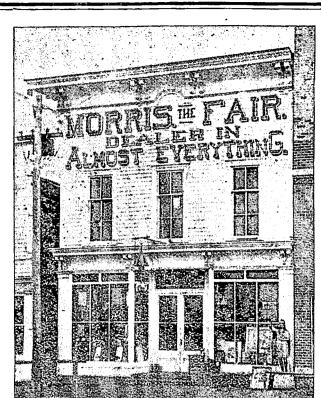
Joseph P. Beistle..... \$ 72

B. T. Morley..... 5 00

George Beede..... 9 38

Warner Hamilton..... 1 00

Jacob F. Hahn.... 1 00



MORRIS' THE FAIR, NO. 54 FRONT STREET.

The above name is no doubt famil-

in Almost Everything." goods carried.

In Sept. 1894, Mr. Morris found trade demands.

Jos. Shook		75
Jas. Patterson		50
Luther Hamilton	. 1	25
William Wood		65
		_
	\$20	63
GENERAL FUND.		
S. Barmore		00
C. D. Kent		00
John M. Rough		00
J. P. Beistle		00
I. N. Batchelor		00
Frank Barnes	-	40
D. Montgomery	_	50
Jacob Arney		50
John Arthur		75
Leonard Lambert		<b>50</b>
Thomas Cox		50
Ihling Bros. & Everard	_	20
D. H. Bower	9	20
D. H. Bower		15
F. Franklin (Richard's estate int.).	119	
John Wenger	2	00
William Koon	1	00
Porter Henderson	1	00
John Shook		00
John Wilber		00
John Isenhart	1	00
Ed. Covell	_	00
Eli Helmick	2	50
Lee Bunker	1	00
C. A. Howe		50
C. D. Kent		50
Aaron Miller		50
Joseph Bliss	1	50
C. D. Kent		05
Deschange Domen & Wlastnia Co	150	ΛΛ

General fund...... 3S1 25 All of which is respectfully submitted. S. BARMORE.

Mr. Bishop, that the report of the Finance Committee be accepted and ap-

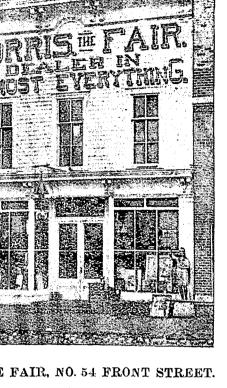
lor for \$15.00 be allowed at \$12.00. ny, at 12 m., daily, execpt Sundays and Ayes. Bishop, Beis le, Barmore, Dalholidays. Ayes. Bishop, Beis le, Barmore, Dal-

by Mr. Dalrymple, that the bill of C. ed. Ayes, Bishop, Beistle, Barmore, wages, and may be made void by the com-Dalrymple and Marble. Petitions were received, asking that

pealed. Moved by Mr. Beistle, supported by Mr. Dalrymple, that the prayer of the petitioners be granted. Ayes, 5. Moved by Mr. Beistle, supported by Mr. Marble, that the special commit-

steam fire engine. Ayes, 5.

C. D. KENT, Clerk.



NUMBER 46.

iar to every reader of the RECORD and | 54 Front St., an illustration of which it is with pleasure that we present to is presented to our readers in this isour readers an excellent cut of the sue. This building Mr. Morris thorstore of the gentleman who is known oughly overhauled and repaired, makall over Berrien county and in fact ing extensive alterations to meet the all this section of the state by reason requirements of his growing trade. of his familiar statement of "Dealer | The entire store floor was renovated, a

Mr. John Morris, the proprietor of this well known establishment, started in business for himself by purchasing the cigar and confectionery stand at No. 52 Front St., on June 15th 1880, then kept by Mr. F. T. Plimpton. After establishing himself in this business, Mr. Morris added to the cigars and confectionery a first class restaurant, and by careful attention to his business, he built up a trade and patronage that necessitated more room, and in 1886 Mr. Morris built an adand decided to discontinue the restaurant branch of the business and enlarged his stock so that it included "Almost Everything" as Mr. Morris expresses it. Each succeeding year

Buchanan Power & Electric Co.... 150 00 RECAPITULATION. Waterworks......\$1502 29 Highway fund...... 20 63

GEO. W. DALRYMPLE.

Moved by Mr. Beistle, supported by Street Commissioner Shook made re-

port of the labor and material used the past month, and on motion of Mr. Beis tle, supported by Mr. Marble, the same was accepted and placed on file. Mr. Marble, that the bill of F. Batche-

rymple and Marble. Moved by Mr. Beistle, supported by Mr. Bishop, that the bill of Wagner Bros. be referred back to maker for correction. Ayes, 5.
Moved by Mr. Marble, supported by

Mr. Beistle, that the bill of Jos. Anstis for \$2.00, for drawing Coxev water, be allowed. Ayes, Bishop, Beistle, Barmore, Dalrymple and Marble. Moved by Mr. Barmore, supported

the ordinance prohibiting the running of pool and billiard rooms be not re-

tee find some suitable place for the

Petition signed by J. C. Rough, asking that the license for the opera house be fixed at \$15.00 per year and, on motion of Mr. Beistle, supported by Mr. till next meeting

journ to the call of the President. JNO. M. ROUCH, President C. D. KENT, Clerk. A special meeting of the Common

Council of the Village of Buchanan was held in Council Chamber, Monday evening, Dec. 3, 1894. President Rouch presiding. Present-Trustees Bishop, Barmore, Dalrymple and Howe. Absent-Trustees Beistle and Mar-

\$1502 29

No business appearing, the Conncil adjourned to the call of the President. JOHN M. ROUCH, President.

that his quarters were insufficient to accomodate the needs of his greatly increased trade, and he purchased of Mr. John D. Ross, the building No. new front put in, new paper and everything about the store made as pleasant and cheerful as paint and paper could make it.

Mr. Morris opened his new store on October 18, of the present year and carries a complete stock of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Key West and Imported Cigars, Tinware, and in fact "Almost Everything." The interior of the store is well adapted for the business and many new and pleasing features are being added from time to time. Mr. dition to the building he occupied | Morris has the management in Buchanan of the Michigan Bell Telephone company's telephone which is located in his store.

For the past twelve years Mr. Morris has, in addition to his business witnessed a substantial increase in here, represented the celebrated oysthe volume of business done, and a ter dealers—The Platt Company—of corresponding growth in the stock of Baltimore and Chicago, and makes frequent trips in their interests as the

### A Liberal Offier.

The enterprise of the publisher of The Youth's Companion, Boston, Mass., has steadily advanced the paper year, keeping it always in the front rank of the best periodicals. It fills today as no other publication the popular demand for a practical family paper, one that is equally valued and enjoyed by old and young, and free from all objectionable features.

The best writers of all lands are engaged to write for its columns. Among the famous contributors for the colume for 1895 are two daughters of Queen Victoria; Mr, Gladstone, the most eminent living statesman, who has for the third time written an article expressly for *The Companion*; Sir Edwin Arnold, W. Clark Russell, Charles Dickens Frank R. Stockton, J. T. Trowbridge, Mark Twain, Cy Warman, the famous locomotive onginer, and more than a hundred other writers who are known the world over.

The Companion appeals to all, whether in the home, in professional or business life, to the educator and laborer in every department of work. Its sound, practical editorials, deal frankly, fairly and concisely with the questions of the day. Every utterance may be accepted without reserve. Full Prospectus and specimen copies sent free on application.

New subscribers will receive The Companion free to 1895 if they subscribe at once, sending \$1.75, the year's subscription price. It comes every week, finely illustrated.

W. L. Donglas, of \$3.00 shoe fame and president of the Shoe Company bearing his name, at Brockton, Mass., has always had a personal interest in each one of his numerous employes, proved and the orders drawn for the and has presented each of them a pracseveral amounts. Ayes, Bishop, Bartical illustration of that interest in the more, Beistle, Dalrymple and Marble. Shape of a card reading as follows: shape of a card, reading as follows: This ticket entitles-Residence-

To full and free medical attendance, while employed by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Com-Moved by Mr. Bishop, supported by pany. A competent and skillful physician will be at the private office of the compa-If said employe should be detained at

home by sickness, the physician will give free and medical attendance there. W. L. DOUGLAS SHOE CO. by W. L. Douglas, President.

CONDITIONS. The physician will not make visits out

side of the city limits. This ticket is not transferable, and does not apply to the family of the employe, and must be returned as soon as the term of employment ceases. The privilege is a free gift of the D. Kent for \$1.25, for Coxey, be allow- | company and is no part of the contract for pany, at its own option, without notice. This is a practical illustration of Mr. Douglas' idea, and wlll surely be appreciated by the hundreds who receive the cards.

### Harper's Weekly.

Christmas number of Harper's Weekly will consist of thirty-two pages, including an illuminated cover, and will contain a large number of especially attractive short stories. John Kendrick Bangs will contribute a ghost story; Howard Pyle, a novel in outline, Marble, the same was laid on the table | entitled Sailors and Landsmen; a new writer, Reba Gregory Prelat, a power-Moved by Mr. Dalrymple, supported by Mr. Marble, that the Council adtractions will be made by C. Carleton. There will be other stories and features appropriate to the holiday season; and drawings by Frederick Remington, Gilbert Paul. F. Luis Mora, Peter S. Newell. Miss Lydia Field H. Hyde, and others.

### Frazier Gets Four Years.

William Frazier, a notorious thief, was taken to Jackson prison last Friday to serve a term of four years, for attempting to rob the residence of Alderman Dill Toll of Niles. Frazier is an old offender, and has served many a term in prison.

## Correspondence Tablets,

In heavy and light weight papers, Callandar and Linen Finish.

Commercial Note. Packet Note, Congress Letter,

An unusually large and attractive line

NEW FALL GOODS.

BINNS,

See and price them.

OPPOSITE HOTEL, BUCHANAN.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

Letters That Have Miscarried—Valuable Articles Lost in the Ma.ls—Curios of the Museum in the Dead Letter Office, etc. Special Correspondence of the RECORD. As I was setting the other day in my study, lost to the world in delightful

recollection of my recent rambles in the forest-covered mountains of Europe, the shrill whistle of the postman was heard, and a moment later my attention was concentrated on a curiously-marked letter which had been dropped into my hand. It was a letter written and dispatched by a friend in America while I was exploring the forest of Thuringia, and after crossing the ocean it had followed me from city to city, and country to country, only to return again across the stormy waters. bearing on its envelope the postmarks of many principalities. Close beside that of old Munich. famous for its art and its beer, crowded a curious triangular post-mark, which I at once recognized as that of the Dead Letter Office. "Ah!" I said, "Now I know how that letter was returned to me, and through what final channel it arrived at its destination. And yet, this associates me with an institution Leside which I have lived all my life and have

never visited.

The next time I was in town, I ran into the Dead Letter Office and these are a few of the novel attractions I saw there. One hundred clerks or more were busily engaged at various desks handling and disposing of thousands of letters which for one reason or other had been turned over to this department. Some were occupied in attempting to read the oddinandwriting shown on the ill-fated letters. These they would take up, look over, skew around, hold up on end, and in most cases all of these evolutions resulted in successful deciphering. Then, when a record had been made of the truant letters, they would be dispatched with all haste, to the point whither they ought to go. Other clerks, finding no clue on the outside of the letter as to whom it was intended for or from whom it came, quickly opened the missive and as quickly sought out the inner address. Thousands of such letters as these must be opened here every year; and strange are the romances of love and the sorrowful tales of misfortune which now and then greet the eye of

the examining clerk. And speaking of these faulty addresses, which result in far to many letter-wanderings—addresses supplied for the want of any better and because of the monumental stupidity of the sender—the inscription of an eastern havseed who wrote-"FOR MY SON OUT WEST. HE DRIVES RED OXEN AND THE RAILROAD GOES BY THAR"-is probably unique. No help could be offered this aged offender by the Dead Letter Office, but it is almost surprising that no solution was forthcoming, considering the extraordinary accomplishments of these sharp-witted, clearsighted officials. Not long ago a letter reached its proper destination through the Dead Letter Office addressed merely "M1. James Gunn Power-loom Shuttle-maker, Mass., America," and a letter sent from Boston-Boston, the Hub, and the city of culture!—bearing the simple address, "Dr. Washburn, Roberts College," was properly forwarded to Constantinople. Inscriptions in Greek, Syriac, Chinese, Bohemian and 'modern English," both amuse and worry these long-suffering servants of the

Naturally, many of the 7,000,000 letters and packages turning up annually in the Dead Letter Office have brought with them no clue to the owners, while they have contained articles of more or less value and curiosity. Some of these have been retained by the department and now constitute the museum of the institution. Here, for instance, is a New Testament in Chinese, and near by a blood stained knife used by Apaches in killing a western mail carrier. Then, there is a copy of the Lord's Prayer in fifty-four languages, and chips from the floor of the room in which Jesse James was brought to bay and killed. Coins of great historic value crowd the shelves as spread out for display, while stuffed birds, sea shells, Easter eggs, bowie knives, and other curios, including, of course, numerous specimens of minerals are also to be

The exhibits comprise articles of both great and little value; hand-painted miniatures on ivory, a crucifix of gold and carnelian, a sapphire ring set with diamonds, and another of mossagate. All bid for attention with boxes of wedding cake, false teeth, bottles of salad oil, a coffee pot, and numerous dolls, a hat-box, and a coat suggestive strongly of Joseph's little garment of many colors. Kid gloves and other articles of feminine apparel, wrapped in newspapers and various other covers calculated to aid some fair-sex smugglers, give one a suggestion of the methods resorted to by those who professionally defraud the Government, or who are spasmodically tempted to become dishonest

One of the most interesting collections in the museum, not displayed to view, but safely secreted and recorded on the office books, is the fund of hard cash, collected from several sources. Some of it is found in letters which cannot be returned to the sender nor forwarded to those for whom it was intended: more comes loose to the office in packages of a few cents at a time. This "loose money," as it is called, was originally secured in letters and packages, but has been shaken out by the violent handling received while being transferred from the mail-bag crane at way stations to rapidly moving trains. Thus it is a common experience for the mail laddies hustling about in our speeding postal cars to thrust their hands into the canvas pouches and find there a number of rolling coppers.

