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

INITED 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 r. M.; Preaching 7:00 r. M. Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services. DRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. O. J. Rob I crts, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School 12:00 M. Young People's meeting 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30.

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

THE METHODIST SUNDAY SCHOOL 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. Ag in we say come I. L., II. Donn, Supt.

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

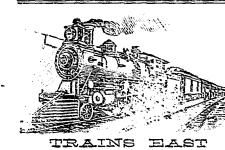
O.U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holdsits A. renlar meeting the 1st and 3d Tuesday even-re of each month. A. R.—Wm. Perrott Pest No. 22. Regular V. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each mouth. Visiting comrades always welcome.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post V No. 81. Meetings held regularly, in Grange Hall, first and third Saturday of each month. DOBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and R. Surgeon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block, Residence, No. 90 From Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night.

(* L. BAILEY, Homeopathic Physician and Y. Surgeon. Office and residence in Imhoff's block, Buchanan, Mich. S. MEAD, Manufacturer of Lumber. Custil, 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 33 Oak street, cor. Chicago.

H. M. Brodrick, M.D., PHYSICIAN, &C. (fice at his new residence, Front St., Buchanar.

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LEAVE BUCHANAN.

 Detroit Night Express, No. 8.
 12:28 A. M

 Mail, No. 2.
 9:48 A. M

 Chicago & Kalamazoo Accoo., No. 22.
 7:22 P. M

TRAINS WEST. LEAVE BUCHANAN.

VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE.

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

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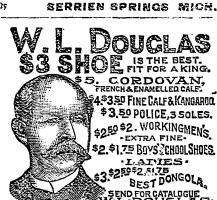
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BUCHANAN RECORD.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

found a telegram awaiting him, which, A GENUINE LOVE AFFAIR his landlady told him, had arrived about

Victoria at 2:40. Gladys."

whither he accordingly repaired.

tle Gladys is coming up today! By Jove,

I am! She's coming alone evidently,

and that is a mercy. I so seldom get a

chance of seeing her except in the pres-

ence of that female ogre, Miss Bailey.

Purse proud, exacting old snob! I won-

der how my darling has managed to es-

cape from her this afternoon? She

scarcely ever gives the poor child a holi-

day. Dear little Gladys! What a trump

the girlie is. I ain't half good enough

for her, by Jove! Give you up for Uncle

Obed's gold, my little brown eyes?

With these and such like reflections

did Jim Trevor beguile his solitary

meal, looking the while as pleased and

happy as if he had just inherited a

plum. A schoolboy out for a holiday

could not have showed a jollier, more

beaming face than Jim's. The waiter

noted it and thought that, in defiance

of regulations, it would mean a tip,

wherein he was not deceived. Several of

the young man's friends also noted it

"Has the uncle stumped up hand-

"No, my boy. Refused to part with

a brass farthing and kicked me out of

the house, with his special commenda-

"Upon my word," laughed another.

"You take the disappointment uncom-

monly well, Jim, considering how you

"Life's too short to worry over such

"By Jove, you've changed your tone

since last night. You were glum enough

about your affairs then, and that was

while you still had hopes from Uncle

"Yes," said Jim. "I'm like what's his name in what d'ye call it. As long

as the life of my hopes was trembling

they could not be expected to understan

a phase of feeling which he scarcely un-

derstood himself. What made him fall

so utterly in love with Gladys Boyd?

She was not pretty—somewhat the re-

verse. People, indeed, admitted that her

bright, expressive eyes quite redeemed

her face, but then the very word "re-

deem" carried with it something un-

complimentary to the rest of her fea-

tures. Her nose certainly inclined to a

snub; her complexion was sallow; her

mouth too large to satisfy æsthetic can-

ons. In addition, she was short of sta-

ture, and though her figure was trim

and graceful as far as it went, it gave

you the impression of not going far

Yet here was Jim Trevor hopelessly

in love with her-Jim Trevor, the hand-

some, dashing youngster who had turned

up his nose at a hundred prettier girls

and had always chaffed his friends with-

ont mercy when they had developed

symptoms of what he contemptuously

styled "spooners' disease." He was go-

ing the pace like a regular young rip,

falling into the fastest bachelor pursuits,

earning himself a reputation which

made dowagers shake their heads and

strait laced duenas look earnestly

into shop windows when they met him,

which caused his name to be snuffled

dubiously by Hebrews in dusty offices

and his signature to be regarded as an

old friend by the secretaries of assurance

companies. Then in the middle of it all,

while the fun was still hot and the

pleasure still sweet, he was pulled up

short, converted, reformed, revolution-

By the brown eyes of a demure little

puss, who had scarcely a personal attrac-

tion and absolutely not a shilling to

bless herself with. It was, as Jim him-

self had phrased it, "the rummiest go alive." He couldn't explain it. He

simply accepted it, conscious that it

was by far the most elevating sensation

he had ever experienced, and that-

"'pon my word it did, by Jove!"-it

gave his past pleasures such a sickening

taste that he chucked them one and all

He reached Victoria in plenty of time

and had been standing on the arrival

platform quite 10 minutes when the

train steamed in. He soon caught sight

of Gladys, who thrust her head out of

the window of a third class carriage,

and hurried forward to greet her. As

he held her hand and looked down into

her uplifted eyes he detected traces of

tears. "What was the matter?" he won-

nered. He was not long left in igno-

"We must see about my luggage first,

"Your-luggage, Gladdie? Are you

"Yes, I-I have left Aunt Louisa,

"Left Aunt Louisa!" he ejaculated.

"I should like to go for a walk with

you, Jim, and tell you all about it, but,

first of all, let us put my luggage in the

cloakroom. I must leave it there until

-until I know where it is to be sent."

This task was soon completed, with

the assistance of a suave porter, who

took Jim's shilling with the affected

abstraction characteristic of his order.

Then the two set out from the station

and turned down one of the quieter

streets. As they walked, Gladys told her

said. "that Aunt Louisa asked me

point blank whether or not I was en-

gaged to you. I told her that I was, and

you can't think how furious she became.

She said all kinds of furious things

about us both-told me that if I mar-

ried you your uncle would cut you off

with a shilling, and that she had no

idea of helping us—as if I had ever asked her—and that I must either

break off my engagement with you im-

mediately or leave the shelter of her

roof forever. I-I chose the latter alter-

"My darling!" he said fondly, press-

ing the little hand that lay upon his

coatsleeve. "Do you know I have had

much the same interview with Uncle

Obed this morning. He ordered me to give you up or abandon all hope of help

from him. I gave him beans for his in-

native, Jim, and here I am, you see."

"It was only this morning, Jim," she

coming to stay in town, then?"

Jim," she said. "It is in the van next

ized. And by what?

from sheer disgust.

the engine."

"How is that?"

Jim."

enough by several inches.

They would only

his own expression, "rotted"

the balance I fasted and wept, but

40 to 135

death has supervened I con-

trifles," said Trevor philosophically,

and came across to rally him.

some, then?" asked one.

tion to the dovil."

lighting a cigarette.

stand.

Obed.'

What do you think, eh?"

"Ha!" said Uncle Obed, with his most disagreeable and forbidding air. "So you expect me to pay your debts, do you, sir?" "I thought that perhaps you would be

kind enough to help me," answered his nephew Jim humbly. "Did you? Then you thought wrong, young man. Do you suppose I have nothing better to do with my money

than to squander it on an idle young reprobate like yourself?" "I admit that I have been-er-what you say in the past, uncle, but I have given it all up now and taken to steady ways. I have, upon my honor, and I believe that if I could once get rid of my

debts I should do very well." "That's the old story," sneered Uncle Obed. "Penitence and reformation when the sinews of self indulgence fail and while the discomforts of debts are pressing. But once set free, with a rehabilitated credit, you'd launch out like a lord. I know you, Jim."

"Upon my word, uncle," replied Jim earnestly, "you wrong me, indeed you do. My one aim and object now is to settle down into a quiet, steady fellow." "And there's another thing," the old gentleman went on, without noticing his nephew's protest. "What takes you down to Bigham so often, eh?" "I go down there to play golf," said

Jim, coloring, however, under his uncle's scrutinizing gaze. "A nice occupation for a struggling young barrister to be wasting time and money upon, even if the excuse were true! But it isn't, sir. A girl is at the bottom of your constant journeys to

Bigham, and you can't deny it." "Uncle!" "Don't 'uncle' me, you reprobate, you silly, philandering young idiot! I always knew you were a fool, but I hardly suspected you of such abject folly as this. To think of running after a penniless girl, a pauper, a poor relation, dependent entirely on her aunt's bounty, and you situated as you are. It's worse than suicide, sir!"

Uncle Obed by this time had grown - - s evidently working very re. is most violent himself

heard or from it," began Jim, head

overbearing tone, "but"——
"Never mind the buts," the other interrupted him rudely. "It's no use, your trying to throw dust in my eyes. I heard the whole truth only yesterday from Miss Bailey, the young lady's aunt, and with whom she lives as companion. And properly disgusted the aunt is too. Says she shall send the girl away unless she gives up her insane engagement to on. And serves her right. Poor rela tions have no business to fall in love with one another." "Look here, Uncle Obed," exclaimed

Jim, firing up, "you may pitch into me as much as you please. I'm used to it from you, but not a word against Gladys Boyd. She's everything that's good and true and pure and"--"Ugly," interposed his uncle, stopping Jim's outbreak. "She has monopo

lized all the plainness of the family.' "And all their brains," retorted Jim. "She has none of their money, you

"And none of their vulgarity." Uncle Obed was now very red-indeed almost purple. "This is a nice tone to assume to your uncle," he said, "especially when you

come asking favors from him." "I can't help it, uncle. It's your fault for abusing Galdys. She's the best and dearest girl in the world. I love her with all my heart, and I mean to marry her."

"How do you propose to marry on nothing a year?" demanded his uncle. "Perhaps you think the girl will get some of her aunt's money. But she won't-not a penny. That I have ascer-

"No difficult matter," said Jim scornfully. "Miss Bailey never ceases to impress that fact upon all her acquaintances."

"She is quite right, you puppy, in spite of your sneers," retorted Uncle Obed. "In these matters a little present candor saves great future misery. You had better be equally candid with that silly chit of a girl and tell her that your prospects as regards my fortune are, to say the least of it, remote."

'She knows it," answered Jim curtly, too much annoyed now to think of diplomacy. "I told her that when I asked her to marry me." "Yes; I have no doubt you represent-

ed me to her in a pretty light. But you don't suppose I care, do you? Your bad opinion of me is infinitely more flattering than your good, I assure you." Jim acknowledged the compliment with a sarcastic smile, which made Uncle Obed's red face turn a distinct

shade redder. "This is enough of your impudence," he said angrily. "I will give you my ultimatum without further waste of words. Although you're an idle, worthless fellow who deserves no assistance, yet for your poor mother's sake I should be sorry to see you drift into the workhouse. On that account—and on that account only—I am willing to help you. But I make one condition. You must break off your engagement with that penniless girl, and then I'll pay your debts, set you on your legs and perhaps mention you in my will. If you refuse, you'll not get a farthing from me, either now or hereafter."

"I do refuse," answered Jim unhesitatingly. "I had rather starve than touch your money on such terms." Uncle Obed's face was a study.

"That is final?" he demanded in an "Quite!" "Very well. Then clear out of this immediately! I'll never see you or speak to you again! And you may go to the

devil as fast as you please!" "Thank you," said his nephew, bowing himself out. "I'd even do that before I'd give up Gladys Boyd." A few seconds later he banged the street door behind him, to the great scandalization of his uncle's sleek butler, and hurried away at the rate of five miles an hour in the attempt to walk off his disappointment and indignation. "Never knew him quite like that before," he muttered to himself as he went. "What has come over him? He used to be rather a decent old boy, though he was always hot tempered and a trifle stingy. But today he was beyond everything. I didn't go the right way to propitiate him perhaps. Only I couldn't stand his saying those things about Gladys! I'm glad I gave him beans for that. I should do just the same again.

sulting proposition and left the honse under the ban of his ayuncular curse, And as for giving up my darling for his and here I am, you see.' dirty money, I'd rather spend the rest of "But what shall you do, Jim?" "Don't know. Suppose I shall knock my natural life filing petitions in bankruptcy. It's a devil of a nuisance all the along somehow. A man can always same, his cutting up so infernally rough. fend for himself. It is you whom we must think about. What shall you do, For how I'm ever to appease my creditors, Lord only knows!" Gladdie?" Ten minutes' walk brought him to "I have some great friends living in

the lodgings in Bruton street. He there I Thurloe square—the Greenaways. You

know them, don't you? I shall go up and see them and ask them to put me half an hour before. On opening it and up for a short time, and then, of course, reading its contents, all the ill humor I must look out at once for something to vanished from his face. The message do. Perhaps I could get a situation as which effected the change was thus: governess, or a lady clerkship, or"——
"Don't, Gladdie! I can't bear to "Am coming to town today. Meet me think of such a thing for you. I-I-say He looked at his watch. It was scarce-(Jim's color heightened, and his eye ly 1 o'clock, So there was still ample sparkled with the sudden brilliancy of time for a light luncheon at his club, a fine idea), I-I-say, Gladdie, we-we —could face this wretched world better in—in—company, couldn't we? Why— "By Jove!" he thought to himself as he discussed this meal. "I am glad litwhy shouldn't we be married at once?"

> fused the brown little face-"it is impossible!" "No such thing, Gladdie. We need only wait a week or two to comply with the legal formalities and then goody forever to all attempts to sever us.

"Oh, Jim"—what a rosy color suf-

Won't you—won't you consent?" Jim was very persuasive, and Gladys was very lonely, and love was very strong. And somehow between the three it was practically settled by the time they reached Thurloe square. The awful imprudence, the desperate fatuity of this sudden step, which good, motherly Mrs. Greenaway tried to impress upon them both, they simply lost sight of in their ridiculously childish happiness. And that tender hearted matron, after scolding them both soundly for their felly and prophesying the most miserable results from so rash a marriage, enforced her lesson by offering Gadys a temporary home and permission to be married from Thurloe square, if she really was bent upon that insane step.

