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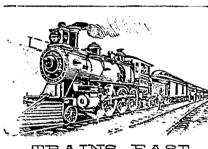
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BUCHANAN RECORD.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895. VOLUME XXIX.

NUMBER 24.

it. Many a time at Venice this last long

winter when I saw you so poor and ill and troubled I thought to myself, 'Oh, I wish he could only break through his resolve

and go back with a rush to his own great world again.' And then I thought once

more: 'Oh, no, for if he could do that he

wouldn't be the Arnold I love and admire

and believe in so firmly. He is himself just in virtue of that, and it's for being himself that I love him so utterly.' And

it's irrational, of course—illogical, absurd

self contradictory, but somehow I do wish

you could proclaim yourself to the world

so that the world might admire you as it

ought and would for never so proclaiming

Arnold stooped down and kissed her.

"My darling," he answered, smoothing her cheek, "if I have gained your love,

that's more than enough for me. What

we are, not what we are taken for, is the thing that really matters. A man, I sup-

rose, is never truly known-not to the

very heart and core of him-except by

I often wonder whether I did right in the

first place, whether I ought ever to have

shifted all that responsibility and all that

wealth to dispose of onto the shoulders of

my cousin Algernon, who is certainly not the wisest or best man to make use of them. But would I have used them better?

And once having done it my way then

left entirely to myself and by my own

work alone, I have so far justified my ex-

istence to mankind that my countrymen

are willing to keep me alive in comfort for

the sake of the things I can do and make

woman on earth who is willing to take

one, not for the guinea stamp, but for the

metal beneath it-who knows and believe

THE END.

CHINESE JUGGLERS.

That They Perform.

have pretty much the same "stock in

trade." Here is an account of some

tors what they wanted to see, some one

When the conjurer asked the specta-

"A pumpkin," answered the conjur-

er; "that is impossible. Pumpkins are

However, he was only talking, for

presently he took a pumpkin seed and

planted it in the earth. Then, having

made his little son, 4 or 5 years old, lie

down, he thrust a knife into his throat.

The blood poured out into a vessel, and

with it the man moistened the spot

Next he covered the corpse with a

cloth and placed a wooden bell over the

seed. In a few moments a sprout was

grew and burst into flower. The flower

fell, the pumpkin showed itself and in-

creased in size with extraordinary ra-

As soon as it was ripe the man picked

it from the stalk, showed it to the pub-

lic and took up a collection, after

which, of course, he lifted the cloth

and found the hoy perfectly unharmed.

former, was even more startling. A

peach was called for by one of the spec-

"It is March," said the magician.

"The land is still icebound. Peaches

are not to be obtained now except in

"you are a sorcerer and ought to be

able to bring a peach down from heav-

The conjurer grumbled, but finally

consented to see what he could do. He

began by weaving a roll of ribbon,

which he cast into the air. It took at

once the shape of a ladder, which went

up to a tremendous height. On it he

placed a child, and the little fellow ran

up the rungs like a monkey. Up, up he

Some moments passed, then a peach

dropped from the sky. The magician

picked it up, cut it into slices and of-

fered it to the bystanders. It was a real

Then a horrible thing happened. The

head of the child dropped out of the

sky and was followed by the trunk and

then the legs. With tears in his eyes the

man picked them up and placed them

in a box. But after much show of grief

and after the sympathetic spectators had

taken up a collection for his benefit he

opened the box and said, "Come forth,

my child, and thank these kind gentle-

men." At the word out leaped the child

A POINTER FOR THE CARELESS.

How Unused Railway Tickets May Be Re

deemed at Slight Cost.

way tickets on their hands sell them to

scalpers, while others go to the railway

company that issued them and obtain

their value in money. Most men, how-

ever, do neither, and accept the loss

when the ticket is worth less than a dol-

lar. Indeed, many men do not realize

that railway companies stand ready to

redeem unused tickets even of small

value, so that the companies must be

richer by many thousands of dollars

per year by reason of this neglect or ig-

Every railway ticket bears the name

of the general passenger agent of the

road issuing the same. It is a simple

matter to inclose the ticket with a let-

ter directed to the general passenger

agent asking him to refund the money

paid and explaining the reason why

the ticket is left unused in the hands of

the purchaser. It is courteous to inclose

a stamped envelope in which the money

When all these things have been done

the company usually acknowledges the

receipt of the ticket holder's communi-

cation and promises to investigate the

matter. The investigation consists in

the proper identification of the ticket

and a little bookkeeping to set all right

in the accounts. Then the purchaser re-

ceives from the company a check for the

amount due, along with a letter request-

ing acknowledgment on the part of the

recipient. That closes the transaction

and there is no material loss on either

Beat the Law.

Up at Hampden Park, in Springfield,

when the Massachusetts antipool law

was rigidly enforced a few years ago,

Uncle Ed Morse and other pool sellers

cleverly evaded it by putting up for sale

at "auction" cards having printed on

them the picture of a horse. "How

much am I offered for this picture of

Prince Wilkes?" was the query. "Sold

for \$100 to Mr. X. Prince Wilkes sold

for \$100, what do I hear for this pic-

ture of Patron?" It was easy enough.

All the change was that the auctioneer

had to say a few more words. - Hart-

Waived Responsibility.

within ten minutes, will you tell them

Wiggles-If anybody inquires for me

Waggles-No; I'll tell 'em you said

you would.—Somerville Journal.

side.—New York Sun.

ford Times.

that I'll be right back?

may be returned.