No other division of the Postal Department serves the people better than the Dead Letter Office. No other branch is more interesting in its management and methods of procedure. No other department is more frequently inspected by those who visit Washington. And yet, for all this, but little known of the Dead Letter Office by the public at large.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Dec. 4, 1894 Miss Fet. Conradt, Mrs. Maud Pike, Mr. Jacob Janke, Mr. Henry Fluke, James E. Lehman, Chas. Gilson, Clif. Inman.

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

# NEW 'BUS

### 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

### Covell & Proud.

# For a Good Shave or Hair Cut

WALTER HOBART'S BARBER SHOP, Front St., over Longh's Jewelry Store. ALSO AGENCY FOR STAR LAUNDRY.

### BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1894.

The Christmas number of the Household is a very interesting and seasonable number. It contains a large amount of splendid reading matter, and is making liberal offers to new subscrib-

ers. Published by The Household Comgang, 110 Boyleston St., Boston. Last Sunday, at the Presbyterian church, Rev. O. J. Roberts preached his third anniversary sermon, and in the course of the sermon made the fol-

lowing statement which may be of interest to our readers: "Three years ago today, I preached my first sermon as paster of this church from the text: For I am determined not to know anything among you save Jesus Christ and Him crucided. During these years I have honestly tried to carry out the statement of that text and, standing today upon the thresheld of a new year of work, I have no new platform upon which to stand. From my record and from that of the

church I glean a few facts and figures that may be of interest: Number of sermons ..... 289 Marriages..... Number dismissed by letter.... By letter.... Baptisms..... Total membership...... Total amount of money raised for

all church and missionary purposes......\$8,258.81

NEWS BRIEFS. James A. Wray, an old resident of

Marshall, died Thursday. Potatoes are 26 cents a bushel at

Mark Jones died of smallpox at Adrian, Monday.

The hickory nut crop of Michigan is light this year.

The University of Michigan will dedicate, Dec. 14, a new \$15,000 organ.

Jackson school children gave six dray loads of clothing to the poor, Thanksgiving day. Peter Crosby, a Battle Creek pion-

eer, had a stroke of paralysis Thurs-Yale's football team defeated Prince-

on Saturday in New York city by a score of 24 to 0. Wm. Dungill, colored, aged 18, was

drowned near Dowagiae, last Wednesday afternoon. The University of Michigan football

team won the game with the University of Chicago, on Thanksgiven Day, by a score of 6 to 4. Aaron E. Lindsley, an old resident

of Paw Paw, died Thanksgiving evening from typhoid fever, at the advanced age of 78 years.

During the season just closed there was shipped by rail from Saranac 4,319 barrels of apples, 6,422 bushels of

peaches and 155 barrels of pears. Detroit policemen have unearthed a big gang of smugglers in Detroit. Several are now under arrest, two of whom have confessed. They smuggled

Smyrna and Turkish goods. By a resolution passed by the Detroit Common Council, on Wednesday evening last, a syndicate has been granted permission to furnish and equip the city with rapid transit trol-

Iey car lines. Steve Brodie, of Brooklyn Bridge jumping fame, gave a dinner to 600 newsboys in Detroit, on Thanksgiving Day, and on the same day his wife gave a Thanksgiving Day dinner to 1000 newsboys of New York.

After being out 18 hours, the jury in the case of Fred Marvin, of Detroit, stood 6 for acquittal and 6 for conviction and there being no hope of an agreement being reached the jury was discharged.

Commander Ballington Booth of the Salvation Army is critically ill with a combination of typhoid fever and nervous prostration. He has been confined to his room at Chicago over a week, and a consultation of physicians has been held. His friends are much concerned over the result, and the Salvation Army observed Sunday as a day of special prayer for his recovery.

On Monday morning, Prosecuting Attorney Fish of Allegan, moved to have the case of Mrs. Ira Hurd, charged with the murder of her husband, nolle prossed, giving as the reasons that the evidence he had was too weak to secure conviction. Mrs. Hurd was then discharged from custody.

### The Model Minstrels.

Thanksgiving night saw Rough's From our Regular Correspondent. Opera House well filled with an audiby members of Hook & Ladder Compartment. The entertainment was an | Knight's. excellent one and a very pleasing program was rendered.

was of the usual minstrei style, with not recover. Fred W. Eldridge as interlocutor. Messrs. Stanton and Simpson, tambos, and Messrs. Woodworth and Cox, bones, with songs by the end men, as friends from New Troy on Saturday follows: "Jonah and the whale", night. Simpson; "She has no papa now", Woodworth, and "He's Gone", Stanton. ing. At the close of this part Mr. Leonard Stevens gave a very creditable exhibi- got home in time to celebrate Thankstion of "stick twirling".

Part second opened with a musical sketch by Messrs. Van Meter, Simpson, veying done here. Woodworth and Stanton, followed by an exhibition on the flying rings by weather. Frank Batt: Mr. J. G. Epley followed with his Irish specialty, introducing the song, "Pat Malone forgot that he was dead". Edwin Zeva then gave an exhibition of his skill as a contortionist, and then came Indian club swining by Messrs. Woodworth and Simp- | erse City. son. This part concluded with a clog dance by Geo. Stanton.

Part third opened with several pieces of statuary by Woodworth and ing her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Batchelor, followed by the Blodgett Bros. in excellent exhibition of acrobatic feats in which they were assisted by Frank Batt. Mr. J. G. Epley then gave another Irish character song entitled, "Casey's Whisky". The whole entertainment then concluded with an afterpiece entitled, "The Baby Elephant" by Messrs. Eldridge, Woodworth, Stanton and Simpson.

Taken all in all, the entertainment was a very good one and shows that Buchanan has a number of amateurs of no mean ability, both as comedians snd gymnasts. The Hook & Ladder Company will net about S as the result of the "boys" hard work.

Marriage Licenses.

357-Wilber Likes, Sodus: Cora Hart,

358-Geo. E. McDonald, Chicago; Pet Henry, Niles. 250-Frank L. Smith, St. Joseph: Mary M. Guewuch, same. 360-Chas. Zalinowski, Bainbridge:

Martha Wagoner, same. 361-John M. Brown, Baroda; Maggie Crook, same. 262-Chas. A. Phillips, Buchanan; Lizzie Boyer, same. 303-R. C. Spaulding, Benton Harbor;

Florence L. Morrow, Lincoln. 364--Jas. J. Moore, Benton Harbor; Alice J. Boyd, same. 565-Frank Worix, Decatur; Susan E. Ford, Benton Harbor.

King, Pipestone. 367—Edward Teboda, Chikaming: Mary V. Hutchinson, same.

368-Wm, D. Klasnee, Galien; Lillian A. Skinner, Chikaming. 369-Fred W. Durm, Niles; Lottle Run-570-Jas. W. Truscott, St. Joseph: An-

nie E. Wolcott, St. Joseph. 372-John H. Best, Bertrand; Mary Cauirman, same. 273-Erie Johnson, St. Joseph: Frances

274-Elvin A. Fox. Benton Harbor: Allie Andrews, same.

### GLENDORA.

Frence is Regiver Correspondent. The protracted meetings are to continue this week. Several have been converted: some have come back into the church, and much interest is being manifested.

Clifford Stewart, the evangelist, baptized three converts, in Boyle lake, Sunday afternoon.

Farmers are a little encouraged, and are husking corn at lively rate. Pota-

toes that were not dug were injured to a considerable degree by the frost. Our school is to give an entertainment Wednesday evening, Nov. 28.

Proceeds to go towards starting a school library. The good work should be encouraged. A number of Willie Conrad's friends

called on him Saturday evening, and enjoyed a good time, of course. Thanksgiving exercises at the Christian church Thursday.

THREE OAKS. From our Regular Correspondent

Miss Retta Hollett has been serious-

H. L. Hess has moved his household goods into his new house, on corner of Elm and Ash streets.

No services at the Congregational church last Sunday. Rev. Frank Fox,

of the Chicago university, will occupy the pulpit next Sunday morning. Dr. F. B. Hinchman is new ocupying the house lately vacated by H. L.

Mrs. A. L. Drew died at her home, three miles north of this place, Wednesday, Nov. 28. Her son, Guy Drew of Bay City, was called home to attend the funeral, which was held Fri-

The Congregational church was well filled, last Friday evening. Eli Perkins held his audience intently interested for over two hours, by his entertaining and amusing exposition of the "Phislosophy of Wit."

Miss Edith Knight spent a few days ence that had been drawn there to with her parents last week at this place witness the "Model Minstrels", given and returned to Watervliet on Monday. There was a dance in the Hall on pany No. 1 of the Buchanan Fire De- Thanksgiving night and a party at Mi

Little Lucy Clymer, whose mother died a few weeks ago, is very ill with The first part of the entertainment typhoid fever and it is feared she will The are no new cases of fever and

these who were sick are on the mend. Edith Knight entertained a few

This week finishes up the cider mak-

T. P. Bowerman and Andrew Landis Mr. Sol. Rough is having some sur-

We have had two whole days of fine

### LAKESIDE.

From our Regular Carrespondent. W. K. Wilkinson has retured from

LaPorte. J. C. Morgan has returned to Trav-

Mrs. Ira D. Wagner of Buchanan is visiting relatives and friends. Mrs. W. Holt of Kalamazoo is visit-

Edwards, of this place. B. Brown was in Michigan City last week.

E. T. Harner is visiting his sister near Baroda. S. Wire has his addition to his barn

almost completed. C. Covert's baby is quite sick with

Albert Cook has moved to Union A. Dorman has laid the foundation

for his new house on his farm. Social at the M. E. church Saturday

Mrs. Abbott of Pipestone is spending the winter with her grand-child, Henry Rush. H. J. Rush was in Benton Harbor

last week. M. E. Clark was at the new county seat Monday.

NEW TROY.

Trom our Regular Correspondent. The roads are getting good again, for he kind we have. The trouble in this township is we have nothing to make roads of except dirt, and that the poorest kind. There is no gravel available for roads, in the township.

Thanksgiving went off with different parties according to their different temperaments. Some went to Saw-366-A. J. Momany, Naomi; Luetta E. | yer and Baroda and danced; some ate great deal; some did not eat so much, but drank everything in sight, and were still dry.

The cider mill is still running, and apples going to mill yet. A. D. Pierce, the wind mill man o

Buchanan, was here Saturday. Our two merchants went to St. Joseph to see the county records come in The Brethren have had a revival, also the Saints, and now the Methodists hold special meetings. THE POPE.

### GALIEN.

From oar Regidar Correspondent. The Isaac M. Smith is holding a revival meetings at the Latter Day Saints Hall this week.

The ladies and Society of the M. E church served supper at Mrs. Lama Hutchinson's, Thursday evening. Elmo Swem, whose preliminary trial

was held at St. Joseph Nov. 30, was bound over to the Circuit Court. Fred Smith is in St. Joseph attending a meeting of the Board of Supervi-

sors, this week. Capt. John Jones of St. Joseph has moved his family on a farm near this place, and will make it his future

Fred Bakeman of Dowagiac is now one of the working force on the Advo-

E. A. Blakeslee, Chas. Swartz and C. P. Birdsey went to Three Oaks Friday evening to hear Eli Perkins. Galien young folks will furnish the material for a couple of weddings,

along about Christmas. Arrangements are being made to hold a Union Christmas entertainment and tree, at the Town Hall, on Christ-

BENTON HARBOR.

Nov. 27, 1894. The city is, at present, free from con-

tageous diseases. Mr. and Mrs. Emory Nash of Goshen, Ind., have been visiting friends in this

Spencer, Barnes & Stewart are now employing 135 men, and are very busy. J. D. Chittendon of Buchanan visited his daughter, Mrs. B. J. Allen, R. V.

Clark and Henry Smith, also made this city a visit. Jesse Puterbaugh sent home a 200 pound black bear and three deer, as trophies of his skill as a huntsman,

Frank Gossalee, the counterfeiter, was found guilty, and gets three years in the Detroit House of Correction. A sk ting pirk is to be made near

# Government Reports

## Baking Powders.

Analysis by the Chief Chemist of the U.S. Agricultural Dep't proves Dr. Price's to be superior in leavening strength

> THE PROOF. (From Official Records).

Leavening Gas. Cub. in. per oz. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder . . . . . . . 166

The award of highest honors to

and purity to all other powders.

### Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

at the World's Columbian Fair was the result of investigation by the Government authorities and leading experts in food products. It stamps Dr. Price's as the best and strongest baking powder ever offered to the public.

the Big 4 railway, and a toboggan

slide will also be built. It is expected there will be an accommodation train put on the Big 4 road, about Dec. 1, to run between Elkhart and Benton Hrrbor, leaving Elkhart at 7 a. m., and returning

leave Benton Harbor at 6 p. m. The game of foot-ball between the High school boys and one of the college teams resulted in an easy victory for the former, who have now challenged the other college team, to play Thanksgiving morning.