"It would look very bad for you, my dear, circumstanced as you are, to be married from lodgings or a hotel," Mrs. Greenaway said. "And though I am strongly opposed to this most imprudent union, yet if it is to take place, as you both seem obstinately determined, I should like to see it celebrated in a re-

spectable way." The good lady further insisted upon one condition, which both Jim and Gladys willingly accepted. This was that each should write, the one to his uncle. the other to the aunt, apprising them of the intended marriage. She impressed upon them—even these foolish young people saw the wisdom of her remarks—that any appearance of secrecy in the matter would be the worst possible thing for them, and that moreover it would be entirely useless, since they were both of age, and no one could possibly stop their marrying. Therefore, on all accounts, the less concealment the

So Jim wrote to Uncle Obed and acally had the nerve to ask him to the

Louisa a terrawhich might have moved. reply, however, was youchsafed to en-

missive. The time soon slipped away, and the day of the wedding-the earliest possible date allowed by law-arrived. The marriage was to be solemnized earlyat 10 o'clock-and very quietly, no one being invited except the Greenaway family and a friend of Jim's to act as best man. Mr. Greenaway undertook the empty formality of giving away the bride, who was to be married in a simple traveling dress, and immediately after the ceremony the happy couple were to proceed to Victoria, en route for Brighton, where they proposed to spend a week's honeymoon—the needful for which was one of kind Mrs. Greenaway's wedding presents-before re-

turning to the cares of a penniless exist-Jim and his best man were the first to arrive at the church. While they were waiting in the vestry, the window of which overlooked the approach through the churchyard, Jim's friend, watching for the first signs of the bridal party, gave vent to a sudden exclama-

"Hello, who's this spruce old Johnny in the white waistcoat?" Jim started and turned pale. "Good Lord!" he cried "It's my

Uncle Obed. He has accepted my invitation, after all, then. I hope to goodness he does not mean to make a useless disturbance.' Before he had time to say much more Uncle Obed, very smartly attired, his

white waistcoat contrasting strongly with his red face, walked into the vestry.
"Ha, you reprobate!" he cried, scowling at his nephew. "I have come to witness the consummation of your ruin.

you see." "You are very kind, I am sure, uncle," answered Jim, holding out his hand, with all the cordiality of excessive happiness.

Uncle Obed suddenly changed his tone. "Look here, my lad," said he. "There's not much time for explanations. The brides will be here in a minute, and we must be moving up to the altar. I may just say this, however: Blood is thicker than water, you rogue, and love's a divine thing, after all. And to show that there's no ill feeling and that it is all comfortably settled we have arranged a joint wedding, in which Miss Bailey and I have agreed to assist."

"You-you are going to be married, uncle?" cried Jim in amazement. "And why the devil not, sir? If I'm an ass, so are you. And if, as I'm inclined to think, we are both playing the d—d idiot the old fool will help to keep the young fool in countenance." With these words Uncle Obed caught his astonished nephew by the arm and led him away to the altar. Only just in time, for they had scarcely taken their places when the brides and their following entered the church. And so it fell out that the rich and the poor rela-

tions were all turned off together. "Nothing like testing you young lovers." said Uncle Obed in the course of a subsequent interview with Jim. "You were both—pardon my saying so-a trifle green, and had it been known that either of you was heir to a fortune you would have been marked out as a safe prey by matrimonial speculators. Then you went and got engaged to one another. We elders were both delighted at the upshot of events, but we thought we would just satisfy ourselves that it was a genuine love affair, and so, my dear boy, we have."-London Truth.

Flowers of the Sunny South. "I left Chicago one bitter cold day," said a man, "and when I landed in New Orleans the next day it was bland summer weather, and the warm sunshine went clear into the bone. I started out for a walk and at the first corner came to flower stand. I selected a small bunch of violets and asked the price. "I thought that was wonderfully cheap

but of course I expected to find many flowers in the south—in fact, I had seen roses in full bloom in many of the broad front yards. Then I said to myself, 'Why can't I send some of these home and give my friends some idea of the glorious midsummer down here?' I asked the flower seller if the flowers would 'keep' long enough to be shipped north. He said they would. I doubted it. But he reassured me when he said: 'Don't you see how nice and fresh these are? Well, they were shipped all the way from Philadelphia.' "-Chicago Record.

PREACHER STORIES. HUMOROUS INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF MINISTERS.

An Episconalian's Only Experience With Immersion-The Methodist Preacher and the Fishing Boy-The Marblehead Divine and the Wierce Bull. An Epis opalian clergyman, now dead,

used to relate an experience he once had, which convulsed his congregation with laughter and nearly broke up his services for the day. He was the rector of a church in Connecticut.
One day as the time for the annual visitation of the bishop was approaching, and he was preparing a class for confirmation, he was sent for to visit a woman who de-

The woman, who was very stout, weighing somewhere in the neighborhood of 300 pounds, informed him that she had long been attracted toward the Episcopal church, but had refrained from uniting with it because she had strong convictions in regard to baptism and felt that she

sired to talk with him on the subject of

ought to be immersed.
The minister told her that, although the church believed pouring or sprinkling to be valid baptism, it did not prohibit immersion, though, as it was a somewhat inconvenient method, it was not often

He pointed out the difficulties in the way, saying that he had no fount in the church large enough for such a purpose, and that there was no river or beach in the vicinity. In reply she suggested that he obtain permission to use the Baptist church, which had a large baptistry under the pulpit platform. This he consented to do, though with much misgiving. The consent of the Baptist brethren was readily_obtained.

The next Sunday Episcopal services were held in the Baptist church. At the proper time in the service the candidate for baptism went forward, and, with the minister, went down into the baptistry. All went well until it came time for the immersion. Then the minister for the first time realized his inexperience in administering that form of baptism. When he attempted to immerse the woman, his foot slipped, and they both went under the water together.

He hastily scrambled to his feet, but, to his consterntion and horror, found, when he attempted to raise the woman, that she could not be moved. There she lay like so many pounds of lead flounderng in the water and screaming for dear life. In vain he tugged and pulled. She could not be

Finally several men in the congregation went to the assistance of the minister, and by their united efforts succeeded in bringing the frightened women to her feet. The had the nerve to ask him to the men were wet to the skin, having been children between the half of the skin, having been children between the skin betw it burst forth in a

e suppressed. The culty, and the mine of relief when they were ended. breath gan to fell into disrepair.—London Boys in church, as is well known, not infrequently the cause of great annoy ance to clergymen. Some years ago Methodist minister was delivering a sermon with a good deal of earnestness when his attention was attracted to a boy in the gallery. The youngster was leaning over the rail and apparently lowering something attached to a cord, which he occasionally pulled up, when he would throw it over again with more gusto than ever. Do what he would the preacher could not keep his eyes off that boy. Shifting his position in the pulpit

slightly, he had a better opportunity to see what was going on and observed that an old gentleman in a pew under the gallery had fallen asleep and was sitting with his head back and his mouth wide open. Seeing this, the boy had attached a cork to a string and was endeavoring to lower it into the old man's month. came near succeeding several times, and as the cork gently swaved to and fro it oc casionally tickled thor leeper's nose. At such times he would c ka little uneasily and brush it away with his hand, to the evident delight of the grinning youngster. The whole scene was so exceedingly comical that the minister came near laughing outright. At length he was obliged to beekon to the sexton and request him to put an end to the boy's fishing for the day or else send him somewhere else to

do it. An uncomfortable experience which be fell Parson Bartlett, a Unitarian minister, some years ago, used to be related by his clerical brethren with a good deal of glee. The parson had been invited to exchange pulpits with a clergyman in Salem, and it being a delightful Sunday in the spring the parson walked across the fields from his home in Marblehead, starting early enough in the morning to be or time when the hour for service arrived. The congregation assembled at the usual time, but no minister appeared. Minutes passed into a half hour, and from that into an hour, and it began to be apparent that there would be no services that morning. Just as the congregation was about to disperse the parson arrived. He was covered with mud from head to feet. His coat was torn, his hat battered, and a telltale streak on his shirt front exposed his darling vice of chewing tobacco. An explanation was in order and was

While the parson was sauntering leisurely along, enjoying the bracing morning air and the picturesque views, thinking now and then of the points in his sermon, he heard a bellowing behind him, and, looking around, saw a belligerent bull, with his nostrils dilated and his tail in the air, rushing directly for him. The parson ran for a wall near by and jumped into the next field. But the bull was not to be eluded in that way. He was over as soon as his clerical victim. The parson jumped over the wall again into the field he had left, but the bull was there before he was. In this way they kept up the jumping and running, first over one wall, then over another, until by scaling a fence the parson reached the open road. The bull was thus brought to a standstill and ran off snorting defiance. Parson Bartlett, exhausted with his unwonted exertion, bruised and sore in every limb, made his way as best he could to Salem.

The woman who has wept until her eyelids and her neso are purple, her eves bloodshot and her face swollen always feels a trifle embarrassed when she has to receive callers or go down to dinner im mediately. She frequently makes a bad matter worse by washing her face in cold water. If she will, instead, bathe it gently with resewater for a few minutes and then lie down for a few more with a soft

rag saturated in rosewater over her eyes,

she will be prepared to face any company.

A Toilet Bint.

-Boston Globe.

-New York World. Just a Little Early, That's All. All stenographers are timid, but these three head the procession. They are employed in an office on Main street, and the other afternoon they were left in the office alone. They were each chewing lustily on a piece of "kiss me" gum when the door opened, and in came a low sized peddler with a large sized beard. He started to say, "Gentlemen;" but,

"Holy Moses, all ladies! Guess I'm in "No. this is the place." said one of the "What did you want?" "Ladies, I'm selling pants stretchers." Now they are trying to put the blame on the peddler.—Cincinnati Tribune.

his eyes resting that moment on the type-

writer sisters, he stopped short.

A Bad Break. "By Jove!" exclaimed the organist after the marriage of the ribbon clerk to the rich widow, "do you know what I did today?" What?' "Well, I was thinking about something

else, and when the bride came down the aisle I'm a goat if I didn't play 'Hail to the Chief.' ''—NewYork Sun.

NUMBER 3.

STONE ROADS OF BYGONE DAYS.

Wonderful Highways of the Peruvians. . The Read of Cheops. Perhaps the earliest road on record is that mentioned by Herodotus as having been constructed by Cheops, the Egyptian king, in order that stones might be dragged along it for his pyramid. In the opinion of the Greek traveler, the work of making the road was as great as that of building the pyramid, for it took ten years to construct, and it was composed of polished stones, with figures carved on them. But this does not compare in magnitude with the highways constructed by the Peruvians while mediæval Europe was still in a state of semibarbarous disorganization. The two principal roads in Peru ran from Quito, in the north, to Cuzco, the capital, the one along the sandy and level strip of coast, the other along the plateau of the Andes, a region of unparalleled engineer ing difficulty. The length of the second has been estimated at from 1,500 to 2,000 miles. It crossed Sierras buried in snow, bridged ravines with walls of solid masonry, mounted and descended precipices by staircases hewn in the

leries along the sides of intractable mountains. Where rivers had to be crossed bridges were made with ropes of stout, pliant osier twisted to the thickness of a man's body and stretched over the stream sometimes for a distance of 200 feet. These cables swung side by side, and fastened with planks so as to form a footway were drawn through holes in enormous buttresses of stone specially construced on each bank and were secured firmly at each end to heavy beams of timber. A railing of similar osier material gave the passenger confidence as he crossed the oscillating bridge that sank dangerously in the middle and

solid rock and ran in interminable gal-

mounted rapidly at the sides. The great highway was 20 feet wide and was built with flags of freestone covered with bituminous cement. It was measured out by posts set up at every league. Caravanseries and magazines were stationed at convenient distances for the Peruvian soldiers on their military expeditions, and a regular postal service had been organized by which highly trained runners, relieved every five miles, could convey messages a distance of 200 miles in 24 hours. The roads were kept in beautiful order, the inhabitants of a district being responsible for that portion of the highway which traversed their land. At the same time it should be remembered that there was no wheel traffic to cut up the level surface of the hard pavement. There is considerable irony in the fact that it was not till the Spaniards forcibly introduced their so called civilization into Peru that the famous roads be-

BELIEVES IN Go.

New York's Governor Favors a Joint Road Committee of the Several States. The subject of good roads is one which merits thoughtful attention at your hands, for it is year by year becoming of larger importance in the public eye. Nearly all of the various state legislatures which will be in session during this year will be engaged in efforts to secure practical results in the direction

of selecting approved methods, though on a variety of lines of theories. The information obtained by the office of road inquiry, a bureau of the federal department of agriculture, and which has had correspondence on the subject with all of the state governments, is that wide divergence of opinion exists on the whole question, and it is feared that it may in consequence be difficult to secure sound, practical results. Not less than half a dozen plans are in effect or contemplation, a fact that is undoubtedly regrettable, and it would seem desirable that the Empire State should, with its characteristic progressiveness, be a leader in the establishment of an acceptable system of road improvement, extension and maintenance.

The advocates of road improvement in several states are urging the establishment of a temporary joint commission by the respective legislatures, such commission to include, besides members of both legislative houses, representatives of road improvement organizations. If this plan is adopted by a number of the state legislatures, the federal office of road inquiry proposes to act as a medium of communication between them as well as a source of information. I think that the legislature might by a committee put itself into communication with the national and state authorities on the subject and acquire all available information as to plans and experiments, with a view to obtaining good roads constructed on wise and economical principles throughout the state. - Governor Morton's Message.

Much Work to Be Done. The officers of the Missouri Roads Improvement association give it as their opinion that "the defeat of the good roads constitutional amendment at the late election shows that there is still much to do before the people are given the roads they so sorely need."-St. Louis Republic.

Road Notes. In some sections of our country the horses of a double team travel just in front of the wheels, and the broad tire rolls down what the hoofs cut. It is said that sharp shoes and points

are equally destructive to the roadbed

as narrow tires. New Jersey farmers carry 130 baskets of peaches over the stone roads. Over the old roads 23 baskets was the load. The essentials to a perfect road are a deep foundation and a good watershed surface. With these and the use of broad

for years. During the past year Mercer county, N. J., has spent over \$100,000 in macadam roads, Burlington has spent nearly \$300,000 and Middlesex about \$25,-

tread wagons the stone roads will last

The Piano. Next to books there is no inanimate thing in the house that can produce so much profitable pleasure as a piano. A library and a piano are symbols of high cultivation. These two spread that nobler banquet where the soul is fed without fear of gluttony or dissipation. As books bring into our daily circle as familiar companions the noblest spirits that ever wrought on earth and permit us to rear our children under the influences of the noblest natures, so the piano, with simple ncantations brings un from their the noble brotherhood of song and per-suades them to dwell among us.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Greek holidays and festivals were very numerous. There were 50 beginning with the letter a, and besides these specia festivals there were times set apart for the Isthmean, Nomean, Pythian and Olympian games, all of which were popular holi-

Many glass ornaments found in Etruscan tombs contain small objects or images in the interior. How the ornaments were made is still a mystery.

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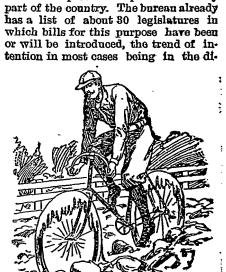
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TO BOOM GOOD ROADS.

Bills Introduced In Thirty Legislatures Wheelmen Hard at Work. At the good roads bureau of the agricultural department the cheering information is given that the prospects are good for a lively agitation this year of

the road improvement question in every



THEY WANT GOOD ROADS. rection of the appointment of state commissions and conferring on the counties the power to issue bonds and levy a money tax in place of the primitive system of allowing farmers to "work out" their road tax when and how they

Many of the bills introduced also contain provisions either compulsory or suggestive in regard to the use of wagons with broad tires, but as it is thought that a compulsory law would be offensive to many farmers those who have made a study of this phase of the matter favor a certain discount of the tax for every person who puts into use the

broad tire. The League of American Wheelmen is doing good work everywhere by its persistent booming of the cause. Nearly every town throughout the country has an enthusiastic band of wheelmen, who are doing all in their power, and that is considerable, to advance the good roads movement, and altogether the prospects are bright for improved country highways.

₹PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

ing Out the Taxes." Experience in many districts has proved the practicability and economy of making a few miles at least of good permanent roadway each year. The saving effected by increased efficiency and by reduced expenses for repairs has demonstrated that it is certainly economy to make and keep up good roads, and a prevailing and well directed local popular sentiment in favor of such public enterprises will generally suffice to secure them. The enormous state appropriation to schools has naturally cre-

ated some demand for state aid to road improvements. But, as I pointed out in my disapproval of the so called "road law" of 91 and in my biennial executive message of 1893, the difficulties in the way of such a proposition are not only the wide differences of opinion as to a fair basis of apportioning state aid, but the vast sums of money required for the state to make any considerable beginning at constructing roads in all the districts of the commonwealth. By providing that the counties and not townships shall bear the original cost of new roads the law already recognizes that public highways are a concern reaching beyond township, borough or town lines, and certain classes of bridges, too, are of such general use and necessity that their construction is undertaken by counties. So some public ways, travers ing the direct route between principal points or populous centers, are of very general interest and might be required to be of extra width and to be maintain-

ed with special care. Some legal provision might be made to put these into control of the counties upon recommendation of the grand jury, approved by the courts, and certain license taxes now paid to the state might be diverted to the counties to provide specially for the increased cost of improving and maintaining such highways. Well grounded complaint against the existing laws which permit taxpayers to "work out" their road taxes is steadily increasing. In these days of organization and subdivision of labor this relic of primitive usages might be profitably abandoned. The time for periodical or spasmodic road mending has passed. The supervisor, with a few permanent hands and improved machinery, can be "on the road" to public advantage at all times, giving his attention wherever and whenever it is needed. The ordinary practical business system of maintaining any other valuable property subject to expensive "wear and tear" needs to be applied to public roads, and any legislation which can promote this or remove existing obstructions to it merits approval.—Governor Pattison's Message.

The Road Movement In Missouri. The Missouri Roads Improvement association at a recent meeting decided for the present to recommend only for the consideration of the legislature the change of time in commencing work on roads and the paying of the poll tax in cash into the general revenue fund, and that the work be done by hired labor under the direction of an overseer. In support of this it is urged that coercive labor is distasteful. People do not relish working out a poll tax under the direction of a "boss," while hired help would expect nothing else, and better results would follow; also a cash poll tax would double the amount of available

Champagne. There are two peculiarities about champagne drinking which are capable of explanation. The one is the rapidity with which the wine exhibitantes, notwithstanding the small proportion of alcohol it contains. This is due to the carbonic acid gas evolved, which is inhaled while drinking, for it is the property of this gas to expedite the action of anything with which it is associated. It is estimated that one glass of champagne is equal in effect to two glasses of still wine of the same strength and is more rapid in action. The other peculiarity is the sort of lethargy or deadness which follows after excessive champagne drinking. This is analogous to the stupor produced by carbonic acid gas, but it is assisted and intensified by the excess of sugar deranging the stomach. The undigested sugar turns into add, and thus it is that too much champagne is apt to produce dyspepsia.—New York Recorder.

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D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

Republican County Convention. A Republican County Convention VINESACE Berrien Springs, on Tuesday, February 12, 1205 at 10.30 o'clock a m., to nominate ninesses of clock a ence to the control of the con the State convention to city of Detroit, Februar

The following is the apportionment of delegates to which the several townships and city wards will be entitled on the basis of total vote for Governor

ın 1894:	
Bainbridge 8	Niles City-
Benton14	lst ward
Benton Harbor-	2nd ward 6
1st ward 6	2nd ward
2nd ward14	4th ward 7
3rd ward11	Oronoko1
4th ward 9	Pipestone 8
Berrien11	Royalton 7
Bertrand S	St. Joseph 6
Buchanan22	St. Joseph City—
Chikaming 5	St. Joseph City— 1st ward13
(falien 9	i 2nd ward. 15
Hagar 7	Sodus Three Oaks 11
Lake11	Three Oaks11
Lincoln	Waterviiet
New Buffalo 8	Weesaw

By Order of the Committee.
W. IRVING BABCOCK, Chairman. JOHN F. GARD, Secretary.

Prohibition County Convention. There will be a County Prohibition Convention at Berrien Springs on Friday, Feb. 15, 1895, to elect eight delegates to the State Convention at Lan-

E. M. PLUMB, Chairman.

Call for the Republican State Con-

vention. DETROIT, Mich., Jan. 15, 1895. To the Republican Electors of the State of Miehigan: - The Republican electors of the State of Michigan, and all others who may desire to unite with them in upholding the principles of the Republican Party, as declared in platforms, are hereby requested to send delegates to the State Convention of of said party, to be held at the Auditorium, in the city of Detroit, on Thursday, Feb. 21, 1895, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Justice of the Supreme court, and two Regents of the University, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the Convention.

Every county will be entitled to one delegate for each 500 of the total vote cast for Governor at the last State Election (November, 1894) and additional delegate for every fraction amounting to 300, but each organized county will be entitled to at least two delegates.

Under the resolution of 1858, no delegate will be entitled to a seat in the convention who does not reside in the county he proposes to represent.

The delegates from each Congressional district are requested to meet in caucus at 9:30 a, m., February 21, in the Auditorium, to select candidates as follows, to be presented to the State Convention for confirmation: One Vice-President, one Assistant Secretary, and one member for each of the Committees on "Credentials", "Permanent Organization and Order of Business" and "Resolutions", and for the transaction of any other business properly coming before them.

In accordance with a resolution adopted June 23, 1880, the officers of each County Convention are requested forward to the Secretary of the State to Central Committee (Lansing), by the earliest mail after the delegates in the State Convention have been chosen, a certified list of such delegates, and their respective post-office addresses, from their respective counties, as are entitled to seats in the convention.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Judge Charles C. Baldwin of Cleveland is dead.

St. Joseph county has a county seat fight on hand. Rev. Dr. Gunsaulus of Chicogo is ex-

peected to lecture in Niles Tuesday, Feb. 10. An Alpena citizen killed a monster

wild cat, in his back door yard, the other day. A colony soon to be planted in Washington State contains fifty-two Calu-

met men. Ward McAllistar of New York City, famous as the leader of New York City's "four hundred", died last Thursday at his residence in New York. His death was caused by an attack of La Grippe.

A bill has been incroduced for the purpose of amending to act incorporating the village of Paw Paw. Thomas Davidson, a well-known

ship builder, is dead at Milwaukee, Official dispatches confirm the capture of forts at Wai-Hai-Wei. The de-

A trolley car was dashed through an open draw of a bridge at Milwaukee. Monday morning, killing three persons. Ex-Queen Lilioukalani of Hawaii and all leaders of the insurgents in recent insurrection have been arrest-

The Paw Paw Republican and the True Northerner have consolidated, and hereafter will be published as the True Northerner.

The French liners La Gascogne is now three days over due, and the White Star liner Majestic is 36 hours Thomas Adriance, one of the oldest

settlers of Van Buren county, died very suddenly at Paw Paw, Tuesday afternoon. He was 82 years old. John W. Watts, State Senator from

the Tenth district, died at his home in Jackson, Saturday night, of pneumonia. He leaves a widow, three daughters and one son.

It Was Not the Chicora.

Sunday afternoon our town was stirred by the report that the hull of the steamer Chicora was seen in the ice some four or five miles from South Chicago, and that tugs had been sent out to the rescue. - Various conflicting stories were flying about, and our citizens awaited with impatience the arrival of the Chicago morning dailies, which were eagerly scanned for the confirmation of the report. Much to their disappointment, it was found that the reports had arisen from parties in South Chicago having seen a dark object which had been supposed to be the hull of the Chicora. Tugs were sent out, and after making a thorough search in the vicinity, found nothing but an ice berg with sea gulls flving about it. Thus the hope which had arisen in the breasts of our citizens were again doomed to disappointment, and the growing conviction is forced upon us that-the

NEW TROY.

gallant boat has gone down.

From our Regular Correspondent. Feb. 4, 1895. The woodchuck saw his shadow the 2d, and now we will have six weeks more winter. It looks this morning as if it would be all crowded into this

The "Merry makers" of Sawyer gave an entertainment last week.

Our dramatic troupe will try it, in a week or so. We are practicing every

being improved pretty well in moving logs, wood, hay, etc. Health good in this community; also morals, with its enterprise, there

BENTON HARBOR.

would be no stopping anywhere.

Feb. 5, 1895. Will Chappell is threatened with

The Big Four has ordered 750,000 new ties which will be placed the com-

The Palladium is preparing a memorial edition, in honor of the Chicora and her crew.

Judge O'Hara left this morning for Greytown, Nicaragua. He will stop a few days at Bluefields.

Another meeting will be held Friday night looking toward the organization of a Board of Trade.

The Y. M. C. A. of this place has arranged for a course of entertainments, consisting of five lectures and a concert, all by local talent. The first lecture will be given next Monday night by Rev. A. E. Craig. Subject, "Down the St. Lawrence." The other lecturers are H. M. Clark, Rev. Geo. B. Simons, Rev. H. W. Davis and Prof. Geo.

Each of the four wards of the city now has a hose company. The colored citizens of the first ward held a meeting Saturday night and organized a company of eighteen members, which will be a great help to our fire department, as some of them are unusually sturdy and athletic. The city council will be petitioned to supply the neces

sary apparatus. Like an electric shock came the report that the Chicora and part of her crew had been sighted off South Chicago and people were almost wild with joy. The first news that seemed definite was greeted by the crowd in the telegraph office with a ringing cheer and a general handshaking, Mr. Graham put forth every effort to ascertain the truth of the reports with the result that the object supposed to be the hull of the missing steamer was only a dark colored iceberg of peculiar shape with lake fowl upon it. It was a cruel disappointment and especially so to the bereaved relatives of the unfortunate

Last Thursday, just before 11 o'clock fire broke out in the high school building on Broadway, and before it could be brought under control the beautiful building looked like a wreck, the upper portion being destroyed and only the walls left standing. The first floor, however, is in tolerably good condition and the furnaces work as well as ever. They were set to work the next morning to dry out the rooms that remained. There were 250 scholars and their seven-teachers in the building, but they had been so well drilled in the proper way to do in case of fire, that when the alarm came they marched out under the direction of their teachers with the greatest precision, few showing any excitement. In all the rooms but the one in greatest danger they were allowed time to gather their books and some even strapped them as usual. These were saved, but the school library of 300 or 400 volumes was, with few exceptions, entirely ruined by fire and water. The fire was started by the explosion of a plumber's torch, scattering the gasoline into some

fine shavings (left by the carpenters)

between the joists, just under the sec-

ond floor, where the plumber was re-

pairing the water pipes. Fire chief

Crawford is confident that if the de-

partment had been supplied with a hook and ladder outfit the fire could have been easily extinguished. As it was, the water main on Broadway is so small that pressure could not be given sufficient to throw water to the top of the building. The firemen never worked barder in their lives and had some narrów escapes. The school board voted them a purse of \$50. The building was of brick and stone and one of the handsomest in the country. It was erected in 1892 at a cost of about \$20,000 and was insured for \$14,000, which, it is believed, will fully cover the loss. The vacant hotel Allmendinger has been fitted up with the furniture saved from the fire and the lack supplied with fo'ding chairs, so that school began there yesterday morning, having been closed only 21/2 days. The Broadway building will be

GLENDORA.

rebuilt as soon as the weather permits.

From our Regular Correspondent. Feb. 5, 1895. We have had three weeks of winter weather and no one in Michigan can deny it. Snowing, blowing, cold frosty weather, so cold the "ground hog" was compelled to go back into his hole to get warm. We hope he will stay there six weeks and then come out for good.

Spencer, Barnes & Stuart have bought 50,000 feet of oak timber of Edward Marsh, Oronoko township, which is being hauled to their mill here. Large numbers of logs for custom sawing are also coming in. The mill is running so steadily that the foreman, Ransom Penwell, can not get to his home in New Troy every night, so he boards with Sherwood Penwell,

Mr. G. Kool put up a supply of ice last week. There has never been so much ice put up in one season as there has been this year.

Singing school continues this week. Miss Nellie Stearns returned from her Ohio visit last Wednesday with an

appearance of improved health. Mr. Albert Shirer of Benton Harbor s visiting relatives here.

Rev. Stewart went to New Carlisle, Monday, to begin a series of protract-A box social at Geo. Orris' Thursday

evening for the Christian church. Miss Hattie Boyle, of Oronoke, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Geo. Orris of

Miss Beryl Williams, of Buchanan, is visiting at Will Weaver's. About thirty-five of Abram Weaver's friends gave him a very pleasant call last Thursday night and after refreshments, in the form of oysters, departed

to their homes. the Berke school, and who with her invalid husband were

in a part of Mr. H unfortunate en Juillir rooms

A sleighload of our young people attended a dance at Sawyer last Friday night and report having a good time. Our boys are going to make a third effort to have a dance. It is to be next Friday night. Good music will be fur-

AGRICULTURAL LABOR. Important and Interesting Statistics Taken from Advance Sheets of the

nished and a good time is anticipated.

Commissioner of Labor. The annual report of the Commis sioner of Labor, now in the hands of the state printer, treats largely on farm industries and farm labor, both out-

Forthcoming Report of the

door and domestic. From advance sheets kindly furnish ed by the Commissioner we are enabled to give our readers some reliable satistics concerning farm labor in Michi gan. A thorough canvass was made of this class of labor in all the counties in the lower peninsula, of course the

largest amount being in what is known as agricultural counties. The schedules prepared for this work

contained thirty questions, which were classified as to 1. Residence, nativity and social con-

2. Relative to work. 3. Relative to wages. 4. Relative cost of living. 5. Relative to homes.

6. Relative to immigration, etc. 7. Relative to membership in frateral organizations and insurance. NATIVITY.

In all, there were 5,600 male laborers canvassed, the answers showing that of this number, 3,219 or 57 per cent were American born, German, English Canadian and Irish being next in their order, the four named being only 31 per cent of the whole. There are 22 other nationalities represented, but the aggregation only foots up 12 per cent. Regarding this feature of the report, the statistics are very interesting to

the student of political economy. SOCIAL CONDITION. Average age of the 5,600 in years. 30.6 Married...... 2,468 Widowed...... 148 Families who have no children 534 Number of adults..... 5,247 Number of children.... 5,088 Average number of children in

families..... Total number supported by the AS TO WAGES. Number of the 5,600 who work Average wages by the day..... Average wages by the month... Number who receive extras: House rent..... Fuel 1,029

Cow pasture..... Team work..... 1,080 Garden 1251 INCREASE AND DECREASE OF WAGES. Number of the 5,600 who say wages have decreased in past five years..... 3,395 Number who report decrease five years

Average per cent of decrease in

earn more than enough

report an increase in either period and very light at that. Very few report that wages have remained the same. EARNINGS.

The 5,600 report their total earnings last year.. \$1,018,388 00 In average for each.... Number who reported money saved last year. 2,537 Amount saved \$196,891 00 A verage for each person. Number who say they can

to support their families This includes a large per cent of unmarried men who support a mother or sisters and brothers. About one-half of those canvassed say they cannot earn enough to support their families. PAYMENT OF WAGES.