Dec. 5, 1894. Joe. Dempsey is a little better. The Life Saving crew go off duty to-

day, Dec. 2. Several houses are building, at this late date. The young ladies of the O. & E. club

are to give a Charity ball, on the evening of Dec. 26. Spencer, Barnes & Stuart shipped a carload of bedroom suites to Washing-

ton, D. C. The High school boys feel jubilant, having beaten both the College teams at football.

Someone helped himself to a big fat turkey, from the rack in front of Miller's meat market. The revival services continue this

week, under the leadership of the city

City Attorney Sears has ordered the police to break up the gambling dens of the city.

Considerable talk was occasioned in St. Joseph by an attempt to exempt its churches from taxation. The football game between Niles

and Benton Harbor, resulted in favor of Niles, 26 to 0. What's the matter with St. Joe? The The county officials come to Benton

Harbor to board. Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Neff and little daughter of Elkhart visited friends here returning Monday morning.

The dry grass in both the north and south marshes was on thre Thanksgiving night and beautifully illuminated the cloudy sky, for miles around.

Elvin Fox of this place and Miss Andrews, of Buchanan, were married lant week and intend to locate here, where he has a position as hand carver with Spencer, Barnes & Stuart. A very large per cent of the converts

in the revival meetings are adults. At the union praise service, held Thanksgiving morning, three hundred and seven testimonies were given in one hour.

The records of the Probate Judge were quietly conveyed to St. Joseph. Wednesday. The rest followed Saturday, necessitating the use of about thirty wagons, and were met about a mile of town by a deligation of citizens heaned by a brass band.

The managers of the Catholic Bazar have donated a costly flag, 18x24 feet, to the new court house, and the question as to which of the twin cities is to have the honor of presenting it, is to be left to a vote of the patrons of the Bazar. The city receiving the most votes will chose a representative to present the mag to the Circuit Court, at its first session in St. Joseph. Over \$500 worth of goods have been donated

to the Bazar. Berrien Springs turned in a fire alarm Saturday. The football team of Niles passed through there on their was to the Harbor. They carried a mag and other decorations, and were feeling pretty gay. The Berrien Springs boys, thinking they were some guys from St. Joe who had come to the removal, were going to turn the hose on them, but they begged off in great shape, and were allowed to go on their way sadder and wiser, and when the boys found out who their visitors really were a large-sized house fell on

Japan is willing to make peace with China on the condition that China pays 400,000,000 yen in installments and cedes to Japan all territory now occu

pied by Japan. Miss Dora Pullen, daughter of Mr Geo. Pullen of St. Joseph, will, it is said, be married at Honolulu, to a Mr. Davis, on New Year's day. Verily, the name St. Joseph is being carried on wings of love as well as by rail and

lightning.—St. Joseph Herald.

CLAY AND DIRT ROADS. When Properly Drained They Remain Dry.

The Use of Road Machines. When gravel or sand cannot be obtained, the improvement of a clay or dirt road is sometimes difficult. A good underdrain may be laid along the center of the road and the earth removed from the roadway to a depth of about a foot at the center, from which point the excavation should rise by a gradual slope to each side. On the bottom of this excavation a layer or bed of hay, stray or coarse grass should be laid to a depth of about four inches (when compacted), and the earth should then be filled in and formed to the true shape of the roadway. This method of treat-

ment will tend to keep the roadway dry and prevent the formation of mud. Until within the last few years we have known no way of "working" the country road except the old, shiftless, slipshod method of tinkering, in which the farmers have contributed their half hearted labor and have mauled and



GENTER UNDERDRAIN. ed the earth into all sorts of senseless shapes in settlement of the road tax, and the chief reason why the dirt road has seen no improvement for 500 years is because no uniform system of work has been followed and no machinery devised to do the work quickly and in a

workmanlike and systematic way. In the light of modern invention this excuse no longer exists, and we now have a means of carrying the dirt from ditches toward the crown of the road and distributing it in a smooth and uniform manner, so that the rainwater is carried from the center into the side ditches, and the wagon tracks may be kept comparatively dry.

A plow should not be used in working a dirt road except when actually necessary, because a plowed surface is difficult to make smooth and hard, and the plow is likely to cut too deeply into the earth. We should by all means have a good road machine if possible. These machines are sometimes called "scrapers" and sometimes "graders." There are several different forms of road machines in market, and nearly all of them are good.—Potter's Good Roads Libra

Missouri is gaining steadily in her reputation as a fruit state, as is manifested in the grand display of 280 varieties made for 40 days at the St. Louis exposition, attracting the attention of thousands.



# The Evening News,

THE EVENING NEWS,

DETROIT.

"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.

10 CENTS A WEEK.

\$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL.

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

Our November Clearing Sale has left us with a large lot of Remnants of every description, which we have marked down 🔏 🍂 to about

It will pay you to look them over. We have also a lot of 💫 broken sizes in Ladies', Misses' 🔏 and Children's

# SHOES.

which have been marked way down to close. If you can find 😯 your size among them it will save vou monev.

We have just received a large lot of

NO. 9 ALL SILK

that ordinarily would be cheap 🔏 X at 15c. We offer choice of the lot for only 8c per yard.

# The One Price Dry Goods and Shoe House.

England and Wales own 14,034 miles

of railway. Bucklen's Arnica Salvo The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands Chilblains, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give

perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by W. F. Runner, Druggist. 29y1 All Free.—4 All those who have used Dr. King's New Discovery know its value, and those who have not, have now the opportunity to try it, free. Call on the advertised druggist and get a trial bottle, free. Send your name and address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills Free, as well as a copy of Guide to Health and Household Instructor, free. All of which is guaran

teed to do you good and cost you nothing. W. F. Runner's drug store. Free Pills.—4 Send your address to H. E. Bucklen & Co., Chicago, and get a free sample box of Dr. King's New Life Pills. trial will convince you of their merits. These pills are easy in action and purticularly effective in the cure of sick headache. For malaria and liver troubles they have been proven invaluable They are guaranteed to be perfectly free from every deleterious substance and to be purely vegetable. They do not weaken by their action, but by giving tone to stomach and bowels greatly invigorate the system. Regular size 25c per box. Sold by W. F

Runner, druggist.
The Average Man who suffers from headaches and biliousness needs a medicine to keep his stomach and liver in good working order. For such people Ripans Tabules fill the bill. One tabule gives relief.

Scotland has 3,118 miles of railway belonging to the state. DR. KILMER & Co., South Bend., Ind. GENTLEMEN: - Please send me boxes of Dr. Kilmer's Sure Headache Cure for the cure of 150 bad headaches There cannot be too much said in favor of your Headache Cure. I wish to say to those who are troubled with headache to look no further than Dr. Kilmer. South Bend, Ind., for a sure cure, as medical skill can make no im-

W. H. SCHERMERHORN, Mar. 26, 1894. Ree Heights, S. D. The German empire owns about 21,340 miles of railway. Mr. Wm. Williams, Vicksburg, Mich.

Yours truly,

provement on this medicine.

says: "I verily believe 'Adrionda,' Wheeler's Heart and Nerve Cure to be the most reliable remedy for heart irregularities that has ever been given to the public." Sold by W. F. Runner Austria owns and operates nearly 2,000 miles of railway.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, sho gave them Castoria.

By Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder. Two signal triumphs have been achieved by Dr. Price's Cream Baking First, it received Highest Award and Diploma at the World's Columbian Exposition of 1893. Next, it secured Highest Award and Gold Medal at the California Midwinter Fair of 1894. At both Fairs it surpassed all competitors in every respect. The award, in each instance, was for strongest leavening power, perfect purity and general excellence. It was sustained by the

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Most Perfect Made.

Signal Triumphs Won.

unanimous vote of the judges. The victory at Chicago establishes the supremacy of Dr. Price's as "The Foremost Baking Powder in the World." The triumph at San Francis-



# PROVIDENTIAL **ESCAPE**

That's about what we should call it. You see the bullet struck the falling rock. Read about it in our New Serial



United States Army. It is a thrilling tale of Indian fighting in the West. Will please

Lovers of Stirring Fiction

By Captain C. A. Curtis, of the

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

# TELLS THE SECRET.



My Clothes are whiter, my Health better, my Labor less:



# Tariff Or No Tariff,

PAINTS AND OILS. Coit & Co. Ready-Mixed Paints, Asphalt

The best Paint for Tin and Iron Roofs.

Paint your Buggy with

EMANSEL BUGGY PAINT

I SELL THE

SURPRISE GASOLINE STOVE, THE BEST ON THE MARKET.

# Brown & Rosenberg's

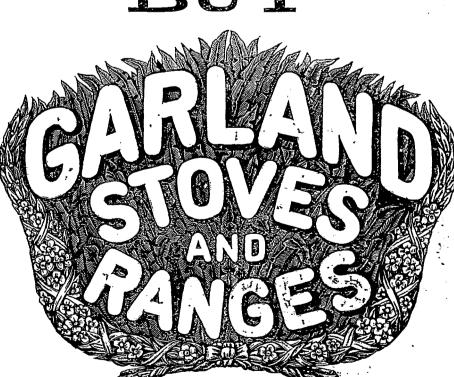
Great December Sale of

Men's, Boys' and Children's CLOTHING!

IS NOW ON. We don't ask you to wait until January, but give you the benefit of the clearing sale prices now, when they will do you the most good. Our reputation, the merit of the goods, and

Our Furnishing Goods Departm't

BROWN & ROSENBERG,



"The World's Best."

-OF-E.S.ROE.

Has for sale 148 acre farm at \$45 per acre. 140 acre farm at \$40 per acre.

23 acres one mile from Buchanan, suitable for frnit farm or a market garden. One double lot on Main street. One house, barn and lot on Oak street. One house, barn and three lots on Clark street.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY

PENSIONS If you want a Pension or re-rating, or any questions answered in Pension or PATENT cases write J. L. STARKWEATHER, Attorney, Romeo

to buy improved farms in a well-set-

tled region without paying cash? Par-

ticulars and publications sent free by

F. I. Whitney, St, Paul, Minn.

Mr. Starkweather seenred over ten per cent of all original Pensions allowed in Michigan for the month of August, 1890. 503 allowed.—Detroit Free Press.

Dececow28t

# J. GODFREY'S

HARDWARE.

Roof and Iron Paint,

And make your Buggy new.

the extreme lowness of the price, should bring customers in crowds during this month. So don't delay but come at once.

Is full with the finest Holiday Goods. Our Neckwear is the finest ever displayed in the city.

NILES, MICH.

One Price Clothiers and Furnishers,

REAL ESTATE.

Want Money? or a Home? Want to open a store in a thriving town? Want to raise live stock? Want to know how to have improved forms in a new low.

These farms are cheap and sold on long time. They are worth the attention of parties who want

3 houses at Benton Barbor. Sold on time, or ;

WITH ME. .

CARRIES THE LARGEST STOCK OF

# CLOTHS SUITINGS.

Pants Goods.

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

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.

Now is the Time to start your

# AWN

We will sell you fine seed.

THE BEST QUALITY OF

### Stock Boards. SHIP LAP AND DROP SIDING.

CAN BE HAD OF CULVER & MONRO

At the Old Weisgerber Mill, BUCHANAN, MICH.

# Has cured. Will cure.

German Cough Balsam, Sure cure for colds as well

Vegetable Liver Pills. Are great liver regulators.

Excelsior Cond. Powders.

Soap and Perfumery,

Dodd's Drug and Book Store.



Teeth at all prices, \$6 to 10, on Rubber 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 honest goods, guaranteed true to name or refund your money. Address BRANT & KELLEY BROS.

FAIR PLAIN NURSERIES, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

# MONEY

LOAN.

# HOLMES

READ THIS

It is now twenty-five miles to the County Sent. Now a word to the young and a hint to the old people who think of taking a voyage on the sea of matrimony. You can call on M. B. Gardner, Justice of the Peace, and get your license for just what it will cost you after driving twenty-five miles.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.1894. Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Michass second-class matter.

### BUCHANAN RECORD.

\_\_\_\_\_ Buchanan Markets. Hay-\$6 @ \$8 per ton. Lard-9c.

Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$2.60 @ \$4.00 per bbl., retail. Honey—14c. Live poultry-4@5c. Butter-14c. Eggs-20c.

Corn, 40c. Clover Seed-\$5.00. Rye, 42c. Beans-\$1.15.

Wheat-50c.

Oats -30c.

Live Hogs-412c. Additional locals on second and fourth pages.

> 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 and receive the two papers for one

Dr. G L. Bailey is quite ill.

C. D. Kent has moved into his new nouse on Main street.

Mr. Thomas Lloyd has completed the contract for placing the penstocks in the race at the dam.

Geo. Wyman & Co. offer for Christmas a great piece of economy. See their advertisement.

The meat markets in town have all agreed to close Sundays, and commenced doing so last Sunday.

Mr. F. E. Batchelor of the Columbian Bakery is out with a bran new deliv ery wagon that is a beauty.

terday before Justice Sparks resulted in favor of the plaintiff. On Monday of this week the Benton

The case of Roe vs. Berrick held yes-

Harbor Evening News changed from an evening paper to a morning paper. Mrs. J. P. Anstiss was tendered a

surprise last Wednesday by a number of friends, it being Mrs. Anstiss' 47th birthbay. Mr. D. L. Boardman yesterday re-

Mrs. Boardman's stepmother. Married, in Niles, Nov. 28, by Rev.

McLaughlin of the Catholic church, Mr. Fred Durm of Niles and Miss Lottie M. Rundell of Buchanan.