Of the number canvassed, 40 per cent say they get their pay on demand: 35

per cent say they are paid monthly, the other 25 per cent report that wages are paid at periods varying from yearly

LOSS OF TIME. No. who lost no time last year... 1,522 No. who lost time last year 4,078 Forty per cent say that work is scarce in winter, while sixty per cent report they find no scarcity. Of those who lost time, forty per cent say it was from "lack of work, while sixty per cent give various other

causes, from "sickness" to "indisposi-tion."

With low wages and so great a loss of time, it is wonderful how these men are found self-supporting, often laying COST OF LIVING.

Less than 5 per cent of those canvassed report the loss of living as increasing in the past year or past five years while 35 per cent report a decrease of 14 per cent in five years, and 30 per cent say living has decreased over 10 per cent in the past year. Many of those canvessed report "no change", but it is evident that there has been a decrease, averaging about 15 per cent. AS TO TIMES.

Of the whole number canvassed, 81 per cent say that times are much worse than they were five years ago. While the same number report that they are still worse than they were one year ago. Very few (less than two per cent) report any improvement in the two periods. From these answers, it must be recognized that "times" are bad for this class of laborers, and not growing better. OWNERSHIP OF HOMES.

It is found that but 1,005 of the 5,600 canvassed own their homes and that one-half of these are encumbered. The rate of interest paid averages only six per cent, but with taxes, insurance and repairs it is evident that the average farm laborer rather rent a home than to own even a humble one. Those who rent houses only pay an average of \$2.59 per month, which is certainly a low rent for almost any

RELATIVE TO IMMIGRATION. Of the 5,600 canvassed 3'466 say that immigation injures their occupation, while 1,529 say that it does not, and 650 give no answer. This indicates that 62 per cent consider immigration detrimental to their interests, while 72 per cent think it is not. About 11 per cent are indifferent to this question. A large per cent of those who most emphatically denounce foreign immigration were foreign born. In this respect, the immigrant very quickly assimilates with his American condition and is most thoroughly Ameri-

Of the foreigners, 250 give wages in their native land by the day at an average of \$0.55, and that 937 say that the average wages by the month at their old homes was \$10.15. In answer to the question, "Are conditions here better than in your native land for saving morey?" 1,099 say they are, while 337 think not. As regards to saving their earnings, 588 say that laboring men are as saving here as in their native land, while \$45 say they are not. It should be borne in mind that these questions were asked and Mrs. C. D. Schlappi, who is teaching answers given when all classes of labor man acont a strongh --- yover saw.

WAL ORGANIZATIONS AND IN-

Only 828 of the 5,600 canvassed report as belonging to fraternal organizations, and of these only 576 carry This insurance aggregates \$725,140.00, an average of \$1,246.67 each. In addition to this, 249 report a sick benefit, averaging \$3.09 per week. Of the entire 2,600 only 43 report carrying any other life insurance, the aggregate being an average of only \$1,234 00 each.

It will be seen that but a small per cent of farm laborers in Michigan belong to any fraternal organization and a still smaller per cent avail themselves of the opportunity to carry life insurance in these societies, while a much less number have life insurance. There are several causes that lead to this phase of their social and economic condition. The language of the Commissioner on this important subject is worthy of serius consideration. "As compared with other classes of

labor, those who work on the farm do not connect themselves with fraternal organizations. This is obvious for several reasons, mainly the distances from lodges and the long work hours farmers are often subject to. Another important item shown by the above is that farm laborers are less inclined to carry life insurance, either in fraternal organizations or otherwise, than other classes of citizens."

LIFE WORTH LIVING.

An Original Mind That Was Great In Getting Rid of Rats. John Kernell, the well known comedian, tells a story that might very well be true.
"I'll never forget," said John in the deep bass that is familiar to all fun loving playgoers, "a kind of dramatic situation in real life that occurred at Steve Brodie's

place on the Bowery one night while I was in New York rehearsing. "Well, while we were sitting in the little back room listening to the pianist a stout looking old man came in and began to be sociable with us. He said he was a milkman from Hoboken and the maddest man in America.

"This is why I'm sore,' he said. own a nice little house, which I left in charge of an Irish hired girl while my wife and I were in Chicago. man came and asked the girl if there were any rats in the house. He said he was a rat killer by trade and would guarantee to rid the house of any number of rats. We'd never had any rats in the place, and the girl told him so. He loitered around awhile and then went away. In a week the house was alive with rats. The man called again and offered to remove them for \$10. The girl wrote me simply that the place was full of rats, and that the rat killer would destroy them for \$10. I sent her the ten, the man came with a dog and made a bluff at slaying the rats, and she gave him the money. She's never-seen nim since, and I've never seen him at all. Our house is now a hotel for rats. I tell you, gentlemen, if I could only lay my hands on that rat man!'

"The Hoboken man took a big drink of whisky, and we changed the subject. 'Presently in came as hard a looking bum as I ever saw. He ordered whisky and looked around at us. Brodie knew him and asked, 'What are you doing for a

living now, Muggsy?' "'Nawtin,' said the bum. 'Idon't have to work. I'm rich. I played a new gag dis summer. I went over into New Jersey and stocked houses with rats and den went hack and made a bluff to clean 'em out for \$5. Some places I got ten. Der was one jay of a milkman in Hoboken'-

"He never got any further. The Hoboken man was at him with a wild vell, and the bum's whisky glass struck the ceiling. For three minutes we could see nothing of the milkman or the bum but a confused mass of clothes, legs and arms rolling on the floor. When the milkman was through, he dragged the bum to the door, dropped him out on the sidewalk, strutted up to the bar with his clothes in disorder and "'Have one with me, gentlemen? Life's worth living after all. Make it wine, barkeep!" "-Philadelphia Times.

Dangerous Picks. "Stop chewing toothpicks, young man, if you value your life." said a physician to one of his patients. "You unconsciously swallow little shreds of the wood, which are not digestible, and which become compact in the stomach. Finally you are annoyed by a hacking cough and the spitting of blood, and you do not know what is the matter with you. You imagine you have consumption or some similar affliction when it is only the foreign substance in your stomach that makes the strongest protest against your carelessness or ignorance in allowing it to accumulate there. Stop chewing wooden toothpicks and swallowing quack nostrums, and by taking ordinary care of yourself you will live

-Exchange.

ORE THE 60,000

The Evening News,

"The Great Daily of Michigan."

or even a shorter period, will suffice to convince you that "The Great Daily of Michigan" is so interesting and valuable that to long as you may live you will continue a subscriber, and would no more thank of stopping than you would of cancelling your subscription to your to paper. It is complete and accurate in every department of news, gian, also much special matter for men, women and children. Think of the testimonial of 60,000 homes which now receive and welcome The Leening News,

: Copy. . . \$1.25 FOR 3 MONTHS BY MAIL. . . 10 cents a Week. 65 SHELBY STREET, DETROIT, MICH. village, town and city

LAST

Below we give a list and description of the few Cloaks we have left. Look them through and see if it will not pay you

CAPES.

1-30 inch Astrakhan Fur, Satin lined. Sold at \$15.00, now

1-34 inch Seal Plush, changeable Silk lining, square and storm collar, Martin trimmed. Sold at \$25.00. Now -

1-29 inch Plush, Brocade Silk lining, collar edged with Electric Seal. Sold at \$12.50. Now 3—18 inch Black Hare, fine Satin lined. Sold at \$7.00 to \$8.00. Now

CLOAKS

\$15.00

\$8.00

\$8.00 €

\$8.00

\$5.50

\$7.50

7.00

each size, 34 and 36, All Wool Scotch Mixed, Velvet collar, double breasted, tight fitting. Pearl buttons. Sold at \$16.00 1 size 40 Grey Chinchir.

ting Sold Blatte-vanion Blatte vanion Now 1 size 40 Navy Blue Beaver, loose front, Mohair

braid binding. Sold at \$12. Now 1 each size, 34 and 38, Black Diagonal, single breasted, tight fitting. Sold at \$12.00. Now 1 size 42 Plain Black Beaver. Sold at \$8.00. Now 1 size 38 Black Cheviot, double breasted, tight fitting, lined throughout with black Satin Rhada ma. Sold at \$12.00. Now

size 36 Brown Mixed Melton, double breasted, tight fitting, Velvet edged. Sold at \$7.50. Now size 36 Grey Melton, extra quality, loose front; single breasted. Sold at \$11.50. Now -

B. R. DESENBERG & BRO.,

The One Price Dry Goods and Shoe House.

On a Cash Basis.

The butchers of the city held a meeting last Friday and determined to place their business upon a strictly cash basis, beginning last Monday. They say that they can sell goods at a much closer margin when they get cash, and in as much as the people have shown themselves quick to accept cash bargains in one case these meat market men figure that the people appreciate their new rule also. Sooner or later every merchant in Michigan City must come to a cash basis to continue business at a profit, and the people generally will not be slow to appreciate the example set by the butchers. When they come to understand that paying cash means a big saving to themseves, they will wonder why they did not do this before.—Michigan City

Dispatch.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly says: Things look better near the close this no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. week, because it is believed that a new King's New Discovery completely loan will be negotiated. There was cured her, and she says it saved her with the heaviest exports of gold ever St., San Francisco, suffered from a made in any month, and the heaviest dreadful cold, approaching consumpwithdrawals of gold from the treasury, \$43,468,108, the hope of a new loan being the one thing which has lifted prices during the past few days. January leaves behind it the lowest average of prices for all commodities ever known; for cotton, iron and its products, wool and silver, the lowest monthly average ever known; and for wheat a range above the minimum, but yet declining rapidly toward that point. Industrial operations have not material ly diminished, though it has been a disappointing month because the general revival expected has not come.

LITERARY NOTES.

The Delineator for February is the Midwinter Number, and the contents bear out the promise of the publishers that the magazine for 1895 will be more interesting than ever. In the front of the book is the new Delineator March, by Monroe H. Rosenfeld, which is immensely effective and sure to become popular. There is an illustrated article on Church Fairs full of practical suggestion, and another descriptive of a picturesque Flag Fete, suitable for a Washington's Birthday entertainment at schools and academies. There is a Good Night Drill, also for children, and two delightful entertainments for their elders called, A Flower Party and A Valentine Masquerade. Mrs. Carrie M. Knapp writes of Laundry Work as an employment for women, and Ada Tyng Griswold describes A Girls-Life and Work at the University of Wisconsin. Some more attractive favors describes A Giris' Life and Work at the University of Wisconsin. Some more attractive favors for the German are shown in crepe and tissue papers, and new designs are illustrated and described in Venetian Iron Work. The sixth paper on The Kindergarten introduces some fascinating work for little hands. For the housewife there is Seasonable Cookery, Points on Serving Fruit, and the continuation of the articles on The Home. The chapter on The Treatment of the Eyes and Ears will be of value to all who read it it its precepts are followed; the flower-lover will find something of interest in Floral Work for Midwinter, the Tea-Table Gossip is as entertaining as ever, and The Newest Books are reviewed. The Fancy Work department is nunsually attractive in this number, and there are papers on Crocheting, Hair Pin Work, Knitting, Netting, etc. CONAN DOYLE'S impressions of the literar phases of American life are contained in an arti phases of American life are contained in an article to appear in the next, issue of The Ladies' Home Journal. The article was originally intended to be the novelist's impressions of American woman, but this plan was altered and the article to be printed in the Journal will give Dr. Doyle's ideas of "Literary Aspects of America."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache out the alloted threescore and ten years." A pleasant laxative. All Druggists:

Three thousand French Canadians are going back to Canada, from Houghton county, Mich. Electric Bitters.-5

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist, and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Elictric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidnays, will remove pimples. boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion, try Electric Bitters. Entire satisfaction guaranteed, or money refunded. Price 50c and \$1.00 per bottle, at W. F. Runner's Drug Store.

Two Lives Saved.-5 Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill., was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was need for relief, since January closed life. Mr. Thomas Eggers, 139 Florida tion, tried without result everything else, then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at W. F. Runner's Drug Store. Regular size 50c and \$1.00.

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. The right whale is the largest spe-

cies of whale.

F. Runner.

A box of Ripans Tabules can be stowed away in your vest pocket. It costs you only 50 cents, and may save you as many dollars' worth of time and doctor bills. A single hair will bear the weight of 1,130 grains. Mrs. Chas. Root, Cedar Springs Mich., was told by physicians that they could do nothing for her. After taking two bottles of "Adironda" she was

town to do her shopping. Sold by W.

Health in Your Vest Pocket!

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

Karnak is the most marvelous ruin on the Nile. ROYAL Baking Powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.-U.S. Government Report.

THE TUB THAT STANDS ON ITS OWN BOTTOM



sold everywhere THE N.K.FAIRBANK COMPANY Chicago.

on Cloaks REDUCTION SALE.

For the next thirty days I will sell at a reduced price my entire stock of

STOVES CONSISTING OF

Coal Heating Stove, Soft Coal Heating Stoves,

Wood Heating Stoves, AND THE CELEBRATED

ACORN COOKS.

Come and see me before you buy a stove and save money.

J. GODFREY.

WALL PAPER.

Fine new line 1895 styles. Do your papering early, while paper hanging is cheap. See latest patterns at

RUNNER'S

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. REAL Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

An iron furnace was built in Virginia in 1714. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder Most Perfect Made. New York has 30,000 barbers. Dr. Kilmer & Co., South Bend., Ind.

GENTLEMEN: - Please send me 6 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 improvement on this medicine.

 Yours truly,
 W. H. SCHERMERHORN, Mar. 26, 1894. Ree Heights, S. D.

Telephones employ 10,000 Americans DO YOU Want Money? or a Home? Want nati, with through trains of all lines Work? or a Farm? Want to open a of all lines with Sleeping Cars to store in a thriving town? Want to Florida, New Orleans, and all points raise live stock? Want to know how to buy improved farms in a well-settled region without paying cash? Particulars and publications sent free by F. I. Whitney, St, Paul, Minn.

The Chicago Times

NEW MANAGEMENT.

Daily Edition, - 12c per week Daily and Sunday, 17c per week Weekly Edition, \$1.00 per year LEAVE SUBSCRIPTIONS WITH

HARRY BINNS,

Estate of Louise D. Bunker. First publication Jan. 17, 1895. NATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, —ss. At a session of the Probate Court for said. County, held at the Probate office, in the city of St. Joseph, on the 15th day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, JACOB J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Louise D. Bunker, deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Louise D. Bunker, deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, Samuel S. Bunker, Administrator of said estate, praying that he may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased in said petition described, for the reasons and purposes therein set forth.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 18th day of February next, at ten o'clock in the formoon be assigned for the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of St. Joseph, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to he published in the Brchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county, for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[Shal.]

JACOB J. VAN RIPER,

(A true copy.)

Judge of Probate.

Estate of Peter Estes. First publication Feb. 7, 1895.

Last publication Feb. 7, 1895.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—as.

At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in the city of St. Joseph, on the 31st day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, Jacob J. Van Riper, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Peter Estes, deceased. able to do her own work and ride to ceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified,
of John Searis, Administrator of said estate, praying that he may be authorized, empowered and
licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased in said petition described, for the reasons and pur said petition described, for the reasons and purposes therein set forth.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 4th day of March next, at ten o'clock in the foremon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said decinsed, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court then to be holden in the Probate office, in the city of St. Joseph, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in

not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county of Berrien for three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. hearing.

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

[SEAL.] Judge of Probate

Last publication Feb. 28, 1895.

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

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

23 acres one mile from Buchanan, suitable for a fruit iarm 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 3 houses at Benton Harbor. Sold on time, or would take a team as first payment.
3 houses at Gladstone, Mich., to be sold on long time.

LIST YOUR PROPERTY WITH ME.

FLORIDA AND THE SOUTH VIA. BIG FOUR ROUTE. This line is the natural tourist line to the South via. Cinncinati. Magnificent daily trains from St. Louis, Peoria, Chicago, Benton Harbor, Sandusky, Cleveland, Columbus and Dayton, connect in Central Union Station, Cincin-

south. For full information call on nearest agent or address, D. B. MARTIN. Gen'l Pass. & Ticket Agt. E. O. McCormick,

Passenger Traffic Manager.

CINCINNATI.

At Benton Harbor, February 22, 1895. (Special.) At St. Joseph, March 28, 29, 1895. (Regular.) At Berrien Springs, April 26, 1895. (Special.) Office days every Saturday at residence opposite Union School building, St. Joseph, Mich. ERNEST P. CLARKE, Commissioner

Estate of John Pears.

First publication, Jan. 24, 1895.
CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss.
Probate Court for said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Probate office, in said county, on Monday, the 21st day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five. Present, JACOB J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of John Pears, leceased. David E. Hinman, Administrator of said esdeceased.

David E. Hinman, Administrator of said estate, comes into Court and represents that he is now prepared to render his final account as such Administrator.

Therenpon it is ordered that Wednesday, the 20th day of February 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 cestate, 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 tae hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulated in said county three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. dons to said day of hearing.

(A true copy.)

JACOB J. VAN RIPER,

[ERAL.]

Judge of Probate

Last publication Feb. 14, 1895.

Estate of Charles Kremble.

First publication Jan. 24, 1895. NIST publication Jan. 22, 1895.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, Connty of Berrien.—ss

At a session of the Probate Court for said County
held at the Probate Office, in the city of St. Joseph,
on the 21st day of January, in the year one
thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, Jacob J. Van Riper, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Charles Kremble,
deceased. deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Anna C. Kremble, widow of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that Administration of said estate may be granted to her, the said Anna C. Kremble, the Executrix named in the will of said deceased, or to some other suitable person. to some other suitable person.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 18th day
of February next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, be
assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that
the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other perthe 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, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Buchanan Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

hearing.
[L. S.]
(A true copy. JACOB J. VAN RIPER, Ppy. Judge of Probate

Last publication Feb. 14, 1895.

FINE CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING. 1-4 OFF FOR 30 DAYS, FOR CASH ONLY,

All accounts must be settled immediately, as we must have money.

Call and See Bargains.

W. TRENBETH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

A CHANCE.

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.

AFTER

THE

HOLIDAYS

You may have found that you needed a new piece of Furniture to make your home complete. We would remind you that our stock of Furniture is always complete in every detail at the

> 0LD**FURNITURE** STORE.

If you want to purchase a Picture or Frame of any kind we have them too. GEO. B. RICHARDS.

Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc., Etc.

H. E. LOUGH.

For Whooping Cough or La Grippe

Dodd's Cough Balsam.

To build up strength, purify the blood, take

Dodd's Sarsaparilla, Large Bottle 75 Cents.

DODD'S LIVER PILLS

Are good for the Liver.

Dr. E. S. DODD & SON

Druggists and Booksellers.

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 taken to Clear Lake. Covell & Proud.

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

Details by the thousands. Don't pay ham bug prices, but write for price list of honest goods, guaranteed true to name or refund your money. Address

Details by the thousands. Don't pay ham bug patrons and patrons of the schools of the township, in the High school room, at 2 o'clock on Satthey took the train for St. Joseph to visit Mr. and Mrs. Joel Gillette, broth-BRANT & KELLEY BROS.,

FAIR PLAIN NURSERIES, BENTON HARBOR, MICH.

I handle the celebrated Lackawanna and Lehigh hard Coal, and Jackson Hill Domestic Lump soft Coal, Blacksmith Coal. Orders may the left at

Runner's drugstore. J. A. STEELE.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1895.

Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Michaes second-class matter. Buchanan Markets.

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

Lard-80. Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$2.60 @ \$4.00 per bbl., retail Honey-14c. Live poultry-6c.

Wheat-49c. Oats -30c. Corn, 35c. Clover-Seed-\$5.00.

Butter-121/20.

Eggs-180.

Rye, 42c. Beans-\$1.30 @1.50. Live Hogs-3%c.

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

Republican Caucus.

A Republican Caucus wili be held in the Council Chamber in the Village of Buchanan, on Saturday, Feb. 9, 1895. at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of selecting 22 delegates to represent Buchanan township in the County Convention to be held in Berrien Springs, on Tuesday, Feb. 12.

A. A. WORTHINGTON,) J. G. HOLMES, Com. D. E. HINMAN,

Prohibition Caucus.

The Prohibition voters of Buchanan township are requested to meet in cau-cus, at the front office of the Independent, on Thursday, Feb. 14, at 3 o'clock p. m., to select delegates to a county convention, and transact such other business as may come before the meet-

You are wanted at the Presbyterian church Saturday evening Feb. 16.

COMMITTEE.

Read Rose & Ellsworth's new wash

dress goods adv. in today's iseue.

The regular review of East Hive No. 19, L. O. T. M., will be held next Tuesday evening, Feb. 12, 1895.

-Geo. Wyman & Co.-offer most all See their advertisement.

J. W. Kellar of Mishawaka is quite

ill. and Mrs. Kellar who has been ill is reported as improving.

ight we have had for some time, the therometer registering 14 below zero. Landlord Stephens of the Earl has

case in the office of the hotel. The Michigan Central railroad bave harvested 2000 carload of ice for use

placed a handsome plate glass cigar

The morning train from Chicago. due here at 9:48 o'clock, was two and a

half hours late yesterday. Chas. Elliott has purchased E. E.

Fox's barber shop. Charley Diggins will continue to work for him. Remember the musical entertain-

ment Feb. 16, at Presbyterian church.

Last Thursday Gov. J. T. Rich signed the bill amending the act under which the village of Coloma was in-

In the libel case of Thorton Carter vs. the St. Joseph Evening Press, the plaintiff had the case dismissed and pays the costs.

A bill to incorporate the village of Watervliet was introduced in the House of Representatives at Lansing, on Monday, by Representative Kings-

Ed. Barmore's car, which stood on Day's avenue for several years, was taken to the river on Monday, and will be used for temporary quarters by the sixteen pages, giving outlines for daily bridge builders.

A young son of Mr. and Mrs. Perry Green of Galien was instantly killed, on Saturday morning of last week, by the discharge of a gun which he was

A match skating race took place Tuesday evening, at the McDonough skating park at South Bend, between McClaire of South Bend and Bardeen of Niles. The distance was one mile.

Services at the Methodist church next Sabbath morning and evening. Subjects: Morning-The church putting on strength, and preparing to battle against sin. Evening—The loss of Annie A. Treat, the Chicora, and its lesson to us.

The Methodist Sunday school are re-arranging their library and propose enlarging the same, by adding some choice books. All present members are urged to regular attendance, and strangers are always welcomed.

County School Commissioner E.P. Clarke arranged to hold an institute here last Saturday, but the advent at his home of a wee assistant school commissioner made it necessary to postpone the institute for one week, consequently the institute will be held Saturday, Feb. 9.

As announced last week, there will be a meeting of teachers and patrons urday, the 9th, under the direction of Mr. E. P. Clarke, the County Commissioner of Schools. All are earnestly invited to attend.

in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Feb. 4, 1895: Mr. Wm. W. Weaver, Wm. Hartson, Inez Brant, Napoleon Thebeault, D. C. Weaver, A. H. Deanor, D. Sherbridge. Call for letters advertised. JOHN C. DIOR, P. M.

List of letters remaining uncalled for

East Hive No 19, L. O. T. M., will give a masquerade social, next Wednesday evening, Feb. 13. The Sir Knights with ladies and Lady Maccabees with escorts are invited. An entertaining program has been prepared. A good time is expected. Admission fee of 10 cents will be charged. Children, same price.

The proceedings of the Common

Council of this week has brought out

the singular fact that eight business

men, with the credit of the village of

Buchanan at their back, cannot buy

penstocks, etc., amounting to the small

sum of about \$800, as cheap as a pri-

vate citizen, by at least \$100.

Another insurance fraternal order has been established in Buchanan. Ivy Leaf Assembly No. 29. International Fraternal Alliance, was instituted last evening by Deputy Matthews of Niles,

with the following officers. J. E. Arney, Ex-Speaker. Dr. Brodrick, Speaker. Gideon Rouse, Vice Speaker. Ralph Rouse, Clerk. Wallace Case, Treasurer. Harry Smith, Sergeant-at-Arms. Geo. Bunker, Inside Door Keeper.

John Eisenhart, Outside Door Keeper. Trustees-Henry Hahn, Lee Miller, ilson Hathaway. "Can't Get Along Without It."

A valued subscriber, in renewing

his subscription, writes as follows: HENNEPIN, Ill., Feb. 2, 1895. EDITOR RECORD, Dear Sir:—I send you postal order for \$1.50 for subscription to your valuable paper, as I can't get along without it. * * * Quite cool and clear here, this morning. Mercury down to 26 degrees below.

Fraternally yours, C. W. Cook.

Real Estate Transfers. John G. Holmes and wife to Harvey D. Rough, property in the village of

Buchanan, \$1. John C. Marble and others to Solomon Rough and others, property in the village of Buchanan, \$1,000.

Enos Holmes, administrator of the estate of John H. Kingery, deceased, to Rough Brothers, property in the village of Buchanan, \$28.50.

Ida Croucher and husband to Henry G. Schwenk, all the certain piece or parcel of land described as the east eighty feet of lot No. 1 in block No. 21 in the village of New Buffalo.

Annual Election.

Berrien County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company. The annual meeting of the Berrien County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insur-

Ance Company was held on Saturday, goods cheaper, and the end is not yet. | at Buchanan, the following officers were elected: Wm. R. Rough, President.

Freeman Franklin, Secretary. James Truitt, Director for three years. R. M. Hogue,

Levi Sparks was elected Treasurer Last Friday night was the coldest by the new Board, and F. M. Ross of such sum, and offered to bet \$50 Covert was appointed agent for Van Buren county.

> Marriage Licens**es** Louie Johns, 26, Lake township; Minnie Binger, 18, same

Lewis Steinbauer, 24, Benton township; Minnie Veach, same. Grant Ray, 30, Three Oaks; Dollie Gonder. 16. New Troy. J. Carl Decker, 22, Benton Harbor: Delia

Brunson, 26, Bangor. Christian Frederick Edward Hans, 59; New Buffalo; Bertha C. Kauffman, 44, Milwaukee, Wis. William Stevens, 67, Royalton; Frances

M. Beebe, 55, Benton Harbor. Otto P. Newhart, 34. Terre Haute, Ind.: Mary Kibler, 19, St. Joseph. Clarence M. Ingelright, 17, Oronoko township; Alice M. Johnson, 17, Berrien

The University Association.

Branch to be organized in Buchanan for the study of History. Last week the RECORD mentioned that an effort was being made to organize a branch of the University Association in our town. The project has been awarded a very favorable reception by our citizens and a large number have already signed as members and a number are considering the matter very favorably and will in all probability enroll themselves as members.

The plan of the work is as follows: The study of history is taken up systematically under the direction of the instructors. To facilitate the work. general history is divided into twelve periods and each separate period is assigned to an instructor who has made the history of that period a specialty. The instructor prepares a syllabus of that particular period, consisting of reading. A copy of the syllabus is mailed to each member monthly. Where members are conveniently located they may form into a club, meet monthly or oftener for mutual helpfulness, arrange courses of lectures on historical subjects or other entertainments. The plan of organization of the association is elastic. It encourages the objects of all other literary clubs and societies. Its meetings may

be enriched by music or patriotic exercises of the children. Its course may be taken at home around the fireside in public or semi-public gatherings. The following named persons have become members of The University

Association in this city: Mrs. E. S. Roe, Mrs. D. H. Bower, Mrs. R. A. Myler, Sarah A. Farmer, Amelia A. Sabin, Edith J. Beardsley, Mrs. F. C. Runner Elmira J. Burrus, O. J. Roberts, George Johnson, Gertrude Hanley, A. J. Swain, W. P. Hatch, May Brewer, Ruth Hunter. Mrs. I. H. Flowers, A. A. Worthington, Mattie Straw, A. C. Roe,
Mrs. Annie Irving,
Mrs. P. N. Weaver,
C. W. Hatch,

Eva D. Roe,

Mrs. F. T. Plimpton, G. W. Noble, Minnie Weisgerber, A. C. Stephens. At the suggestion of some of the members of the Association a meeting has been called to be held at the High School building on Saturday next, Feb. 9, at 4 o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the organization and electing necessary officers. Any who are desirous of joining are cordially in-

Harry Binns,

vited to be present. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Wells of Buchaner-in-law of Mr. Wells.—Niles Star, Saturday.

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,

COMMON COUNCIL. Two Special Meetings this Week to

Consider Penstock Bill. The Common Council held a special meeting, on Monday afternoon, to endeavor to settle the vexed question as to what was to be done with the bill of the W. C. Leffel Co. for the penstocks, which was ordered before the

election held in November last. Every member of the Council was present, as was Attorney D. E. Hinman. President Rouch was in the chair. The Clerk had written to the Leffel Co., in accordance to the suggestion of Trustee Bishop, and the following letter had been received in

Jan. 30, 1895. VILLAGE OF BUCHANAN, C. D. KENT, CLERK,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiry of the 28 inst., will say, that the ship-ment was made Nov. 7, 1894, amounting to \$843.10, for which you were to give your note at one year bearing 5 per cent interest, which would make the principal and interest at the close year \$885.25. Discounting the note at 7 per cent for the balance of the time. the interest would amount to \$47.68, leaving the net amount to pay in cash now, \$837.57 or discounting at 8 per cent for the balance of the time, the interest would amount to \$54.47, leaving the net amount to pay in cash now, \$830.78 and we are willing to receive this amount, provided the claim is al-lowed and paid at the next meeting of your Council which, we understand, is on next Friday (Feb 1). The matter has been dragging along for so great a length of time, we hope the Council will not fail to pass a proper resolution to pay us the cash or give us note, in accordance with terms, at its coming meeting on Friday. Kindly see that the matter is brought up and settlement made. Yours truly, THE W. C. LEFFEL Co.

per Norton. After reading the letter, Trustee Bishop stated that the representative of the Leffel Co. was in town, and that he had stated that his company would settle on a basis of \$800 even money, for cash, or an even \$100 apiece. At the suggestion of one of the Council, the Marshal was sent to find Mr. J. H. Felthous, the representative of the Leffel Co., and invite him to attend the Council meeting, and make a statement of just what his

Mr. Felthous came into the room and stated to the Council that his company had authorized him to accept an even \$800 in full, but that he would, on his own responsibility, make a settlement for \$775, and the Council could

company would be willing to do in the

discuss the matter on that basis. Trustee Beistle created a little sensation, about this time, by asking Mr. Felthous in reference to a certain contract or agreement, by which the Leffel Co. were to pay or had paid a certain-citizen of Buchanan the sum of \$100 as commission on the sale to the village of the penstocks. Mr. Felthous denied that his company had paid any that there had not been such a sum paid. Trustee Beistle offered to bet that there was an agreement to that effect in existence. Then Mr. Felthous stated that the agreement with the gentleman in question was to the effect, that he was to receive his \$100 out of the money which the village of Buchanan were to pay for the penstocks,

etc., when the village paid the bill. [As the contract may be of interest to the citizens and taxpayers, we herewith publish a copy of the same, the original of which is or was in possession of a member of the Council. It reads as follows:

We agree to pay Mr. A. F. Ross of Buchanan, Mich., \$100 out of the \$783.10 received from the village of Buchanan for the penstocks, I beams and draft W. C. LEFFEL & Co.

per J. H. Felthous.] Some discussion followed, after which Mr. Barmore moved, that the village settle with the W.C. Leffel Co., on a basis of \$775 in cash, less freight to Buchanan. The motion was seconded by Trustee Bishop.