H. A. Hathaway will sell for DeLos Koontz, ot Bakertown next Thursday, Dec. 13th, an extra nice road horse and new carriage, also farm imple-

L. O. T. M. regular review Tuesday, Dec. II. The members are specially requested to be present, as the officers for the ensuing year will be nominated at this meeting.

Married, at the home of the bride's father in this place, by Rev. I. Wilson, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 28, Mr. Charles A. Philips and Miss Lizzie

Mr. Eli Metz was severely injured while at work at the dam, on Thanksgiving day. A chain broke and he was thrown into the pit where a penstock was being placed into position.

Another of the old settlers of this section has past away in the death of Michael Harner, sr., of Oronoko, whose funeral took place last Friday from Mt. Tabor church. He was \$4 years of

The current issue of the Michigan Press Association Bulletin has a handsome cut of the new building of the Port Huron Daily Times, together with the description of the entire

Regular meeting of Sylvia Chapter No. 74, O. F. S., will be held in Masonic Hall, Wednesday evening, Dec.

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

A large crowd witnessed, at Niles on Thanksgiving day, the Niles and Three Rivers high school foot ball teams struggle for the championship of Southwestern Michigan. After a **-fo**ur to four.

A dispatch from Elkhart to the Detroit Journal says that Mr. H. A. Chapin of Niles, the owner of the famous Chapin iron mine, was taken suddenly and critically ill, at Michigan City, Wednesday.

Rev. J. W. DeLong and family left on Wednesday for Hartford, Mich., in response to a telegam received Tuesday evening announcing the serious illness of his mother. He hopes to return in time to fill his pulpit on next

Quite a number of our citizens took Thanksgiving dinner with mine host Stephens at The Earl. Among the number were Mr. C. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Ross, Kenneth Ross, W. A. Palmer, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. House, and Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Mansfield,

MASONIO.—Regular meeting of Buchanan Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M., Monday evening, Dec. 10, 1894. As the election of officers for the ensuing vear will take place at this meeting, it is hoped every member will be present. Visiting brethren always welcome. By order of the W. M.

B. D. HARPER, Sec.

Church Notes.

Rev. Mr. De Long was called to Hartford, to the bedside of his mother who is seriously ill. Owing to this Rev. Mr. Johnson will preach at the union services this evening, Rev. A. P. Moore on Friday evening and Rev. O. J. Roberts on Saturday evening.

At the Methodist church next Sabbath. Subjects: Morning-Power for service. Evening discourse on the Pilgrim's Progress continued. Journey from Vanity Fair to the Celestial City. Subjects at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath: Morning-A lost God. In the evening-Historical sketch, Mary

Queen of Scots. The protracted effort at the Christian church continues with good attendance and interest; will continue this week.. Elder Lacey is giving plain gospel preaching.

A house some five miles south of Buchanan, just over the Indiana state line, was burned on Sunday night. The house was owned by Philip Korn and occupied by Albert Locke. The fire caught in a defective flue and was a total loss. Mr. Locke's loss was also heavy.

Married, Nev. 29, 1894, by Rev. J. F. Bartmess, at his residence in Buchanan, Mr. Carl. E. Coleman of Elkhart, Ind., and Miss Alvesta V. Cramer of Adamsville, Mich. The young couple have the best wishes of every one for their future happiness. Their home will be in Elkhart, where Mr. Coleman is in business.

Thanksgiving turkey and other good things were enjoyed by Rev. J. W. De Long and his family, as a goodly number of his flock called upon him Wednesday evening, taking the pastor completely by surprise, and after spending an enjoyable evening they departed, leaving money, fat turkey, dressed chicken and other substantials in abun-

Tuesday morning Mr. J. L. Richards received a telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Richards' father, Mr. Geo. W. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn. Mr. Smith has been ailing for some time past so that his demise was not last week. wholly unexpected. Mr. Smith has long been a resident of Minneapolis, at which place his death occurred at half past four Tuesday morning. Mr. and Mrs. Richards have the sympathy of the entire community in their bereave-

Last Saturday witnessed the departure of the county records rom Berrien Springs to St. Joseph, the future County Seat. It was made the occasion for a "big time" by St. Joseph. The Common Council of that city and a brass band headed the procession of some thirtyone wagons containing the effects of ceived information of the death of the County Seat, and upon their arrival at St. Joseph, the entire city turned out en masse to witness the arrival of the "County Seat."

### The Presbyterian Fair.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church are busily engaged today in getting ready for their Fair, which will be held Friday and Saturday of this week. For some time past extensive preparations have been made for this event. and any quantity of fancy and useful articles have been made by those interested, and the Fair will be just the place to find that Christmas present which has been puzzling your mind for some time past. On Friday a New England dinner will be served, and Saturday a chicken pie dinner; supper will also be served both days. The prices will be reasonable, and everyone should turn out and help the ladies in their endeavor to not only make the Fair a success as regards enjoyment, but also as regards finances.

### FREE FERRY Across the St. Joseph while the

Bridge is Being Put In. The taking down of a portion of the old wooden bridge for the purpose of putting in the pier for the new iron structure, work on which was commenced today, will not interfere with the travel in the least, as the wideawake Buchanan merchants have made arrangements to have a ferry with ample accommodations for the safe transfer of teams across the St. Joseph river, and also that there will be no expense whatever to any one using the ferry. This arrangement will be an admirable one and will be no trouble whatever for any one wishing to cross the river, in fact it will be even safer than driving over the old bridge which had been condemned as unsafe for heavy loads for some time past. Every precaution has been taken to give prompt and safe free ferriage to all

The White Belt Banquet. A very pleasant Thanksgiving reception and banquet was given the ladies hard fought game, the score was a tie | of the White Belt club, Wednesday evening last, by their gentleman friends. The party assembled at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lough at 9 o'clock, and after two hours spent in a general good time, for which this club is noted, the party repaired to The Earl hotel, where the banquet had been prepared. Landlord Stevens is always equal to the occasion, but this time outdid himself, and the bill of fare was served in a manner that was a credit to both Mr. Stevens and the club, as the following menu will tes-

Raw oysters.
 Oyster stew.
 Cold slaw, celery, olives.
 Scalloped oysters.
Cold roast turkey, cranberry sauce.
 Pressed chicken, boiled ham.
 Blanched almonds.
 Pickled beets, tomato pickles.
 Salmon salad.
Sarstorn flakes. American cheese. Saratoga flakes, American cheese, Fruit cake, fig cake, English walnut cake. Marshmallow cake. Light biscuit. Apples, oranges, pears, grapes.
Assorted nuts and candies.
Pineapple sherbet.
Tea, coffee, cocoa, milk.

The party was composed of the following: Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rough, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Richards, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Richards, jr., Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Pears, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lough, Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Boardman, Mr. and Mrs. H. F. Kingery, the Misses Minnie Grover, Emma Grover, Kit Kingery and Mary Grover, and Messrs. B. R. Desenberg, Sig. Desenberg, Geo. H. Black and Charles Wells.

### An Enjoyable Reception Given by the N. M. C. C., at the rasidence of

Miss Daisy Richards. The N. M. C. C. gave a reception, on Thanksgiving evening, at the home of Miss Daisy Richards on Main street, that was one of the most enjoyable occasions of the season. Besides being good entertainers, the young adies composing the club are well up n the culinary art, so that their guests are always given the best in the land cooked to perfection. On this occasion the home was beautifully decorated with holly and evergreens, and the diamond dust gave a winter effect al-

most to perfection. The program consisted of recitations, music and games. Rose buds were distributed as souvenirs, The invited guests present were: indefinitely. Two additions thus far | Misses Priscilla English, Benton Harbor; Mary Koontz and Garnett Hupp. South Bend; Messrs. H. J. Young and Clarence Hatch, South Milwauker; Allen Allen, Michigan City; Ernest Klock, Dowagiac; Fred Smith, Decatur; and the following from Buchanan, John Fidell, Will Osborn, J. Rough, Harry Bailey, Chas. McCracken, Will Brodrick, Fred Eaton, Glen Smith, Joe

### PERSONAL.

and Frank English.

Miller, Chas. Boyle, John Needham

Mrs. Jacob Imhoff went to Chicago

C. W. Shriver of Benton Harbor was in town Friday. Rev. J. F. Bartmess is spending the

week at Three Rivers. Editor Hill ate Thanksgiving dinner with his daughter in Niles.

Frank Drake of Chicago visited his father on Thanksgiving day. Geo. Lockey was in Buchanan last Sunday.—Baroda Enterprise.

Mrs. H. H. Daw of Chicago is visiting Mr. and Mrs. John Graham. Mr. Geo. B. McNiel of Dowagiac

was in Buchanan on Wednesday. Mr. Ed. French spent Thanksgiving with his daughter, at Plymouth, Ind. Congressman Henry F. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas left for Washington on

Mrs. Chas. Fuller visited her sister. Mrs. Clyde Valentine in South Bend,

B. D. Harper spent Thanksgiving with his son, E. L. Harper, and family in Cassopolis. Mr. Ferguson, formerly of Buchanan

but now of Benton Harbor, was in town yesterday. Milt Fuller and family have returned, from Chicago, and expect to make his place their home.

Mr. Frank Forward of Camillus, N. Y., visited relatives in Buchanan and vicinity the past week. Mrs. H. C. French of Cassopolis vis-

iten in Buchanan, the guest of Mrs. L. P. Alexander, over Sunday. John B. Alexander arrived from the

Pacific coast, Monday night. He will remain until after the holidays. Mr. Fred Eaton returned to Buchan on Wednesday, from Maywood, Ill. where he has been the past three

Dr. V. R. David and Mrs. D. Griswold of Sandwich, Ill., have been spending Thanksgiving with their sister, Mrs. T. C. Elson of Detroit St J. T. Beckwith of Galien, S. C. Thomson of Niles, J. M. Truitt of Truitt's. and Levi Sparks of Fairland were in town Saturday on business connected with the Berrien Co. Farmer's Mutual

Fire Ins. Co. County Clerk Woodruff has moved his family to St. Joe as has Mr. Gillette, Register of Deeds. Frank Treat will go in a day or two, but contemplates securing board for himself and wife. Judge Van Riper and his son, C. M. will leave their families here until spring.—Berrien Springs Era.

Miss Nona White went to Buchanan Saturday.—C. D. Rhoads was in Buchanan on Wednesday.—Charles Russell and family spent Thursday in Buchanan .- Miss Georgia Wilcox of Buchanan was in town Saturday.—Arthur and Edith Logan were in Buchanan Thursday.-J. L. White spent Sunday with

his parents here.—Galien Advocate. Mr. Max Bartmess returned from Los Vegas, New Mexico, where he has been in the employ of the Santa Fe R. R. Co. on the capacity of locomotive machinist, and visited his parents and spent Thanksgiving in Buchanan. He left last Friday for Yonkers, N. Y., to visit his brother, Mr. E. A. Bart-

Mrs. Sue Hall of Denver, niece of the late Schuyler Colfax, is in the city visiting at the Colfax home. Mrs. Hall attained prominence during the recent campaign in Colorado as president of the Denver Republican club.-Col. L F. Copeland was in the city yesterday. He is still in the lecture field and meet ing with success, the business he says netting him over \$12,000 a year. He lives, at Harrisburg, Pa., and has a arge farm near that city.—Mr. James Reynolds of Terre Coupe, is in the city a guest of his son, Mr. John F. Rey-nolds. of the Citizens' National bank.— South Bend Tribune.

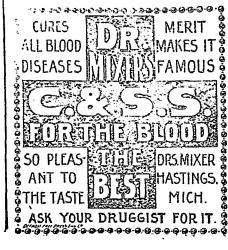
### BUCHANAN TAXES.

I will be at First National Bank of Buchanan every day in December, beginning with Friday, Dec. 7th, for the purpose of receiving payment of taxes. H. C. STORM, Treasurer.

For a good meal, go to ADTHUR'S Restaurant. Read MRS. FLOWER'S card in Direct-

Clairvoyant Examinations Free. The first and most important thing for the proper understanding of and fational treatment of chronic or linrering disease of any kind, is its thorough examinations and true diagnosis. You can secure this with a full explantaion of the cause, nature and extent of your disorder free of charge by enclosing a lock of hair, with name and age, to Dr. E. F. Butterfield, Syracuse, N. Y.

-adv. May 8-6 mo.



# The Stockings

Right now we are ready for business. Our big Holiday Stock has come. The shrewd buyers are getting the first pick of Santa's Pack of Presents. Something to suit every one's stocking and strain nobody's purse. You have never seen them so good, so plenty or so cheap as now. Don't think of hard times or miss your chance to laugh, but come at once to

# Santa Siaus Reactuarters.

If you are asking yourself where you can buy best and cheapest, you can get your answer by calling at

# MORRIS' THE FAIR.

DEALER IN ALMOST EVERYTHING. BUCHANAN. MICHIGAN.

Our Trade Winners.

### Apollo Pants Co's Celebrated Pants to Measure. \$4.00, no more, no less.

THE ROYAL TAILORS'

Elegant line of SUITS, OVERCOATS AND PANTS, made to order and fit guaranteed. Come in and see their line before placing your order for

Are the leading manufacturers of Clothing in the West. We carry their line and sell them at prices that defy all competition.
Save your money by buying your CLOTHING of

CLEMENT, BANE & CO.

Randall & Parkinson, Buchanan, Mich "ON THE MIDWAY."

During December we will reduce our stock of

# HURNIIBE ONEHALF

Every article is marked down. Many goods will be sold at half-price.