Trustee Howe stated that he would like to know whether the council had a right to use the village funds to pay for the penstocks, and he would like to ask Mr. Hinman's opinion as to whether there could be any question as to their right to appropriate the money. If there was any question he certainly would vote "no". Mr. Hinman, who was present, remarked that there might be a question, but he would have to look the matter up, and that he could look the matter up and report to the Council by 4 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday). Mr. Barmore then withdrew his motion, with the consent of Mr.

A communication from the Chase National Bank of New York, stating that a charge of \$3.12 was made for their services in acting as agent in the payment of coupons on the water works bonds, and asking that they remit that amount to enable them to pay the one coupon which was yet unpaid, on account of the lack of funds by reason of the \$3.12 charge. Also a letter from Messrs. Farson, Leach & Co. in reference to the unpaid coupon, suggesting that the village pay the bill of the Chase National Bank and release coupon, and in future remit draft for interest coupons direct to them (Farson, Leach & Co.) and they would disburse the same free of charge. Trustee Bishop made a motion that the Clerk follow out the course suggested by Messrs. Farson, Leach & Co. and remit \$3.12 to the Chase National Bank to release the coupon. Supported by Trustee Beistle, which prevailed. On motion, the Council adjourned until 4 o'clock Tuesday, to hear report

MEETING OF FEB. 5. At the appointed hour the members

of the Council met at the Council Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair.



pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free rom Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

TRY THE CELEBRATED

SILVER LEAF TEA,

. Which has a National reputation for purity and steeping qualities.

TREAT & REDDEN,

SOLE AGENTS.

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Budget.

chambers, with every member present. President Rouch called the meeting to order, and the roll was called.

Trustee Bishop stated that the village attorney, Mr. Hinman, desired more time to give an opinion, and advised that the matter be postponed for one week.

Trustee Beistle moved that the Council adjourn, to meet one week from today (Wednesday), at 4 o'clock At the request of President Rouch, the motion was changed to read, "To meet at the call of the President." The motion as changed was seconded by Trustee Howe, and upon being carried the Council then abjourned.

PERSONAL.

C. H. Baker was in Chicago Monday. Dr. S. Belknap of Niles was in Buchanan Tuesday.

Rev. Geo. Johnson went to Marcellus on Monday to assist at a revival.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Revnolds are at Los Angeles, California, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Reddick of Niles have gone to California, where they will spend the balance of the winter.

Mrs. T. J. Gilbert and granddaughter of Minneapolis, Minn., are visiting relatives in Buchanan. Miss Velma Amsdem returned, on Monday, from a visit of several weeks

Mrs. J. A. Kirk and her brother, Willie Griffith, are visiting their mother, Mrs. T. C. Elson, this week, Mr. J. D. Brockett of Lincoln, Neb.,

with friends in Dowagiac,

ed to her home in Chicago.

is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. M. M. prices, at Knight. The condition of Mr. John Graham has been so much improved that his

daughter. Mrs. H. H. Daw, has return-

Miss Sylvia Cauffman and Messrs. Frank Bressler and Fred Cauffman bited at the home of Mr. J. Bressler at Adamsville over Sunday. Mrs. S. F. Smith atron of the In-

dustrial Home at A visited Tila-

tives and friends in Buchanan last

week. Mrs. Geo. Scott and Mrs. Stephen Scott spent Sunday at Adamsville with Mrs. J. Rhoades, sister of the former.

The family of Mr. George Treat returned from Berrien Springs Saturday, and again occupy their residence on Fourth street. Mr. and Mrs. John Wynn, jr., are again residents of Buchanan, having

will be employed in Godfrey's hard-Mrs. H. E. Starrett, accompanied by her two daughters, left on the noon train today, for her home at Oak Park, Ill., where Mr. and Mrs. Starrett

moved back from Niles. Mr. Wynn

have just completed a new residence. Miss May Wilber returned to Buchanan on Tuesday, from an absense of four years in the west, to make her home with her mother, Mrs. Geo.

Beyond Comparison Are the good qualities possessed by Hood's Sar saparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus saparilla. Above all it purifies the blood, thus strengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestrengthening the nerves; it regulates the digestrength or the standard of the control of



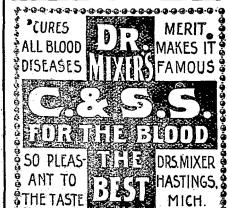
Save the Children

By Purifying Their Blood Hood's Sarsaparilla Makes Pure Blood, Cures Scrofula, Etc. been very effective. My little girl, five years to 30. There is nothing very remark-

old, had for four years a bad skin disease. Her arms and limbs would break out in a mass of sores, discharging yellow matter. She would scratch the eruptions as though it gave relief, and tear open the sores. Two Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla caused the eruptions to heal and and the scabs pealed off, after which the skin became soft and smooth. As a family medicine

Sarsaparilla I recommend it." W. L. KING, Bluff Dale, Tex. Hood's Pills are the best family cathartic, mentle and effective. Try a box. 25 cents.

HOOD'S



ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR IT.

Deputy District Attorney I. M. Long, who has recently gone into the prac-tice of law in this city, done some pret ty good work in getting John Nelson laced under bonds for threatening bodily injury to G. Kornstad. Those who heard the case conducted claim that Mr. Long will not have to take many strides to reach the top rounds

Indianapolis had a \$100,000 fire, on Tuesday.

of the profession. - Astoria (Ore.)

TO THE LADIES. I have a new line of Stamping Patterns, Doilles and Centerpieces. Please call and see them, two doors west from Pad factory.

Dressmaking by the day, or at my home. Call at Mrs. T. C. Lord's, cor. N. 4th and Portage Sts.

MRS. CLARA SMITH.

THE SOUTH BEND WEEKLY TRIBUNE has been reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00 a year, cash in advance. It gives all important news of this locality, of Indiana, Southern Michigan, and the world. Subscribe now. Write for free sample copies.

Dec. 20, Jan. 3, 17, 31, Leave orders for N. Y. World Almanac, or N. Y. Tribune Almanac, or Daily News Almanac, at

BINNS', Opp. Hotel. For a good meal, go to ARTHUR'S Restaurant.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on Day's avenue. Inquire of H. W. GROVER. Choice cuts of all kinds at reduced

MAIN STREET MARKET.

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. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma. MAIN STARKET.

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. Call at the MAIN STREET MARKET for all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats. A good Upright Piano for rent. J. G. HOLMES.

The U. S. Gov't Reports

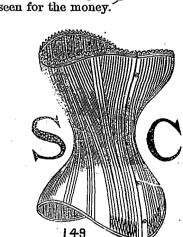
show Royal Baking Powder superior to all others.

Special Sale of

George Wyman & Co. will offer for February two of the greatest bargains n Corsets ever offered by us. One lot, 50 dozen, F. P. high bust with shoulder straps, white or drab, sizes 18 to 30, for 65 cents per pair.

This corset never sold for less than One lot, 30 dozen, Madam Mora's Aldine, sizes 18 to 34, white, for 65 cents. This corset never sold for less than \$1.00. This Corset is short

over the hips and long waist. The above two lots of Corsets are the best of anything we ever have



This cut represents the celebrated S. C. No. 149, in white, drab and "My experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla has black, for \$1.00 per pair. Sizes 18 able about this Corset except that it has never been matched for the money. We sell this Corset all the vear round for this price.

Shoe Department.

We offer "Our Economy." It is nade of Foerderers's best Vici Kid. n either welt or hand turned soles, lace or button; in style the latest, being, in Needle, Opera, Philadelphia and Common Sense lasts, patent tip and good sensible heels, sizes 2 to 7 and B to E lasts, for \$3.00 per pair. Most all goods are cheaper. You

will save money by buying your mer-

COME AND SEE US.

South Bend, Ind. We close our store every evening at 6 o'clock, except Saturday.

Report of the Condition of the

CITIZENS NATIONAL BANK

50,000 00

21,214 15 1,590.00

Individual deposits
subject to check, 67,171 89
Demand certificates 208,981 08

-OFFICERS:-Arza G. Gage, President, I. P. Hutton, Vice President,

Desires Your Business and that of Every Other Good Firm

and Individual.

Our Specialty: Good Goods.

January and February Sale Now On.

DON'T MISS IT.

Ladies' Wool Underwear,

Ladies' Wool Union Suits.

NOTE A FEW OF THE PRICES: All Wool Dress Goods, 44 inches wide, Ladies' All Wool Skirts,

Muslins, Ginghams, Shirtings, Denims, Tickings and Table Linens. These and all other goods at the LOWEST PRICES.

PHOTOS in LATEST STYLES

etc., taken on short notice. Bradley, the Photographer,

CATHCART'S OLD STAND.

It is past the "First of the year." It is time to settle all accounts

made in 1894. All persons knowing themselves indebted to me will please call and settle, either with cash or note.

FINAL CLEARING SALE OF

Cloaks, all this year's styles, sold at \$7.50, now

\$9.50 and \$12.00, now Ladies' Muffs and Capes, Children's Sets, Fur Edgings, bought at Sheriff's sale of the renowned furriers, Wolf & Periolat, Chicago, go at one-half price and less.

TIVIT DIVOD MONNO WE TIVIT I TIVVO

Price list of MUSLINS during January as follows:

Pepperell, 5c. Pepperell 8-4, unbleached, 121c. Columbus C. C. C., 5c. Lonsdale and Fruit of Loom, 63c.

Allendale 10-4, unbleached, 15c.

- 85c, \$1.00, \$1.40

Views of Dwellings, Factories, Streets,

18 MAIN STREET,

Pepperell, bleached, 9-4, 17c. Pepperell, bleached, 10-4, 19\frac{1}{2}c. Twenty-five yards Good Shaker Flannel for \$1.00.

GROSSMAN & CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

AT NILES. In the State of Michigan, at the close of business. Dec. 19, 1894: RESOURCES. Loans and discounts......\$164,641 68 Overdrafts, secured and unse-

cured..... U. S. bonds to secure circularemiums on U. S. bonds.... Stocks, securities, etc...... Banking house, furniture and owned...... 13,404 68 Due from approved reserve Notes of other National banks,

65 17 Legal tender notes... 2,000 00 Redemption fund with U.S.

Treas. (5 per ct. of circulation)

Total........\$319,984 90 LIABILITIES. Capital stock paid in..... \$50,000 00

and taxes paid..... 45,000 00 590 00

National bank notes outstand-

of deposit141,8.....09 69 Total.....\$319,984 90

E. F. Woodcock Cashier, W. M. Hutton, Asst. Cashier.

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

APPRECIATION. Twice blest is he whom God endows With truest gifts of seeing, With truest give or seeing,
Who feels each beauty day by day
Throughout his inmost being,
Who reads the language of the breeze,
The brooklets' rippling laughter, And bird songs coming after.

TWO MOURNERS.

There could no longer be any reasonable Coubt. Poor Jack Lester had been drowned in the wreck of the Ootseumund, and Celia Grey was the most unhappy girl in Woodbury. She was forced to keep her grief to herself because she had not been officially engaged to Jack. She thought it might have been a little easier to bear if her friends had known how unhappy she was and with what good reason. With this great secret sorrow in her heart the ordinary routine of life grew painful. She had not spirit for tennis parties; she hated her gay summer frocks; she even wished she need not act as bridesmaid to her cousin Susic. Sho used to lie awake at night, and think about Jack, and wonder how much he had minded being drowned. However, Celia went to her cousin's wedding, and spent three days away from Woodbury. The news of the wreck was a fortnight old and forgotten by most people when she came back again. She arrived by a morning train, sent her trunk to Beechdene House with a porter and walked home through Woodbury High street. where she wished to do some shopping. As she went into the stationer's she saw Fannie Potter there, a girl she knew slightly and disliked. If it had been pos-

shop rather than speak to Fannie, but she was recognized at once. "Good morning, Celia," said Miss Potter, putting down a packet of black edged envelopes and coming forward. For a short time some years ago the two girls had been in the same class at the high school, and on the strength of this Fannie continued to address Celia by her Christian name. She did not often get the chance of doing so. The Potters were not people with whom the Greys wished to be on friendly terms. Mr. Potter was an attorney of doubtful reputation. It was well known that on Fannie's behalf he had threatened a well to do farmer with a breach of promise case, and that the young man had only got off by paying a substantial sum. Since that time Fannie had dressed more fashionably than ever, but she had not been asked for her hand

sible, she would have escaped from

Celia bought what she wanted and was about to leave the shop when Fannie followed her and said that they might as well walk a little way together. She was going past Beechdene. Celia had no excuse on the tip of her

tongue, so sho did as she was asked, although she rather objected to be seen in Miss Potter's society. The two young women walked through the town together and were soon in a quiet country road. It was a very hot morning.
"You must find that gown rather heavy," said Celia, who saw that her com-

panion were mourning deep enough for a young widow. "My heart is very heavy," said Fannie, Celia-reflected. She had not heard of

Mr. Potter's derise, and Mrs. Fotter she had seen at the station dressed in bright "I did not know you were in trouble,"

she said civilly.

It was rather difficult to be more than civil, because Fannie showed her grief in such an objectionable way. She had pulled out a pocket handkerchief with a broad black border and was sobbing into it so loudly that any they passed stared after them. "Didn't you know?" howled Fannie.

'No," said Celia. "What is the mat-"I thought every one knew. I am stay-

ing with the Lesters. That is why I have to pass Beechdene." Celia felt as if her heart stopped for a moment and then went on again in a greater hurry than was comfortable. She laughed rather nervously and said:

'I don't know what you mean. You are not in mourning because you are staying with the Lesters, I suppose?" What a heartless girl you must be to make fun of us when we are in such trouble!" sobbed Fannie. She paused while a wave of extra strong emotion shook her breast, and then she added in a sepulchral tone, "Poor Jack Lester is drowned!"

"I know that," said Celia sharply, "but I don't see yet why you should be in mourning.'

"Jack and I were engaged." Celia turned ashen white. Otherwise she made no sign. She walked ahead doggedly and kept her open sunshade between her companion and herself. "He gave me this ring," continued Fannie, pulling off her glove. "Look at

inside. Poor, dear Jack!" Celia raised her sunshade a little and glanced at the ring. She thought it rather rulgar and quite suitable for Miss Potter. It consisted of a large emerald surrounded by coarsely cut diamonds. She thought it did not look like Jack's choice.

"How long —" she began, and then, to her vexation, she could not go on. Her heart beat too much.

"How long were we engaged? Oh, only just before he sailed. No one knew of it, but when I heard that he was drowned I wrote to his father and mother. I felt sure they would be glad, poor, old thingsi I am staying with them now.' "Really!" said Celia, and then, having arrived at the gate of Beechdene, she rath-

er abruptly bade goodby. From her mother Celia learned that the impossible story was true. Woodbury rang with the news. The Lesters were great people, the Potters very little ones. No one could understand why Jack Lester should have made such a trumpery choice or how Fannie with her blowsy beauty had managed to captivate him. Without the ring she would hardly have persuaded any one that she told the truth. Directly the confirmation of his death arrived she had put herself into mourning and drawn down the parlor blinds, while Mr. and Mrs. Potter, with an air of great surprise, spread the story of her bereavement. They had not known of any engagement, they said, until poor, dear Fannie swooned at the news of the wreck and afterward exhibited her ring. She nearly swooned

Colonel Lester and his wife were elderly people, who led a secluded life in their beautiful old home. They saw little of the world outside the Langholme gates. When Fanny's letter reached them, they had to make inquiries about her, and the answers they got were unpleasing. But in the first stress of their great sorrow they would have welcomed the Woodbury sweep at Langholme if he could have proved that their only son had given him an invitation. As it was, they prepared the west bedroom for Fannie Potter and asked her

again when Colonel Lester called. She

said he reminded her so strongly of her

to spend a fortnight with them. Woodbury looked on astonished. Mr. and Mrs. Potter held up their heads and talked about the dear colonel and his wonderful affection for their eldest girl. Celia drooped. Her mother thought of sending her to the sea, she lost color and weight so fast. The poor child was grievously hurt. She had loved Jack Lester and believed in him. There had been enough of an understanding between them to warrant her hopes. Had he deceived her? And what treachery or the thought that he was dead? About a month after the wreck of the Ootacamund Mrs. Grey said that she must go and see Mrs. Lester one afternoon, and she hoped that Celia would accompany her.

'You go without me," said Celia. "Mrs. Lester is so fond of you," observed Mrs. Grey. 'Oh, but she has the Potter girl now,' said Celia dejectedly.

Nevertheless, when the afternoon came, she went to Langholme with her mother.

They were shown into the drawing room and found Mrs. Lester and her guest at tea. Miss Potter advanced to meet them and without any loss of time began to show how much she felt at home. "How d'ye do, Celia!" she cried and the earth



ner jet bangles rattled as sno wappied Celia's hand to and fro in the latest society

manner. "So glad you've come. You'll

cheer up the old lady. Fresh tea, Wilkins,

and some hot tea cakes. These are cold. Try this chair, Mrs. Grey. The old lady's

But neither Mrs. Grey nor Celia took

very much notice of the young woman.

Mrs. Lester welcomed her old friends with

affection, led them to a distant part of the

large room and gave her own orders to

Wilkins. For a little while Miss Fannie

felt out of it. She put a word in on sev-

eral occasions when she had better have re-

mained silent. She moved restlessly about

the room, and when the fresh tea came she would have dispensed it if Mrs. Lester

had not chosen to take possession of the

tray herself. It was not until Colonel Les-

chance of reasserting berself.

ter appeared that Miss Fannie had a

Then she came forward again and made

them well meant. He treated her with

in the house. Mrs. Lester's manner to her

Colonel Lester looked delighted to se

Celia, but he asked her why she had grown

"What can a young girl have to fret

"Oh, colonell" sighed Miss Potter re-

Every one had finished tea, and Mrs.

Lester proposed an adjournment to the

flower garden, when they were stopped by

Wilkins coming in and asking, with a

shaky voice, for his master. The old serv-

ant looked scared and upset.
"What is it, Wilkins?" said Miss Pot-

ter. "Anything I can do? The colonel is

Wilkins vouchsafed no reply. He did not even look her way. Colonel Lester got

up and went out of the room. Perhaps

two minutes passed before he returned.

The ladies had begun to talk of something

else when the colonel opened the door.

looked fixedly at his wife and then over

his shoulder toward the hall. It was just

as if Mrs. Lester could read something in

his face that no one else understood. She

got up and walked in a quick, trembling

stretched hands beyond the door, and be-

fore any one quite understood what had

appened Jack rushed forward and took

Celia turned so white that her mother

thought she would faint, but the next mo-

ment she had blushed rosy red because

Jack Lester had seized her hand and

seemed reluctant to let it go again. No

one noticed the Potter girl steal stealthily

toward the low French window that stood

nother at last. "You look very ill."

"What does it mean, Jack?" said his

"I've been pretty bad. I lay in a but on

the Spanish coast for three weeks. I was

knocked silly, you know, against the rocks and then hauled out by some fisher-

must have got hold of my coat with my papers in. It all happened in the dark

and in such a hurry. I might have wired

come on. When they put me on board at

Cadiz. I was not in a condition to act for

myself, and the people who looked after

"We have been taking care of your bride, Jack," said Colonel Lester, who

was a good deal surprised by his son's cool

manner to her.
Jack looked puzzled, pleased, undeter-

"My bride!" he said, with a happy light

And he held out both his hands to Miss

Grey, at whose side he had remained. But

"Jack!" exclaimed his father sternly

"There goes Miss Potter!" said Mrs.

uld see from her seat. Colonel Les-

Grey, pointing to the French window that

ter looked startled and turned round.

They could all see a buxom crape clad fig-

"She said you were engaged," gasped e colonel. "We believed it."

"You did," said Mrs. Lester. "I dis-

"You never believed it?" said Jack to

"She wore your ring," stammered Celia.

"That she most certainly did not," said

"It had 'From Jack to Fannie' inside.

saw the inscription."
"Yes," said the colonel, "there was no

"It is very curious," said Mrs. Lester.

'I think I know," said Mrs. Grey, who

had listened with a meditative face to

Jack's denials. "The man who iilted her.

the man she threatened with a breach of

promise case, was called John Smith. Ho

s in Australia now, and the whole busi-

ness happened out of Woodbury, so I suppose she thought it quite safe to use his

"None of us could understand your

taste, Jack," said Mrs. Lester.
"You do now, though," said Jack, taking Celia's hand.—London Illustrates,

Jerrold's Epigrams.

Douglas Jerrold was fond of epigram-

"That scoundrel, sir!" said Jerrold.

father's tombstone to kill his mother!"

man he would have held an umbrella

Again, "Ask a woman to a tea party

glass—obscuring light with scratches.'

He said to an ardent young gentle-

man who burned with a desire to see

himself in print, "Be advised by me,

young man, don't take down the shut-

His Reward.

ters before there is something in the

A member of the house who was de-

feated for a renomination explained to

a number of his associates what had

caused his downfall. He said one town

in his district had 20 voters, and there

were 13 persons in the town who want-

ed him to appoint them to a \$50 place

in one of the departments in Washing-

ton. This one place was all he could get

for the town. He gave it to one of the

13, and the remaining dozen turned

loose on him in the primaries. This

ratio held good in other parts of the dis-

trict, and when the convention was

called to nominate a candidate the only

friends he had were those whom he had

appointed, and as they were in Wash-

ington his enemies carried the day. —

A Beard Twelve Feet Long.

years old, at that time residing in Chicago,

claimed to be the owner of the longest

growth of whiskers. He was a large man,

nearly 6 feet in height, and had a beard

more than twice the length of his body.

Kirpin's beard had been growing steadily

Explain it as we may, a martial strain will urge a man into the front rank of

battle sooner than an argument and a fine

anthoni excite his devotion more certainly

One or another variety of wheat is found

in almost every climate and country ou

In 1882 Adam Kirpin, a German 66

Washington Post.

than a logical discourse.

over a duck in a shower of rain."

can't go without a new gown.' "

she hung back blushing and embarrassed.

ne did not know how to get at you."

from London, but I thought I would just

The poor chap they took for me

"Jack!" she cried. She went with out-

way toward her husband.

his mother into his arms.

open to the lawn.

in his eyes, "Celia!"

I mean Miss Potter.'

the colonel.

show:

window.'

ure speeding down the lawn.

liked the girl from the first."

loubt about the inscription.

'How did she get the ring?"

"I did not give it to her."

guest had not been very cordial.

so white and thin.

about?" he said

proachfully.

tired."

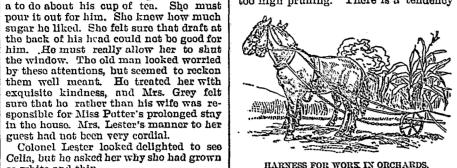
right ear is not so deaf as her left one.

CULTIVATION OF ORCHARDS. Directions by an Expert-How to Cultivate

Close to Low Topped Trees.

The best tillage is that which begins early in the season, and which keeps the surface spirred until late summer. The first few years turn the land rather deep with a plow at the first spring cultivation. In general, level culture is best. This is secured by plowing one year to the trees and the following year away from them, one year north and south and the next year east and west. It is somewhat difficult to plow from large trees, however, and with the cultivators or harrows now in use it is easy to work the soil away by susbequent cultivation, allowing the furrow to be thrown toward the tree each spring, but it is always advisable, upon fairly level ground, to plow the orchard in opposite directions in alternate years.

The difficulty of working close to the trees has had the effect of encouraging too high pruning. There is a tendency



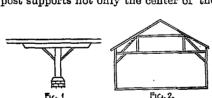
to start tops too high rather than too low, thereby exposing great length of trunk to injuries of sun and wind and elevating the top beyond the reach of pickers and of sprays. For most trees the ideal length of trunk is under four feet rather than above it, and implements now in the market allow of this

lower training. Trees which have low tops or which hang low with fruit can be reached by separating the halves of any of the double harrows by means of a long double tree, so that the halves when adjusted run from four to six feet from each other. A cntaway harrow rigged in this way will work away the back furrows from under the trees during the season. All cultivators or harrows with high handles, wheels or levers should be discarded if orchards are worked when the limbs bend low with fruit.

This labor of working about trees is greatly facilitated by the use of harnesses which have no metal projections. There should be no hames with elevated tops, and the turrets on the back pads should be simply leather loops. The back pad itself should be reduced to a single wide strap entirely devoid of wadding. Harnesses of the Sherwood type, with no traces, but drawing by a single chain between the horses, are excellent in orchards, as they require no whiffletrees. Such a harness is illustrated in the Cornell university bulletin on orchards, by Professor L. H. Bailey.

When ducks have been properly wired for, they often, being as early as January, though February is the more usual time. The eggs from ducks bring nearly double the price of hens' eggs in some markets, and as the duck will lay from 100 to 140 eggs she is a very valuable fowl. In feeding ducks do not give them too much grain to the exclusion of other foods. Cooked turnips, with a small quantity of ground meat added and enough ground oats and cornmeal to make the mess palatable, will make a cheap meal and answer all purposes, but if they are laying well they should be fed three times a day, beginning early in the morning. They must have animal food in some form, or they will not lay well. Weak legs indicate not only that the ducks are overfed, but when the quarters are damp they will sometimes get the rheumatism. It is best to allow them to run out for exercise when it can be done, and their quarters should be clean, with plenty of cut straw on

Supports For Barns and Bridges. Country Gentleman suggests some forms of timber supports, one of which is represented in the first figure shown in the accompanying cut. The single post supports not only the center of the



TIMBER SUPPORTS. horizontal timber, but also a large portion of this timber without any pins or spikes to weaken it. In Fig. 2 is a combination of timbers giving great strength and leaving an entire opening below. These timbers will be very useful in constructing barns with a full and free sweep across the floor as well as for bridges.

Level Culture For Potatoes. The Rural New Yorker began its advocacy of level culture for potatoes and corn about 18 years ago, and it has not since seen any reason to change. There

matic sayings, as the following will is no reason for hilling potatoes except to kill weeds. True it is that potatoes in Why, he'd sharpen a knife upon his hills are more easily harvested than those in drills, but this is offset by the differ-Of a mistaken philanthropist he said ence in yield. Where land is not well he was "so benevolent, so merciful a drained, we have some reason for hilling, but such land is not well suited to potato culture. If the vines are to be hilled up, the sooner the work is done in the Garden of Eden and she would the better. It is then equivalent to plantdraw up her eyelids and scream, "'I ing deeper. Hilling the soil about the stems directs the rain from where it is "Commentators," said Jerrold, "are most needed to where it is least needed. worthy folks who too often write on It is best to cultivate shallow until the books as men write with diamonds on vines prevent cultivation.

IN THE APIARY.

The Relative Merits of the Double Walled and Single Walled Hives. 1.-"Do you prefer single walled or double walled hives? 2.- Why your preference?" The foregoing queries were recently asked and answered in The American Bee Journal.

Twenty-six responses were made. Eighteen of these favored the single hive as being just as good, costing less and being lighter to handle. Several successful beekeepers, however, gave preference to the double walled hive. W. M. Bauman said: "1. My preference is slightly toward the double walled hive. 2. It gives more even temperature the year around. It affords more protection in autumn and winter."

Dadant & Son gave preference to double walled hives, or two thicknesses. but not chaff hives. J. H. Larrafee replied: "1. Double walled. 2. Because they can said: "1. Double walled. They are warmer in winter and cooler in sum-The combs do not melt down even the bees will not cluster on the outside of the hives so badly."

Mrs. Jennie Atohley, Texas, wrote: "1. In this extreme southern clime I prefer single walled hives, as they are lighter. 2. Double walls are more expensive, but I have often thought of trying double walled hives with a dead air space to see if it would not be a protection against heat. I have bees in brick walled hives that seem very comfortable in hot weather, and a brick hive might be good for a winter hive in cold climates."

James A. Stone answered: "1. I pre- aggregate heretofore made

fer single walled. 2. They are cheapen and lighter to handle, and as for wintering advantages of the double walled I should put them in the cellar anyway, and the single wall does well there." C. H. Differn's answer was: "1. Sin-

gle walls every time. 2. They are cheaper and lighter to handle. If you intend packing bees outdoors for winter, use an outer case." G. L. Tincker said: "1. I prefer single walled hive and winter cases. A double walled hive is a poor hive to winter bees in. I have not made double

walled hives for years. They are out of date. 2. The single walled hive is easy to manipulate and saves labor.'

Utilizing a Cellar's Warmth. The following illustration shows a convenient way, suggested in American Gardening, of starting plants in the early spring on the sunny side of one's

pinning of the house and over one of the cellar windows, which is hinged so as

A frame is built against the under-

FOR STARTING EARLY PLANTS. to be raised and hooked to the floor timbers of the house. The warm air of the collar, being allowed to enter the inclosed frame outside, tempers any sudden chill in the atmosphere, either at night or on cloudy days, particularly where the cellar contains a furnace or other heating apparatus. Of course such an arrangement does not in any way. take the place of a hotbed, but will serve the purposes of a large class of persons whose early plants are usually started in boxes in the kitchen window.