### LOOK AT OUR FIGURES

Parlor Suits, \$18.00, \$30.00 and \$38.00 Sideboards (Oak) \$12.00, \$18.00, \$23.00, \$25.00, and \$30.00 Combination Oak Bookeases, \$5.00 to \$25.00. Bedroom Suits, \$14.00 and up.

Lounges, from \$3.00 to \$18.00. Dining Chairs, \$4.50 to \$14.00 per set. Plush Spring-Seat Large Rocker, \$3.00 and \$3.25. Plush and Leather Scat Small Rocker, \$2.75 and \$3.00. Child's Rockers, 40 cents to \$2.50.

Every style of Center Table, from \$1.00 up. A fine line of Pictures, Easels, Bamboo Goods and Carpet Sweepers. We make a specialty of Pictures, Frames, Mattresses, Springs and Cheap Beds at any price to suit customer.

Come and see us, at the Old Furniture Stand, Main street. GEO. RICHARDS.

HOUSE TO RENT. An eight room house in a good location on Front street, with good well and cistern, and outbuildings. Inquire

C. H. BAKER. I will be at the First National Bank, Niles, Dec. 13, 27 and Jan. 3; at the First National Bank, Buchanan, Dec. 12, 26 and Jan. 9; at Dayton, Dec. 10, 24 and Jan. 7 for the collection of taxes of Bertrand township.

CHAS. W. MATHEWS, HOUSE TO RENT. An eight room house in a good location on Front street, with good well and cistern, and outbuildings. Inquire | family.

C. H. BAKER. FOR SALE. The barns now on the Day property are for sale. Purchases to remove the same promptly. For further particulars apply to Mrs. Frank Hall, at D. E.

Hinman's office. 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 them, at the RECORD office. Corn, Oats, Ground Feed and Bran,

KENT'S. can be found at New line of Decorated China, Crockery and Glassware just received at Remember Friday is fish day at the

MAIN STREET MARKET. Latest cut in Astrakhan Capes, at MRS. BERRICK Home Make Lard, at the

MAIN STREET MARKET.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award. 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. Baled Straw, at Call at the MAIN STREET MARKET for all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. A good Upright Piano for rent. J. G. HOLMES.

All Meats delivered free of charge,

at the MAIN STREET MARKET. Choice cuts of all kinds at reduced prices, at MAIN STREET MARKET. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

World's Pair Highest Medal and Diploma.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Gry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The U. S. Gov't Reports show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Shelled Corn, at

HOUSE TO RENT. An eight room house in a good location on Front street, with good well and cistern, and outbuildings. Inquire C. H. BAKER.

KENT'S.

Geo. Wyman & Co. offer for Christmas a great piece of economy. Here is a chance for a man to buy something for his wife for Christmas that in all probability he would be compelled to buy to keep peace in the

We offer a sample line of Japanese ware, the best that comes to this country—in Cloissenne inlaid ware Imbrella stands, \$1 to \$8 each. Vases, 50c to \$15 each. Cups and Saucers, 25c to \$1 each. Hammered Brass Trays and Card Cases, \$1 to

\$3 each. Also a great variety of Willow Ware, in Baskets and Stands, from 5c to \$3 each.

Also Onyx Tables, \$3.50 to \$13.50 Also Cut Glass, in Tumblers, Fruit Dishes, Celery Dishes, Water

Bottles, Pitchers, etc. We also offer a great variety of Dolls; all dressed 12-inch, at 45c; 16-inch, 95c. These Dolls are made and dressed ready to go to school and speak pieces-none of your com-

mon kind. We offer a large variety of White Celluloid Work Boxes, Shaving Sets, Manicure Sets, Handkerchief Boxes, Glove Boxes at 95c each; much less than you ever expected to get them

Wall Pockets and Brackets, 5c to \$5 each. Also military Brushes and clothes and hat Brushes. We also show a line of Pocket Books for ladies and gentlemen, better and cheaper than ever before.

We also offer the greatest line of

Handkerchiefs we have ever shown

We offer a new line of Paper Mache

for the price; beautiful white embroidered Handkerchiefs, 2 for 25c and up. Also a fine line of Umbrellas, silk and silk gloria, 95c up. We spend our time seeing how cheap and how good we can sell goods. Maybe if we did not you would have to pay more for stuff than

you do now. We have been working

at this business for a good many

years and it would be strange if we

had not caught onto something. See?

COME AND SEE US.

South Bend, Ind.

Our store will be open evenings the week preceding Christmas.

### COMPARE THESE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION REPORTIOF THE CONDITION Citizens National Bank Citizens National Bank AT NILES,

CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JULY 18, 1891.

RESOURCES.

Fractional paper currency, nickels and

Specie ... 16,760 55 Legal tender notes ... 7,500 00 Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation).

LIABILITIES.

AT NILES N THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, AT THE IN THE STATE OF MICHIGAN, AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 2, 1894. RESOURCES. Loans and discounts. \$101,872 05
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured 102 97
U.S. bonds to secure circulation. 50,000 00
Premiums on U.S. bonds. 5,000 00
Stocks, securities, etc. 25,600 00
Banking house, furniture and flatures. 16,000 00
Other real estate and mortgages owned 22,154 68
Due from approved reserve agents. 34,121 54
Checks and other cash items. 116 63
Notes of other National banks 1,988 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.

U. S. bonds to secure circulation.

Stocks, securities, etc.

Banking house, furniture and fixtures.
Other real estate and mortgages owned
Due from approved reserve agents.
Checks and other cash items.

Notes of other National banks.

Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.

46 79 1,741 00

Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:
Specie 23,449 70
Legal tender notes 6,000 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Troasurer,
(5 per cent of circulation) 2,250 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5
per cent redemption fund 15 00 . \$309,729 25 Capital stock paid in ... \$ 50,000 00
Surplus fund ... 15,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid taxes paid to the class of the control of t LIABILITIES. Undivided pronts, 1888 expenses, and taxes paid. 3,266 58
National bank notes ontstanding 45,000 00
Dividends unpaid. 590 00
Individual deposits subject to check. 59,255 58
Demand certificates of deposit, 136,617 09 195,872 67

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

Prints from the cheapest to the best. Cotton Flannel from 5c up. Shirting, best quality at lowest prices. Tennis Flan nel, all prices and good quality. The best Batting in town, three for 25c. Underwear cheaper than ever.

## DRESS GOODS,

That beat them all in prices and quality. These goods, and many more, are being sold at prices that

DEFY COMPETITION. Give us a call and satisfy yourself that these are facts.

# S. P. HIGH.

FINE HOLIDAY GOODS.

2		Samuel and the same of the sam	
	I HAVE THE Assortment.	I Guarantee the Quality and Price.	A Fine Line of Silver Novelties.
(S. Astrics Institut September 1998) (S. Astrics September	My Watch Stock Is the LARGEST IN THE COUNTY.	PRICES I Guarantee THE LOWEST.	I HAVE A Store Full  OF ELEGANT SILVERWARE
	SPECTACLES  AT HALF PRICE.	CLOCKS  of ALL  STYLES  AND  PRICES.	I Invite Everyone to call and See my Goods.

Engraving on all Goods Free of Charge.

No Trouble to Show Goods. H. E. LOUGH.

# WALL PAPER.

A large stock of cheap and medium priced paper. Next year's styles.

Do your papering now and save the rush next Spring.

W. F. RUNNER.

BRADLEY,

The Photographer,

At Cathcart's old stand, 18 Main St. CALL AND SEE HIM.

# Leo Grossman & Co. GOOD BYE SALE. Dress Goods and Woolens.

A reduction of 25 to 50 per cant. 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 into

### FOUR LOTS:

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, Matclasses, Crapons, Silk knotted home spuns, 46-inch German Henricitas, black and colors.

LOT 4 SELLS AT 75c. This is the choicest lot ever shown in South Bend at one-third more price, consisting of 50 and 54-inch Covert Cloth, Camel's Hair Cloth, 50-inch

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 do and come and see us and let the best man win.

**GROSSMAN'S** SOUTH BEND, IND

OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT

**SQUARE TALK** 

Annual Communication to the Lawmakers.

WORK OF PAST YEAR REVIEWED.

President Cleveland Advocates Reform in the Present Currency System.

PROPOSED CHANGES ARE INDORSED.

Reports of the Various Departments Are Discussed and Recommendations Made to Congress—The President Still Favors Free Coal and Iron and the Repeal of the Discriminating Duty on Refined Imported Sugar-Strength of the Army and the Policy of Seacoast Defenses-The Postoffice Department.

ing an increase over the previous year of \$44,-425.378.

The total amount of gold exported during the fiscal year was \$70.898,001, as against \$108,680,-444 during the fiscal year of 1893. The amount imported was \$72.449,110, as against \$21,174,381 during the previous year. The imports of silver were \$13,280,552 and the exports were \$50,-451,235. The total bounty paid upon the production of sugar in the United States for the fiscal year was \$12,100,208.89, being an increase of \$2,725,078.01 over the payments made during the preceding year. The amount of bounty paid from July 1, 1894, to Aug. 28, 1894, the time when further payments ceased by operations; of law, was \$966,185.81. The total expenses incurred in the payment of the bounty upon sugar during the fiscal year was \$130,140.-55. It is estimated that upon the basis of our present revenue laws the receipts of the government during the current fiscal year, ending June 30, 1895, will be \$124,427,748.44, and its expenditures \$444,427,748.44, resulting in a deficit of \$20,000,000. Our Per Capita Wealth.

Our Per Capita Wealth.

On the first day of November, 1894, the total stock of money of all kinds in the country was \$2.240,773,888, as against \$2.240,511,600 on the first day of November, 1893, and the money of all kinds in circulation or not, included in the treasury holdings, was \$1.672,003,422, or \$24.27 per capita upon an estimated population of 68.887,000. At the same date there was held in the treasury gold bullion amounting to \$44,615,177.55 and silver bullion which was purchased at a cost of \$127,779.988. The purcase of silver bullion under the act of July 14, 1890, ceased on the 1st day of Nov. 1893, and up to that time there had been purchased during the fiscal year 11,917,638.78 fine ounces at a cost of \$8,715,521,32, an average cost of \$0.7313 per fine ounce. The total amount of silver purchased from the time that law took effect until the repeal of its purchasing clause, on the date mentioned, was 188,674,682,53 fine ounces, which cost \$155,931,102.25, the average price per fine ounce being \$0.0244. The total amount of standard silver dollars coined at the mints of the United States since the passage of the act of Feb. 28, 1879, is \$421,776,48, of which \$378,166,703 were coined under the provisions of the act of July 14, 1890, and \$5,068,472 under the act providing for the coinage of trade dollar bullion.

Coinage of the Mints.

Coinage of the Mints.

Coinage of the Mints.

The total coinage of the Mints.

The total coinage of all metals at our mints during the last fiscal year consisted of 63,485,220 peices valued at \$105,216,730.05, of which there were \$99,474,912.30 in gold coined; \$7.58 in standard silver dollars; \$.0021,140.30 in subsidiary silver coin, and \$716,919.25 in minor coin. During the calendar year 1803 the production of precious metals in the United States was estimated 1,730,23 fine ounces of gold of the commercial and coinage value of \$55,255,000, and 60,000,000 fine ounces of silver, of the bullion or market value of \$46,800,000 and of the coinage value of \$77,575,000. It is estimated that on the 1st day of July, 1834, the stock of metallic money in the United States, consisting of coin and bullion, amounted to \$1,251,600,958, of which \$27,23,201 was gold and \$124,347,757 was silver.

Fifty national banks were organized during the year ending Oct. 31, 1834, with a capital of \$1,255,000, and seventy-nine with a capital of \$10,475,000, went into voluntary liquidation. Twenty-one banks with a capital of \$2,770,000, were placed in the hand of receivers. The total number of national banks in existence on the 31st day of October last was 3,756, being forty less than on the 31st day of October 1,833. The capital stock paid in was \$572,671,305, being \$9,678,491 less than at the same time in the previous year, and the surplus fund and undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid, amounted to \$334,121,081,100, which was \$16,883,780 less than on Oct. 31, 1836. The circulation was decreased \$1,711,563. The obligations of the banks to each other were increased \$117,268,334, and the individual deposits were \$27,234,349 less than at the corresponding date in the previous year, and checks and other cash items were \$30,39,303 more. The total resources of the banks at the date mentioned amounted to \$3,473,922,055, as against \$3,109,563,284.85 in 1893. Coinage of the Mints.

STRENGTH OF THE ARMY. On Sept. 30 There Were 2,183 Officers and 25,765 Enlisted Men.

From the reports of the secretary of war it appears that the strength of the army on Sept. 30, 1894, was 2,135 officers and 25,765 enlisted men. Although this is appearently a very elight decreases compared with the previous year the actual effective force has been increased to the equivalent of nearly two regiments through the reorganization of the system of recruiting and the consequent release to regiments of the large force of men hitherto serving at the recruiting depots. The abolition of these depots, it is predicted, will furthermore effect an annual reduction approximating \$250,000 in the direct expenditures, besides promoting generally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

crally the health, morals and discipline of the troops.

The execution of the policy of concentrating the army at important centers of population and transportation, forshadowed in the last annual report of the secretary, has resulted in the abandonment of fifteen of the smaller posts, which was effected under a plan which assembles organizations of the same regiments hitherto widely separated. This renders our small force more readily effective for any service which they may be called upon to perform, increases the extent of territory under protection without diminishing the security heretofore afforded any locality, improves the discipline, training and esprit de corps of the army, besides considerably decreasing the cost of maintainence. Though the forces of the department of the east have been somewhat increased, more than three fourths of the army is still stationed west of the Mississippi. This carefully matured policy, which secures the best and greatest service in the interests of the general welfare from the small force comprising our regular army, should not be thoughtlessly embarrassed by the creation of new and unnecessary posts through acts of congress to gratify the ambigions or interests of localities. While the may through acts of congress to gratify the ambitions or interests of localities. While the maximum legal strength of the army is 25,000 men the effective strength, through various causes, is but little over 20,000 men. The purpose of congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition.

congress does not, therefore, seem to be fully attained by the existing condition.

Seacoast Fortifications.

While no considerable increase in the army is in my judgment demanded by recent events, the policy of sea coast fortification in the prosecution of which we have been steadily engaged for some years has so far developed as to suggest that the effective strength of the army be now! made at least equal to the legal strength. Measures taken by the department during the year as indicated, have already considerably augmented the effective force, and the secretary of war presents a plan which I recommend to the consideration of congress to attain the desired end. Economics effected in the department in other lines of its work will offset to a great extent the expenditure involved in the proposition submitted. Among other things this contemplates the adoption of the three batallion formation of regiments, which for several years has been indorsed by the secretaries of war and the generals commanding the army. Compact in itself, it provides a skeleton organization, ready to be filled out in the event of war, which is peculiarly adapted to our strength and requirements; and the fact that every other mation, with a single exception, has adopted this formation to meet the conditions of modern warfare, should alone secure for the recommendation an early consideration. It is hardly necessary to recall the fact that in obedience to the commands of the constitution and the laws, and for the purpose of protecting the property of the United States, adding the process of federal courts and removing lawless obstructions to the perfarmance by the government of its ligitimate functions it became necessary in various localities during the year to employ a considerable portion of the regular troops. The duty was discharged promptly, courteously and with marked discretion by the officers

and men, and the most gratifying proof was thus afforded that the army deserves that complete confidence in its efficiency and discipline which the country has at all times manisested. The year has been free from disturbances by Indians and the chances of further depredations on their part are constantly becoming more remote and improbable.

The total expenditures for the war department for the year ended June 30, 1894, amounted to \$56,030,000.34. Of this sum \$2,000,614.99 was for salaries and contingent expenses; \$23,655,186.16 for the support of the military establishments; \$5,001,682.23 for miscellaneous objects and \$25,371,555.96 for public works. This latter sum includes \$19,494,637.49 for river and harbor improvements and \$3,947,803.66 for fortifications, and other works of defense. The appropriations for the current year aggregate \$2,429,112.78, and the estimates submitted by the secretary of war for the next fiscal year call for appropriations amounting to \$32,318,-629.55.

The skill and industry of our ordnance officers and inventors have, it is believed, overcome the mechanical obstacles which have heretofore delayed the armament of our coasts, and this great national undertaking upon which we have entered may now proceed as rapidly as congress shall determine. With a supply of finished guns of large calibre already on hand, to which additions should now rapidly follow, the w sdom of providing carriages and emplacements for their mount cannot be too strongly urged. Increase in the Militia.

strongly urged.

Increase in the Militia.

The total enrollment of the militia of the several states is 117.53 officers and enlisted men, an increase of 5.343 over the number reported at the close of the present year. The reports of elections by regular army officers show a marked increase in interest and efficiency among the state organizations and I strongly recommend a continuance of the policy of affording every practical encouragement possible to this important auxiliary of our military establishment.

The condition of the Apache Indians, held as prisoners by the government for eight years at a cost of half a unilion dollars, has been changed during the year from captivity to one which gives them an opportunity to demonstrate their capacity for self-support and at least partial civilization. Legislation enacted at the late session of congress gave the war department authority to transfer the survivors, numbering 346, from Mount Vernon barracks, in Alabama, to any suitable reservation. The department selected as their future home the military lands near Fort Sill, Indian Territory, where, under military surveillance, the former prisoners have been established in agriculture under conditions favorable to their advancement.

In recognition of the long and distinguished military services and faithful discharge of delicate and responsible civil duties by Major-General John M. Schoffeld, now the general commanding the army, it is suggested to congress that the temporary revival of the grade of licutenant-general in his behalf would he a just and gracious act, and would permit his retirement, now near at hand, with rank befitting his merits.

THE SUPREME COURT.

Progress Made in Overcoming the Arrears The report of the Attorney-General notes the gratifying progress made by the supreme court in overcoming the arears of its business and in reaching a condition in which it will be able to dispose of cases as they arise without any unreasonable delay. This result is, of course, very largely due to the successful working of the plan manugurating circuit courts of appeals. In respect to these tribunals the suggestion is made, in quarters entitled to the highest consideration, that an additional circuit judge for each circuit would greatly strengthen these courts and the confidence reposed in and that such an addition would not create a greater force of judges than the increasing business of such courts requires. I commend the suggestion to the careful consideration of the congress. Other important topics are adverted to in the report accompanied by recommendations, many of which have been treated at large in previous messages, and at this time therefore need only be named. I refer to the abolition of the fee system as a measure of compensation of federal officers; the enlargment of the powers of United States commissioners, at least in the territories, the allowance of writs of error in criminal cases on behalf of the United States, and the establishment of degrees in the crime of murden.

A topic dealt with by the attorney-general of much importance is the condition of the administration of justice in the Indian Territory. The permanent solution of what is called the Indian problem is probably not to be expected at once, but meanwhile such ameliorations of present conditions as the existing system will admit of ought not to be neglected. I am satisfied there should be a feueral court established for the territory with sufficient judges, and that this court should sit within the territorial affairs as is now vested in the federal courts sitting in Arkansas and Texas.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

Another subject of pressing moment referred. of Its Business. Union Pacific Reorganization.

Union Pacific Reorganization.

Another subject of pressing moment referred to by the attorney general is the reorganization of the Union Pacific Railway company on a basis equitable as regards all private interests as favorable to the government as existing conditions will permit. The operation of a railroad through a court by a receiver is an anomalous state of things which should be terminated on all grounds, public and private, at the earliest possible moment. Besides, not to enact the needed enabling legislation at the present session postpones the whole matter to enact the needed enabling legislation at the present session postpones the whole matter until the assembling of a new congress and inevitably increases all the complications of the situation, and could not but be regarded as a signal failure to solve a problem which has practically been before the present congress ever since its organization.

[The president here advises the construction of two prisons for the confinement of United States prisoners.]

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

of the Country's Business.

The report of the postmaster-general presents a comprehensive statement of the operations of the postoffice department for the last fiscal year, The receipts of the department during the year amounted to \$55,080,479.04 and the expenditures to \$81,824,414-15. The transactions of the postal service indicate with barometric certainty the fluctuations in the business of the country. Inasmuch, therefore, as business complications continue to exist throughout the last year to an unforeseen extent, it is not surprising that the deficiency of revenue to meet the expenditures of the postoffice department, which was estimated in advance at about eight million dollars, should be exceeded by nearly one and a quarter million dollars. The ascertained revenues of the last year, which were the basis of calculation for the current year, being less than estimated, the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though the postmaster-general states that the latest indications are so favorable that he confidently predicts an increase of at least eight per cent. In the revenues of the current year over those of the last year.

The expenditures increase steadily and necessarily with the growth and needs of the country so that the deficiency is greater or less in any year depending upon the volume of receipts. The postmaster general states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be obviated at once if the law regulating rates upon mail matter of the second-class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this matter is 1 cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In Its Transactions Indicate the Fluctuations of the Country's Business.

upon mail matter of the second-class was modified. The rate received for the transmission of this matter is 1 cent per pound, while the cost of such transmission to the government is eight times that amount. In the general terms of the law this rate covers newspapers and periodicals. The extensions of the meaning of these terms from time to time have admitted to the privileges intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a surprising range of publications and created abuses the cost of which amount in the aggregate to the total deficiency of the postoffice department.

The abuses of the postal privileges are mentioned and amendments to the laws suggested prevent them.]

The total number of post-offices in the United States on the 30th/day of June, 1894, was 69, 805, an increase of 1,403 over the preceding year. Of these 3,428 were presidential, an increase in that class of 65 over the preceding year; 610 cities and towns are provided with free delivery; ninety-three other cities and towns entitled to this service unler the law have not been accorded it on account of insufficient funds. The expense of free delivery for the current fiscal year will be more than \$12,300,000 and under existing legislation this item of expenditure is subject to constant increase. The estimated cost of rural free delivery generally is so very large that it ought not to be considered in the present condition of affairs.

During the year, \$30 additional domestic money-order offices were established. The total number of these offices at the close of the year was 19,264. There were 14,304,041 money-orders issued during the year, being an increase over the preceding year of 994,306. The value of these orders amounted to \$133,733,579,455.31, a decrease in amount of \$2,519,-382,55.31, a decrease in number of orders paid was \$61,180, an increase over the preceding year of 60,263, and their value was \$13,702,455.31, a decrease in amount of \$2,539,-382,55,118.08.

Vessels Now Building Will Be Completed Vessels Now Building Will Be Completed by the End of the Fiscal Year.

Attention is called to the report of the secretary of the navy, which shows very gratifying progress in the construction of ships for our new navy. All the vessels now building, including the three torpedo boats authorized by the last session of congress and excepting the first class battle-ship lowa, will probably be completed during the coming fiscal year. The estimates for the increase of the navy for the year ending June 30, 1896, are large, but they include practically the entire sum necessary to complete and equip all the now ships not now in commission, so that unless new ships are authorized, the appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, should fall below the estimates for the coming year by fall below the estimates for the coming year by at least \$2,003,000.

The secretary presents with much earnestness a plea for the authorization of three additional battle-ships and ten or twelve torpedo boats. While the unarmored vessels heretofore authorized, including those now nearing completion, will constitute a fleet which, it is believed, is sufficient for ordinary cruising purposes in time of peace, we have now completed and in process of construction but four first-class battle-ships and but few torpedo boats. If we are to have a navy for warlike operations, offensive and defensive, we certainly ought to increase both the number of battle-ships and torpedo boats.

Expensive Plant Required. fall below the estimates for the coming year by

Expensive Plant Required. The manufacture of armor requires expensive plant and the aggregation of many skilled workmen. All the armor necessary to complete

an increase over the preceding year of 60,263, and their value was \$6,568,493.78, an increase of \$1,253,118.08.

[The workings of the special delivery system are here noted and also the benefits of the civil service law to the postoffice department.]

the vessels how building will be delivered before the lst of June next. If no new contracts are given out contractors must disband their workmen and their plants must lie idle. Battieships authorized at this time would not be well under way until late in the fiscal year, and at least three years and a half from the date of the contract would be required for their completion. The secretary states that not mere than 15 per cent. of the cost of such ships need be included in the appropriations for the coming year. I recommend that provision be made for the construction of additional battleships and torpedo boats. The secretary recommends the manufacture not only of reserve supply of ordinance and ordinance material for ships of the navy but also a supply for the auxiliary fleet. Guis and their appurtenances should be provided and kept on hand for both these purposes. We have not today a single gun that could be put upon the ships Paris or New York, of the international Navigation company, or any other ship of our reserve navy. The manufacture of gu s at the Washington navy yard is proceeding satisfactorily and none of our new sh.ps will be required to wait for their guns or ordinance equipment.

An important order has been issued by the secretary of the navy co-ordinating the duties of the several burcaus concerned in the construction of ships. This order, it is believed will secure to a greater extent than has here to fore been possible the harmonious action of these several burcaus, and make the attainment of the lost results more certain.

During the past fiscal year there has been an unusual and pressing demand in many quarters of the word for the presence of vessels to guard American interests. In January last during the Brazil insurrection a large fleet was concentrated in the haroor of Rio de Janeiro. The vigorous action of Rear-Admiral Bonham in protecting the personal and commercial rights of our citizens during the disturbed conditions afforded results which will, it is believed, have a far-teaching and

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Recommendations of the Secretary Commended to Congress.

The report of the secretary of the interior exhibits the situation of the numerous and in teresting branches of the public service connected with this department. I commend this report and the valuable recommendations of the secretary to the careful attention of the congress. the secretary to the careful attention of the concress.

Thirty-five thousand patents were issued for agricultural lands and 100 patents were issued to Indians on allottments of their holdings in severalty, the land so allotted being imalienable by the Indian allottees for a period of twenty-five years after pitent. There were certified and patented on account of railroad and wagon-road grants during the year 29,000,000 acres were embracel in the lists of selections made by railroad and wagon-road companies and awaited settlement. The selection of swimp lands and that taken as indemnity therefor since the passage of the act providing for the same in 1849 amount to nearly or quite 80,300,400 acres of which 39,000,000 have been patented during the last year. Nearly 820,000 acres of school and education grants were approved during the year, and at its close 1,250,353.81 acres remained unadjusted.

Protection of Public Lands. Protection of Public Lands.

were approved during the year, and at its close 1,250,363.v1 acros remained unadjusted.

Protection of Public Lands.

It appears that the appropriation for the current year on account of sp. cial service for the protection of public lands and the timber thereon is much less than those for previous years and inade quate for an efficient performance of the work. A larger sum of money than has been appropriated during a number of years past on this account has been returned to the government as a result of the labors of these employed in the particular service mentioned and I hape it will not be crippled by insufficient appripar pration. I fully endorse the recommendal in of the serieta y that ade unterprotection be provided for our lovest reserves and that a comprehe, sive forestry system be inaugurated. Such keepers and superintendents as are necessary to protect the forests already reserved should be provided. I am of the opinion that there should be an abandonment of the policy sanctioned by the present laws under which the government for a very small consideration is rapidly losing title to immense tracts of land covered with timber which should be properly reserved as permanent sources of timber supply.