Poultry Rations.

As a result of many experiments with feeding laying hens, authorities seem to agree that a ration containing about twice as much of the fat formers as of muscle makers gives best results. The difficulty is that some hens in the flock lay more than others, and their individual characteristics interfere with the application of fixed rules. For fattening hens the ration should be about six times as much fat formers as muscle makers. The fact that the food of laving hens consists of so large a varietyanimal, vegetable and mineral—renders it impossible to formulate a table of foods. As long as they are fed together, instead of separately, the nonlaying hen will receive the same food as the producing bird and will consequently fatten, instead of appropriating, the food to eggs; hence, owing to these individual peculiarities, the balanced ration is fixed at one to two, which approaches very nearly the composition of the egg.

This difference in the feeding capacity of different individuals is found in herds of cows as well as in flocks of hens. As Rural New Yorker says, it is quite likely that two cows standing side by side in the same barn might, with profit, be fed widely different rations, but it does not follow that the saving would be great enough to pay for the labor and time tired to mix and feed special me on one.

Here and There. Tho Nebraska station advises close culture for sugar beets. Potatoes have represented one of the

best money crops in Colorado for many years. The Curtis irrigation canal is being

Many irrigation canals have been begun in Montana.

extended to cover more land below Cur

Following are the newly elected officers of the Iowa State Horticultural society: President, M. E. Hinkley, Marcus; vice president, J. M. Elder, Concord: secretary, Professor J. L. Budd, Ames: treasurer, W. M. Bomberger of Harlan. Millet hay is strong feed and should be used with caution, being alternated, if practicable, with other fodder. especially if fed to horses.

Wide tires are imperative on the good roads of France. Then how much more important upon our soft dirt roads.

Eggs In Winter. There are several things necessary to get winter eggs: First of all, pullets, or young hens; second, green food of some kind; third animal food of some kind, such as beef scraps, animal meal or cut bone and meat; fourth, exercise is necessary to make them lay. Scatter straw, cornstalks or swale hay in the scratching pen and throw your grain in it. This will induce the flock to exert themselves and will aid wonderfully in shelling out the eggs. But the most important of all is to have warm quarters for the fowls, a sunny, southern slope and warm houses, properly ventilated, of course. Fowls are more profitable and healthy when they have open sheds facing south or west and where the sunshine can flood every portion and make the straw and dust dry for the hens to work in than where they are shut up in houses lacking circulation of air and having only small glass windows. Changing wind is kept off. Deep wagon sheds and protected stables invite their retreat when storms prevail. Barnyard fowls are not delicate, as a rule, unless too closely confined, as is explained in The Farm Journal. Hens that are out of doors get variety and exercise such as their owner could not provide in a glass house. There is an unalterable law that the more we can get cows and hens to

eat without getting too fat the greater will be our receipts. Here is the whole thing in a nutshell: Warm houses, green food, animal meal or a proper amount of meat, early hatched pullets, or young hens, and plenty of exercise. By following these directions farmers and others will not want for winter eggs.

For Fattening Hogs. Professor J. H. Shepperd is credited

From all published data I should regard wheat about equal in value to corn. Barley seems to be worth about 8 per cent less than corn. The real value of wheat as a feed can be learned only by comparing its price with that of other grains. If barley, corn and shorts are cheap enough to produce 100 pounds of pork at a less cost than wheat, it is folly to feed wheat. However, with wheat at its present low price and other grains high, it will in very many cases pay to feed the wheat, and especially that which is "off" in grade. The value at the farm of wheat, corn or other foods should determine which to use.

Whippoorwill Cowpeas. From Oklahoma comes a report of the analyses of whippoorwill cowpeas at five different stages and of prairie grass, "composed almost wholly of blue stem and joint grass," at three different be more successfully wintered and keep | cuttings. With reference to the cowpea, cooler in summer." Mrs. J. N. Heater | results indicate that for a good hav the peas, including vines, leaves and pods, should be harvested as soon as the neas have matured in the nods. when the hives stand in the sun, and crop be late it is better to cut before complete maturity than to delay the harvesting until a heavy frost has killed the vines and leaves.

News and Notes. Foreign advices concerning winter grain generally indicate fairly good condition.

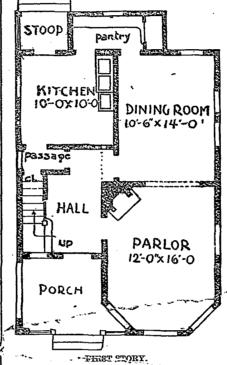
The Charter Oak potato is described by a New Yorker as of the Peachblow class-roundish, often russeted, buff skin, eyes often pink, flesh slightly yellow, dry and of excellent quality. Conton threatens to surpass the largest A UNIQUE DESIGN.

This Cloverly Planned and Convenient Cottage Costs but \$2,200. [Copyright, 1895, by Palliser, Palliser & Co., Architects, 24 East 42d st., N. Y.] Diversified as are the features of our country in climate, soil, surface and position, no one style of rural architecture is properly adapted to the whole, and it is a gratifying incident to the indulgence in a variety of tastes, that we possess the opportunity which we desire in its display to



almost any extent in mode and effect. The Swiss chalet may hang in the mountain pass; the pointed Gothic may shoot up among the evergreens of the rugged hill-side; the Italian roof, with its overlooking campanile, may command the wooded slope or the open plain, or the quaint and shadowy style of the old English mansion, embosomed in its vines and shrubbery may nestle in the quiet, shaded valley, all suited to their respective positions and each in harmony with the natural features by which it is surrounded. Nor does the effect which such structures give to the landscape in an ornamental point of view roquiro that they be more imposing in character than the necessities of the occasion may demand. True economy demands a structure sufficiently spacious to accommodate its occupants in the best manner, so far as convenience and comfort are concerned in a dwelling, and its conformity to just rules in architecture need not be additionally expensive or troublesome. He who builds at all, if it be anything beyond a rude or temporary sholter, may as easily and cheaply build in accordance with correct rules of architecture as against

such rules, and it no more requires an ex-

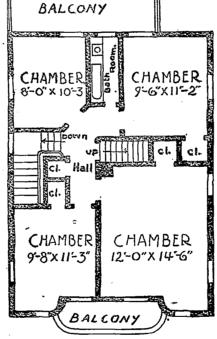


travaganco in cost or as wastefui oceation of room to produce a given effect in a house suited to humble means than in one of profuse accommodation. Magnificence, or the attempt at magnificence, in building is the great fault with Americans who aim to build out of the common line, and the consequence of such attempt is too often a failure, apparent always at a glance, and of course a perfect condemnation in itself of the judgment as well as taste of him who undertakes it.

We herewith present a design of a cottage that is cleverly planned and presents a very pleasing exterior effect. The cottage contains soven rooms and a bath. The rooms are all of a fair size, and spacious plosets are provided on the second floor. Many pleasant features are displayed on the exterior, among which may be mentioned the front porch, the overhanging balcony on the second story and the covered balcony in the roof. The building is entirely covered with shingles. There is a cellar under the

The heights of the stories are: Cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet 3 inches; second story, 8 feet 9 inches. General dimensions: Width, 22 feet; depth, including pantry,

For a compact, convenient cottage, with every facility for doing the work with the



SECOND STORY. least number of steps: for a low priced. degant cottage, we do not know of anything that surpasses this. Such a house as this, if tastefully furnished and embellished with suitable surroundings, as neat and well kept grounds, flowers, etc., will always attract more attention than the uninviting, ill designed buildings, no matter how much money may have been expended on them. The cost of the cottage illustrated in this article is \$2,200.

Proper Way to Hang Doors. Door hanging should be according to the room. Parlor doors should open so as to expose most of the room; hedroom and bathroom doors so as not to; closet doors so as to best light the closet.—Exchange.

COMPACT AND WELL ARRANGED. Plan For a Home That Is Adapted For Many Wants and Locations. [Coyright, 1895, by Palliser, Palliser & Co., - Architects, 24 East 42d st., N. Y.]

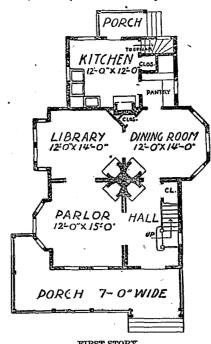
A difference of opinion has and proba bly always will exist about the materials of which a house should be constructed. We use in this country three leading varieties-wood, brick and stone. Wood is the cheapest, and if very nice points are considered is probably the healthiest, certainly the driest. Frame houses have also



stone and brick houses, with slate and metal roofs, furnace heated and airtight, lack essential qualities for health, while a frame house, which admits the air more freely, even if it take an extra cord or two of wood or an extra supply of coal, has a more healthy atmosphere. Frame houses are good houses and will outlast the lifetime of the builder, and no

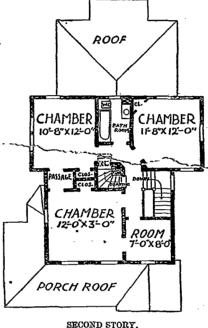
matter how strong and substantial a house may be built it usually passes into strangers' hands at the owner's death. The great charm of a country home in pleasant weather is its surroundings, and these should always be neatly kept. Roll and cut the lawn regularly; keep the roads and walks in smooth and handsome order have fine trees and give them abundant

room to grow, and thin out whenever they become crowded. Do not have any more lawn or roadway or walks than can be kept in unexceptional order. Whatever is done do well. Botter a city lot in fine order than a 100 acre slovenly farm. If it is necessary to build in good taste at all, it is quite as necessary that such



FIRST STORY. good taste be kept in view throughout. A country dwelling should always be a conspicuous object in its full characte and outline from one or more prominent points of observation. Consequently all plantations of tree or shrubbery in its imnediate vicinity should be considered as aids to show off the house and its append ages instead of becoming the principal objects of attraction in themselves. disposition should be such as to create a perfect and agreeable whole when seen in connection with the house itself. They should be so placed as to open the surrounding landscape to view in its most attractive features from the various parts of the dwelling. A single tree of grand and stately dimensions will frequently give greater effect than the most studied plantations.

The cottage illustrated in this article has a compact and well arranged plan and a simple but picturesque exterior. Examining the floor plans, we find there are eight rooms and a bath. The first story contains a fair sized parlor, with a bay window on the side. There is noth ing more pleasing than a bay window properly placed in a room, especially in the parlor. It breaks the boxy and unwelcome appearance of the room and always looks well from the outside. At the rear of the parlor is the library, connected by



SECOND STORY. sliding doors. To the right and connected with the library is the dining room, which is also approached from the hall. It will be noticed that the kitchen is very cleverly planned, with all the modern conveniences within reach. Among other things may be mentioned the large stair or hall. the open fireplaces and wide verandas. The second story contains four bedrooms and a bath. There are also spacious closets

provided for the sleeping rooms. The materials of outside walls are: Cellar, brick or stone; first and second story, clapboards; gables and roofs, shingle Heights of stories: Cellar, 7 feet; first story, 9 feet 6 inches; second story, 9 feet. The cost of this house, including all modern improvements, is \$2,600 and in many localities can be built for less.

If a private house is built without the services of an architect, it is the general and candid acknowledgment afterward that a great mistake had been made and how many things could have been improved by the employment of a skilled man.

\$100 Reward. \$100 The readers of the Buchanan Record will be pleased to learn there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constituional diseae, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken intenally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers, that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials Address, F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c 1



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CONTEMPT WORSE THAN CRIME. An Australian Judge and How He Maintained the Dignity of His Court.

The stories of early Australian judges are numerous and incredible. The following inoident, which is vouched for as a fact, is of a judge who had a very lofty idea of his own legal capacity and was, at the same time, anxious to sustain the dignity of his court. A "shooting case" came before him. There was no direct evidence as to the perpetrator of the murder, but the individual arrested was well known and indeed confessed the deed.

When brought into court, the judge cautioned the prisoner that he must re-member his rights as a free citizen, and that, above all things, he must not interrupt the proceedings of the court. After this friendly warning the judge proceeded to state that he (the prisoner) was accused of having on such a date shot the deceased. Upon this the prisoner broke in, "Well, and so I did." The judge was annoyed at the interrup

"Hold your tongue, sir!" he exclaimed. "Haven't I told you not to commit yourself nor interrupt me? I shall commit you for contempt of court if you do so again! he added sternly. He then repeated the accusation, upo which the prisoner broke in:

"I have told ye afore that I killed"-The judge's indignation was intense at this second interruption, and he demanded, "Mr. Sheriff, what is your evidence?" I have nothing but circumstantial evidence, your honor, and the prisoner's own confession.

"Then," said the judge, "I discharge the prisoner on this accusation, but commit him for contempt of court."-Pitts burg Dispatch.

WHAT CHILDREN TALK ABOUT.

The Boys Talked of Girls and the Girls of Their Studies. "I once occupied two rooms on the ground floor of an old fashioned house which stood on a corner where a large number of school children passed," said a ady recently. "One day it occurred to me that it would be interesting to listen to their conversation. So, as the pupils reached my front windows, I walked with them to my side windows, and so to tho length of the house, I being unobserved behind blinds and sash curtains. "After three weeks' observation I found that boys from 8 to 14 years of age were

bike ridin,' and 'big brother.' Never a word of their studies. "Girls of the same age talked: 'And-mamma-said,' 'And-teacher said,' 'I don't care, my numbers are too hard: I'll tell mamma,' 'And she says,' 'And my doll is as pretty; mamma said so,' etc., in tho same strain, with mamma coming in at the beginning or end of every sentence. Both sexes of this age talked as fast as their tongues allowed. Evidently there were no listeners.

bragging continually of their superior

prowess in the line of 'lickin,' 'baseball,'

"Of the ages from 14 to 17 the girls talked with scarcely an exception of their studies, and there were plenty of listeners. The boys of the same age talked with scarcely an exception of girls, girls, with plenty of listeners.
"Now, I confess, this surprised mei I

had always been taught to believe just the reverse, and it took various listenings and peeps before I would believe my senses. But the truth was before me-the boys talking girls, girls, girls, and the girls talking studies, studies, studies."—Kansas City Star.

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(recommend it as superior to any prescription snown to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to

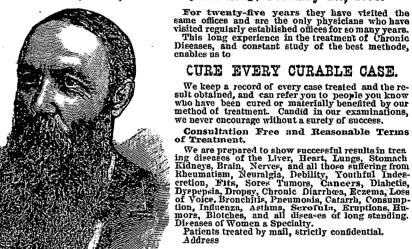
do so as it has invariably produced beneficial

Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes di

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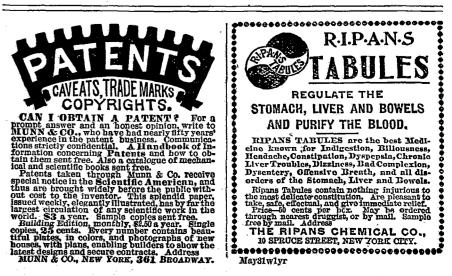
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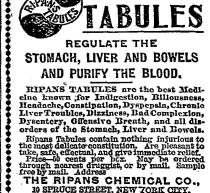
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