The suggestion that a change be made in the manner of securing surveys of the public lands is especially worthy of consideration. I am sat sued that these surveys should be made by a corps of competent a reveyors under the immediate control and direction of the commissioner of the general land office. An exceedingly important re ommendation of the secretary relates to the manner in which contests and hitigated cases growing out of efforts to o tain government land are determined. The entire testimony upon which these controversies depend in all their stages is taken before the local registers and receivers and yet these officers have no power to subponce witheses or to enforce their attendance to testify. These cases, numbering three or four thousand annually are sont by the local officers to the commissione

ions of the registers and receivers without ar pportunit; of thorough personal examination. Nearly two thousand of these cases are appealed annually from the commissioner to the iecretary of the interior. Burdened with other important administrative duties his determination of these appeals must be almost perfunctory a dbased upon the examination of others, though this determination of the secretary operates as a final adjudication upon rights of very great imnortance.

I concur in the opinion that the commissioner of the general land office should be relieved from the duty of deciding litigated land cases, and that the deisons of this court should be final, at least so far us the lecisions of the department are now final. The proposed court might be given authority to certify questions of law in matters of special importance to the supreme court of the United States or the court of appeals for the District of columbia for decision. The greation of such a tribunal would expediate the lisposal of cases and insure decisions of a more satisfactory character. The registers and receivers who originally hear and decide the disputes should be invested with authority to compel witnesses to attend and testify before them.

[The presilent then takes up the Indian question and makes suggestions to further their welfare.]

welfare.]

Pensioners on the Rolls.

At the close of the last fiscal year, on the 30th day of June, 180t, there were 900,544 persons on our pension colls, being a net increase of 3,722 over the number reported at the end of the previous year. These pensioners may be classified as follows: Soutiers and sailors, survivors of all wars. S. 65; widows an i elatives of decease i soldiers, 21, 16; army nurses in the war of the rebellion, 41. Of the epeusioners 32,033 are surviving soldiers of Indian and other wars prior to the late civil war, and the widows and r. latives of such soldiers. The remainder, numbering 137,505, are receiving pensions on account of the war of the rebellion, and of the 487,344 are on the roils under the authority of the act of June 27, 1800, some times called the dependent pension law. The total amount expended for pensions during the year was \$13,205, 61.0. leaving an unexpended balance from the sum appropriated of \$25,205, 112,65. The sum necessary to meet pension expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1896, is estimated at \$140,000,000.

The commissioner of pensions is of the opinion that the year 1895, being the thirtieth after the close of the war of the rebellion, must, according to all sensible human calculation, see the high st limit of the pension roll, and that after that year it must begin to decline. The claims pending in the bureau have decreased more than 90,00 during the year. A large proportion of the new claims filed are for increase of pension by those now on the rolls. The number of certificates issued was \$0,213. The names dropped from the rolls for all causes during the year numbered 37,951. Among our rensioners are nine widows and three daughters of soldiers of the revolution and forty-five survivors of the war of 1812.

[The president here refers to pension frauds being exposed and the work on the eleventh census.]

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT. Study of Demands for American Products

in Foreign Markets.

The secretary of agriculture in his report reviews the operations of his department for the last fiscal year, and makes recommendations for the further extension of its usefulness. Ho reports a saving in expenditures during the year of \$6 000, which is covered back into the treasury. This sum is 23 per cent of the entire appropriation. A special study has been made of the demand for American farm products in all foreign markets, especially Great Britain. That country received from the United States during the nine months ending Sept. 30, 1894, 805,910 live beef cattle valued at \$26,500,000, as against 182,011 cattle valued at \$26,500,000, as against 182,001 cattle valued at \$16,634,000 during the same period for 1893. During the first six months of 1894 the United Kingdom took also 112,000,000 pounds of dressed beef from the United States, valued at nearly \$10,000,000. The report shows that during the nine months immediately preceding Sept. 30, 1894, the United States exported to Great Britain 222,676,000 pounds of pork; of apples, 1,000,000, valued at \$2,500,000; and of horses, 2,811, at an average value of \$1.3 per head. There was a falling off in Americ at w.c.a. exports of 13,500,000 bushels, and the secretary is inclined to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country, but that corn will continue to advance in importance as an export on account of the new uses to which it is constantly ening appropriated. The exports of agric It ral products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 4, 1834, amounted to \$6.7,344,as being 7.25 per cent of American exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain took more than .4 per cent of all farm products finding forci, n markets

Important Lines of Research. in Foreign Markets. Important Lines of Research.

Important Lines of Research.

The d-parm nt of agriculture has undertaken during the year two new and important lines of research. The first relates to grasses and forage plants, with the purpose of instructing and familiarizing the peole as to the distinctive grasses of the United States and teaching them Low to introduce valuable foreign fora ep ants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soils and crop production, involving the analysis of sam, lo soils from all sections of the American union, to demonstrate their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analyses of soils may be of such inestimable utility that it is foremost in the new lines of agricultural research and the secretary therefore recommends at a division having it in charge be permanently established in the department. The amount appropriated for the weather bureau was \$951,100 of that sum \$138,500, or 14 per cent, has been saved and returned to the treasury. As illustrating the usefulness of this service, it may be here stated that the warnings which were very generally given of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year resulted in detaining in port 2,305 of two tropical storms occurring in September and October of the present year rosulted in detaining in port 2,305 vessels, valued at \$30,283,913 laden with cargoes of probably still greater value. What is much more important and gratifying, many human lives on those ships were also undoubtedly saved. The appropriation to the bureau of animal industry was \$550,000, and the expend tures tor the year were only \$405,420,24, thus leaving unexpended \$33,570,70. The inspection of beef animals for export and inter-state trade has been continued and 12,94,056 head were inspected during the year to a cost of 1½ cents per head, against 4½ cents for 1893. The amount of pork microscopically examined 35,437,937 pounds against 20,677,410 pounds in the preceding year. The cost of this inspection has been diminished from \$4 conts per head in 1893 to 6½ cents in 1894. The expense of inspecting the pork sold in 1894 to Germann and France, by the United States

was \$83,922.10. The quantity inspected was greater by 15,000,000 pounds than during the preceding year, when the cost of such inspection was \$172,837,088. The secre arryof agriculture recommen is that the law providing for the microscope inspection of ex of and interstate meat be a samended as to compel owners of the meat inspected to pay the cost of such inspection and I call attention to the arguments presented in his report in support of this recommendation.

Exportation of Live Cattle.

ments presented in his report in support of this recomn endacion.

Exportation of Live Cattle.

The live beef cattle exported and tagged during the year numbered 283,535. This is an increase of 89,533 head over the privious year. The sanitary inspection of cattle shipped to Europe has cert an average of 164 cents for each and al, and the cost of inspecting southerner, the anitary inspection of cattle shipped to each and al, and the cost of inspecting southerner, the armount of cars and stock-yard averages 2.7 cents per animal. The scientific inqui les of the bureau of animal industries in have been furnished to state authorities for use in the agreen. Much subsreulin and mallein have been furnished to state authorities for use in the agreenthment of tube, culosis and planders. Quite recently this department published the results of its investigations of bovine tuberculesis, and its researches will be vigorously continued. Cer ain herds in the District of Columbia will be thoroughly inspected and will probably supply adequate scope for the department in intelligently prosecute its scientific work and furnish sufficient material for purposes of illustration, dear ription and definition. The sterilization of milk suspected of containing the bacilli of tuberculesis has been during the year, very thoroughly explained in a leaflet by Dr. D. E. Salmon, the chief of the bureau and given general circulation throughout the country. The office of experiment stations, which is a part of the United States department of agriculture, has during the past year engaged itself alm st wholly in preparing for publication works based upon the reports of agricultural experiment stations and other institutions for agricultural inquiry in the United States and ioreign countries.

The secretary, in his report for 1893, called attention to the fact that the appropriations made for the support of the experiment stations for agricultural inquiry in the present is all year, provided that:

"The secretary of agriculture shall prescribe the f

The best service of the statistician of the department of agriculture is the ascertainment, by all dilligence and care, of the actual and real conditions, favorable or unfa orabe, of the farmers and farms of the country and to see the causes which produce these conditions to the end that the facts ascertained may guite their in elligent treatment. In obedience to this law, the agricultural department immediately sent out blank forms of expense accounts to each station and proposes in addition to make, through trusted experts, systematic examination of the several stations during each year for the purpose of acquiring by personal investigation the detailed information necessary to enable the secretary of agriculture to make, as the statute provides, a satisfactory report to congress. The boards of management of the several stations, with great alacrity and cordinity have approver the amendment to the law providing this supervision of their expenditures, anticipating that it will increase the efficiency of the stations. In protect their directors and managers from loo e charges concerning their use of public trads, besides bringing the department of agriculture into closer and more confidential relations with the experimental stations and through their joint service largely increasing their use, ulness to the agriculture of the country. Acting upon a recommendation contained in the report of 183, congress appropriated \$10,000 "to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to investigate and report upon the nutritive value of various articles and commodities used for human food, with special su gestlom of full, wholesome a defible rations less wasteful and more economical than those in common use".

Under this appropriation the department has prepared and now has nearly ready for distribution au elementary discussion of the nutritive value and pecuniary economy of food, when we consider that fully one-half of all the money carned by the wage-earners of the total amount expended in scientific research was \$1.50 per cent. The best service of the statistician of the de-partment of agriculture is the ascertainment, Promiscuous Free Distr.bution. Promiscuous Freo Distr.bution.

The recommendation contained in the report of the secretary for 1803, that the vicious systam of promiscuous free distribution of its department decuments be ab indoned is again urged. These publications may well be furnished without cost to public libraries, educational institutions, and the office s and libraries of states and of the Federal government, but from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be red ired. Thus the publications and documents would be sent of by these who

but from all individuals applying for them a price covering the cost of the document asked for should be relified. Thus the publications and documents would be a car d by those who really desire them for proper purposes. Half a million of copies of the report of the secretary of agriculture are printed for distribution at an annual cost of about three hundred thousand dollars. Large numbers of them are cumbering store rooms at the capitol and the shelves of second-handed book stores throughout the country. All this later and waste might be avoided if the recommendations of the secretary were adopted. The secretary also a ain recommends that the gratuitous distribution of seeds cease, and that no money be appropriated for that surpose, except to experiment stations. He reiterates the reasons given in his report for 1893 for discontinuing this unjustifiable gratuity and I fully concur in the conclusions which he has reached.

A further important utility in agricultural statistics is found in their elucidation of the relation of the supply of farm products to the demand for them in the mark is of the United States and of the world. It is deem at possible that an agricultural census may be taken each year through the agents of the statistical division of the department, such a course is commended for trial by the chief of that division. Its scope would be: 1—The area under each of the more important crops. 2—The aggregate products of each of such crops. 3—The aggregate products of each of such cro

Work of statisticians.

Owing to the perul a quality of the statistician's wors, and the actural and acquired fitness necessary to its successful prosecution, the serversy of agriculture expresses the opinion that every person emploped in gathering statistics under the chief of that division should be admitted to that service only after a thorouh, exhaustive, and successful examination at the hands of the United States civil service commission. This has led him to call for such examination of candidates for the position of assistant statisticians, and also of candidates for chiefs of sections in that division. The work done by the department of agriculture is very superneially dealt with in this communication and I commend the work of the secretary and the very important interests with which it deals to the careful attention of the congress. The advantages to the public service of an adherence to the principles of civil service reform are constantly more apparent; and nothing is so encouraging to those in official life who honestly desire good government as the increasing appreciation by our people of these advantages. A vast majority of the voters of the land are ready to insist that the time and attention of these they select to perform for them important public duties, should not be distracted by doling out minor offices, and they are growing to be unanimous in regarding party organization as something that should be used in establishing party principles instead of dictating the distribution of public places as rewards of partisan activity.

[A national board of health is recommended whose duty would be to protect our country from pestilence and disease.] Work of Statisticians.

The Strike Commission.

By virtue of a statute of the United States passed in 1-88. I appointed in July last HonJohn D. Kernen, of the state of New York, and Hon. Nicholas E. Worthington, of the state of Il inois, to form with Hon. Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, who was designated by said statute a commission for the purpose of making careful inquiry into the causes of the controversies between certain railroads and their employes which has resulted in an extensive and destructive strike, accompanied by mach violence and dangerous disturbance with considerate loss of life and great destruction of property. The report of the commissioners has been submitted to me and will be transmitted to congress with the evidence taken upon their investigation. Their work has been well done and their standing and intelligence g.v. assurance that the report and suggestions they make are worthy of careful consideration. The Strike Commission.

THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

Important Amendments Needed if It Is Important Amendments Needed if It Is

To Be Executed Effectually.

The tariff act passed at the last session of the congress needs important amendments if it is to be executed effectively and with certainty. In addition to such necessary amendments as will not change rates of duty, I am still very decidedly in favor of putting coal and iron upon the free list. So far as the sugar schedule is concerned, I would be glad, under existing aggravations, to see every particle of differential duty in favor of refined sugar stricken out of the tariff law. If with all the favor now accorded the sugar refining interest in our tariff laws it still lanquishes to the extent of closing refineries and thousands of discharged workmen, it would seem to present a hopeless case for reasonable legislative aid. Whatever else is done or omitted, I earnestly repeat here the recommendation I have made in another ortion of this communication that the additional dary of one-tenth of a cent per pound laid upon sug r imported from countries paying a bounty on it, export te abrogated. It siderations point to the propriety of the amendment.
With the advent of a new tariff colley, not only alcal ted to relieve the consumer, of our I nd in the cost of their daily like but inty te a better developmen. Of American the list and create for us closer and more prolitable cammertal relations with the rest of the world, it follows as a logical and imperative neesity that we should at once remove the chief if not the only obstacle which has so long prevented our participation in the forsign carrying trade of the sea. A tariff built upon the theory that it is well to check imports, and that a home market should bound the industry and effort of American producers, was fitly sup lemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built bound the industry and elfort of American proJucers, was fithy sup lemented by a refusal to allow American registry to vessels built abrout though owned and navigated by our people, thus exhibiting a willingness to abandon all contest for the advantages of American transoceanic carriage. Our new tariff policy, built upon the theory that it is will to encourage such importations as our people need and that our products and manufactures should find markets in every part of the habitable globe, is consistently supplemented by the greatest possible liberty to our citizens in the ownership and navigation of ships? which our products and manufacture may be craniported. The millions now padt for igers for carrying American passengers and products across the sea should be turned in o American hands. Snip-buil ing, which has been protected to strangulation, should be revived by the prospec of politable employment for shirs when

buils, and the American sailor should be resur-rected and again take his place—a sturdy and industrious citizon in time of peace and a patri industrious citizon in time of peace and a partiotic and safe defender of American interests
in the day of conflict. The ancient provision
of our law denying American registry to ships
built abroad and owned by Americans appears
in the light of present condition not only to be
a failure for good at every point, but to be
nearer a relie of bur arism than anything that exists under the permission of a statute of the United States. I carnestly recommend its prompt repeal.

ISSUANCE OF BONDS. Only Way, Under Present Conditions, of

Replenishing Gold Reserve.

Replenishing Gold Reserve.

During the list month the gold reserve in the treasury for the purpose of redeeming the note of the government circulating now in the hands of the people became so reduced, and its further depletion in the near future seemed so cortain that in the exercise of proper care for the public welfare it became necessary to replenish the reserve and thus maintain popular faith in the ability and determination of the government to meet, as agreed, its pecuniary obligations. It would have been well if in this emergency, authority had existed to issue the bonds of the government bearing a low rate of interest and maturing within a short period, but the congress having failed to confer such authority, resort was necessarily had to the resumption act of 1875, and pursuant to its provisions bonds were issued drawing interest at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum and matering ten years after their issue, that being the shortest time authorized by the act. I am glad to say, however, that on the sale of these bonds the premium received operated to reduce the rate of interest to be paid by the government to less than 3 per cent.

Nothing could be worse or further removed from sensible finance than the relations existing between the currency the government has issued, the gold held for its redemption, and the means which must be resorted to for the purpose of replenishing such redemption fund when impaired. Even if the claims upon this fund were confined to the obligations originally intended and if the redemption of these obligations meant their cancellation, the fund would be very small. But these obligations when received and redeemed in gold are not cancelled but are ressued, and may do duty many times by way of drawing gold from the treasury. Thus we have an endless chain in operation constantly depleting the treasury's gold and never near a final rest. As if this was not bad enough, we have by a statutory declaration that it is the policy of the government to maintain the parity betwern gold and s

seems a dispos tion in some quarters both the necessity and power for the londs at all. Londs at all.

Vill Utilize the Authority.

I cannot for a moment believe that any of our citizens are det berately willing that their government shou d default in its pocuniary obligations or t at its financial operations should be reduced to a silver basis. At any rate I should not feel that my duty was done if I omitted any effort I could make to avert such a calamity. As long, therefore, as no provision is made for the final redemption or the putting aside of the currency obligation now used to repeatedly and constantly draw from the government its gold and as long as no better authority for bond issues is allowed than at present exists, such authority will be utilized whenever and as often as it becomes necessary to maintain a sufficient gold reserve, and in abundant time to save the credit of our country and make good the financial declarations of our government. Questions relating to our banks and currency are closely connected with the subject just referred to and they also present some unsatisfactory features. Prominent among them are the lack of elasticity in our currency circulation and its frequent concentration in financial centers when it is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relations of the country. Will Utilize the Authority. It is most needed in other parts of the country. The absolute divorcement of the government from the business of banking is the ideal relationship of the government to the circulation of the currency of the country. This condition cannot be immediately reached; but as a step in that direction and as a means of securing a more elastic etrrency and obviating other objections to the present arrangement of bank circulation, the secretary of the treasury presents in his report a scheme modifying present banking laws and providing for the issue of circulating notes by state banks, free from taxation under certain limitations. The secre ary explains his p an so plainly and its advantages are developed by him with such remarkable clearness that any effort on my part to present argument in its effort on my part to present argument in it support would be superfluous. I shall therefor content myse f with an unqualified endors content myse I with an unquained endorse-ment of the secretary's proposed changes in the law and a b ief and imperfect statement of their prominent features. It is proposed to repeal all laws providing for the deposit of United States bonds as security for eigenlation; to normit national banks to the diposit of United States bonds as security for circulation; to permit national banks to issue circulating notes not exceeding in amount 75 per cent. of their paid-up and unimpaired capital, provided they deposit with the government, as a guarantee fund, in United States legal tender notes, including treasury notes of 1890, a sum equal in amount to 30 per cent. of the notes they desire to issue, this deposit to be maintained at all times, but whenever any bank retires any part of its circulation a proportional part of its guarantee fund shall be returned to it; to permit the secretary of the treasury to prepare and keep on hand ready for issue in case an increase in circulation is desired blank national bank notes for each bank having circulation and to repeal the provisions of the present law imposing limitations and restrictions upon banks desiring to reduce or increase their circulation—thus permitting such increase or reduction within the limit of 75 per cent. of capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

For a Safety Fund.

capital to be quickly made as emergencies arise.

For a Safety Fund.

In addition to the guarantee fund required, it is proposed to provide a safety fund for the immediate redemption of the circulating notes of failed banks, by imposing a small annual tax, say, one half of one per cent, upon the average circulation of each bank until the fund amounts to 5 per cent. of the to al circulation out-tanding. When a bank fails, its guarantee fund is to be paid into this safety fund and its notes are to be redeemed in the first instance from such safety fund thus augmented, any impairment of such fund caused thereby to be made good from the immediately available cash assets of said bank, and if these should be insufficient, such impairment to be made good by pro-rata assessment among the other banks, their contributions constituting a first lion upon the assets of the failed bank in favor of the contributing banks. As a further security it is contemplated that the existing provision fixing the individual liability of stockholders is to be retained and the bank's indebtedness on account of its circulation notes is to be made a first lien on all its assets. For the purpose of meeting the expense of printing notes, official supervision, cancellation and other like charges, there shall be paid a tax, say, one-half of one per cent, per annum, on the average amount of notes in circulation. It is further provided that there shall be no national bank notes issued of less denomination than \$10; that each national bank, except in case of a failed bank, shill redeem or retire its notes in the first instance at its own office or agencies to be designated by it, and that no fixed reserve ned be maintained on account of this plan For a Safety Fund.

be designated by it, and that no inced reserve n ed be maintained on account of deposits.

Exemption From Taxation.

Another very important feature of this plan is the 'exemption of state banks from taxation by the Unite's States in cash, where it is shown to the at sfaction of the secretary of the treasury and comptroller of the currency by banks claiming such exemption that they have not had out-tanding their circulating notes exceeding seventy-five per cent of their paid up and unimpaired capitally that their stockholders are individually liable for the redemption of their circulating notes to the full extent of their ownership of stock; that the liability of said banks upon their circulating notes constitutes under their state law a first lion upon their assets; that such banks have kept and maintained a guarantee fund in United States legal tender notes including treasury notes of 1890 equal to 30 per cent of their outstanding circulating notes and that such banks have promptly redeemed their circulating notes when presented at their principal or branch offices. It is quite likely that this scheme may be usefully amended in some of its details; but I am satisfied it furnishes a basis for a very great improvement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication fully appreciimprovement in our present banking and currency system.

I conclude this communication fully appreciating that the responsibility for all legislation affecting the people of tho United States rests upon their representatives in the congress and assuring them that whether in accordance with recommendations I have made or not, I shall be glad to co-operate in perfecting any legislation that ten s to the prosperity and welfare of our country.

(Signed) Grover Cleveland. Executive Mansion, Dec. 3, 1894.

Special care is required to provide sufficient section in culverts for the water which they are to pass, says W. H. Breithaupt in Good Roads. Toe small a culvert will bank the water and flood the roadway. On the other hand, if the culvert is too large, the cost of construction is unnecessarily increased. The cross section of a culvert depends on the maximum rate of rainfall on and the condition of the soil of the watershed the the culvert drains, on the form of the mouth and inclination of the bed of the culvert, or whether it is permissible to bank up the water and discharge under head, etc. Culverts are made of wood, brick, stone and vitrified sewer pipe. Wood is perishable and not to be recommended. Brick or stone should be used where a large opening is required. For a smaller one sewer pipe makes an efficient culvert. If one pipe is inadequate, two laid side by side can be used. The ends of the pipe at the side of the roadbed should rest in masonry retaining walls. Gutters, ditches and culverts should be kept clear of weeds and rubbish at all seasons of the year. They should especially be gone spring and before the fall rains.

Get to Work on the Roads. The heavy part of the work on the farm is nearly over, and the farmer can now feel like looking about to see what are the fruits of his labors. While ho is getting over the hard service of the spring and summer let him anticipate some things. The good roads question is old and yet ever new. The time put in the foundations for good roads is in the less busy season. If there is a quar-

stone is to be the foundation for the road, the time is coming when that stone can be hauled and placed ready for the gravel. Let road commissioners be on the lookout for these matters. In some communities where there are gravel pits public spirited owners of the gravel are glad to furnish that material if the town will make the foundations, and the farmers along the road to be improved will invariably, when the subject is properly presented, furnish the teams to haul the stone or gravel and put it on the road .- Cincinnati En-

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My wife, who was bedridden for eighteen months, after using Braddens Female Regulator for two months, is getting well.

—J. M. JOHNSON, Malvern, Ark. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per bottle BRADFIELD'S REGULATOR CO., Atlanta, Ga.

# Harper's Weekly

II ARPER'S WEEKLY is a pictorial history of the times. It presents every important event promptly, accurately, and exhaustively in illustration and descriptive text of the highest order. The manner in which, during 1894, it has treated the Chicago Railway Strikes and the Chino-Japanese War, and the amount of light it was able to throw on Korea the instant attention was directed to that little known country, are examples of its almost boundless resources. Julian Rayfi, the distinguished writer and correspondent, has been sent to the seat of war, and there joined by C. D. Weldon, the well-known American artist, now for many years resident in Japan, who has been engaged to co-operate with Mr. Ralfii in sending to HARPER'S WEEKLY exclusive information and illustration. HARPER'S WEEKLY is a pictorial history of to HARTER'S WEERLI excusive mormation and illustration.

During 1895 every vital question will be discussed with vigor and without prejudice in the editorial columns, and also in special articles by the highest authorities in each department. Portraits of the men and women who are making history, and powerful and caustic political cartoons, will continue to be characteristic features. This Busy World, with its keen and kindly comment on the

lesser doings of the day, will remain a regular department.

Fiction. There will be two powerful serials, both handsomely illustrated—The Red Cockade, a stirring romance of olden days, by Stanley J. Weyman, and a novel of New York, entitled The Son of His Father, by Brander Matthews—several novelettes, and many short stories by popular writers.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED PROSPECTUS. The Volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, subscriptions will begin with the number current at the time of receipt of order Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for bind ing, will be sent by mail. postpaid on receipt of \$1 00 each. Title-page and Index sent on applica-

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MONTAGUE MARKS,

Dec. 60 amilt 23 Union Square, N. Y.

Estate of Mary Witter. First publication, Nov. 29, 1894. STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.
Probate Court for said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in said county, on Monday, the 26th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

Monday, the 26th day of November, 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 Mary Witter, deceased.

Richard B. Huston, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 24th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, he 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 city of St Joseph, 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, [FEAL.]

Judge of Probate

Last publication Dec. 20, 1834

Last publication Dec. 20, 1894

Estate of Amanda Wilson. First publication November 15, 1894. TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
Probate Court for said county.
At a session of the Probate Court for said county, held at the Probate office, in said county, on Tuesday, the 13th day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ningty-four. ninety-four.
Present, Jacob J. Van Riper, Judge of Probate
In the matter of the estate of Amanda Wilson leceased. William A. Palmer Administrator of said estate William A. Palmer Administrator of said estate comes into court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 10th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, be assigned for examining and allowing such account, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said Court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of St. Joseph, in said county, and show cause, if any there be, why the said account, should not be silowed. 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.

Last publication Dec. 6 1894.

Last publication Dec. 6 1894. Estate of Louise D. Bunker. First publication Nov. 15, 1894.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, -ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the village of Berrien Springs, on the 12th day of November, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four. Present, Jacos J. Van Riven, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Louise D. Bunker,

deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, Samuel S. Bunker, husband of said deceased, praying that Administration of said estate may be granted to him the said Samuel S. Bunker, or to some other suitable person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 10th Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 10th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forence of the bearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate office, it the city of St. Joseph, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitione should not be granted. And it is further ordered that said petitioner give notice to the person interested in said estate, of the pendency of sair petition and the hearing thereof, by causing; 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. previous to said day of hearing.

[SEAL.] JACOB J. VAN RIPER,

(A true copy.) Judge of Probate

Last publication Dec. 6, 1894.

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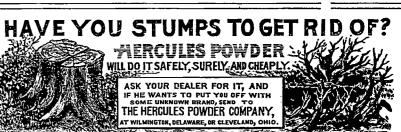
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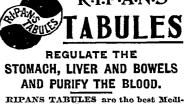
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