Some men with valuable unused rail

alive and well.—Philadelphia Times.

went till he vanished in the clouds

"Oh, well," answered the spectators,

paradise."

peach.

The second feat, by a different per-

where the seed had been planted.

tricks performed by a Chinese:

called for a pumpkin.

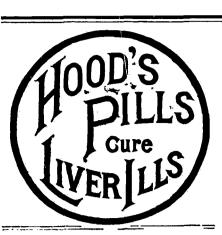
out of season.'

Chinese jugglers and Indian fakirs

the Strange and Startling Feats

that the man's the gold for a' that!"

the one woman on earth that loves him



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By GRANT ALLEN. [Copyright, 1894, by Grant Allen.]

[CONTINUED.]

CHAPTER XXIX. ARNOLD'S MASTERPIECE. In spite of hard fare and occasional short commons that winter at Venice was a happy one for Arnold. For Kathleen it was simply the seventh heaven. Every day of it was pure gold, for women are not like men in their loves. If a man's engaged, he pines and frets to get married. He sees a goal ever beckoning him forward. Whereus if a woman's engaged she is amply satisfied to sit down in peace with her lover by her side to see him and to talk with him. That feminine joy Kath-

THE SENTENCE. -

A roguish, laughing, chaffing tease, But what she says I shall not tell, And what she does you may as well Bo sure is seldom done to please.

With penalties severe and high

Her wheedling ways my anger quell; She seems the judge, the culprit I.

Yet sweet the fate her word imparts

Last night she sentenced me to dwell
A captive in the deepest cell
Forever of her heart of hearts.
—New York Sun.

A saucy tense is Metabel,

Yet when I threaten Metabel

No mercy showeth Metabel,

leen drank to the full through one delicious winter. What matter to her that perhaps at the end of it Arnold's projected book might prove a dismal failure—in which case, of course, they would be plunged once more into almost as profound difficulties and doubts as ever? Meanwhile she had Arnold. She lived in the present, as is the wont of women, and she enjoyed the present a great deal too much to be seriously alarmed for that phantom, the fu-ture. Besides, she had such absolute confidence in Arnold! She knew he could write something ten thousand times better than the "Elizabethan Seadog." That, after all, was a mere tale of adventure, well suited to the grown upchildish taste of the passing moment. Arnold's novel, she felt certain, would be ever so much more noble and elevated in kind. Must not a man like Arnold, who had seen and passed through so many phases, who had known all the varied turns and twists of life from the highest to the lowest, who

had lived and thought and felt and acted, be able to produce some work of art far finer and truer and more filling to the brain than Master John Collingham, the ignorant bully of an obscure village in Elizabethan Norfolk? To be sure, Arnold, more justly conscious of his own powers and his own failings, warned her not to place her ardent hopes too high, not to credit him with literary gifts he didn't possess, and above all not to suppose that knowledge or power or thought or experience would ever sell a book as well as novelty, adventure and mere flashy qualities. In spite of all he could say Kathleen per sisted in believing in Arnold's story till she fairly frightened him. He couldn't bear to fix his mind on the rude awaken-

ing that no doubt awaited her. For, after all, he hadn't the slightest reason to suppose he possessed literary ability. His momentary vogue was alto gether due to his lucky translation of a work of adventure whose once real merit lay in the go and verve of its Elizabethan narrator. He had been driven against his will into the sea of authorship, for navigating which he felt he had no talent, by Rufus Mortimer in dire conspiracy with Stanley & Lockhart. Nothing but disastrous failure could possibly result from such an undertaking. He dreaded to wake up and

find himself branded by the entire critical press of England as a rank impostor. er—a quality which he had inherited from Mad Axminster—once he had undertaken to supply Stanley & Lockhart with a novel unspecified, he worked at it with a will, determined to give them in return for their money the very best failure of which his soul was capable. With this intent he plied his typewriter, one handed, morning, noon and night, while Kathleen often dropped in at odd moments to write

for him from dictation and to assist him with her advice, her suggestions and her criticism. A good woman can admire anything the man of her choice may happen to do. To Kathleen, therefore, that first callow novel of Arnold Willoughby's, "A Romance of Great Grimsby." was from its very inception one of the most beautiful, most divinely inspired, most noble works of art ever dreamed or produced by the human intellect. She thought it simply lovely Nothing had vet been drawn more exqui site in its tender and touching delineation of the seafarer's wife than Maggie Holdsworth's character, nothing more stern or somber or powerful than the figure of the gaunt and lean limbed skipper. It was tragedy to her-real high class tragedy. When Arnold hinted gently how The Hebdomadal Scarifier would laugh his pathos to scorn, and how The Antiquated Growler would find it "dull and uninteresting, not to say positively vulgar," she thought it

impossible to believe him. Nobody could

read that grim story, she felt sure, with-ont being touched by its earnestness, its reality and its beauty. All that winter through Arnold and his occasional amanuensis worked hard at the novet that was the man'r last bid for a bare subsistance He felt it so himself. If that failed, he knew no hope was left for him. He must give up all thoughts of Kathleen or of life. He must creep into his hole, like a wounded dog, to die there quietly. Not that Arnold was at all of a despondent nature. On the contrary, few men were so light and buoyant, but the difficulties he had encountered since he left off being an earl made him naturally distrustful of what the future might have in store for him. Nevertheless, being one of the sort who never say die, he went on with his story with a valorous heart, for was it not for Kathleen? And if he failed, he thought to himself more than once with just pride, he would have the consolation of knowing that he had failed in spite of

his best endeavor. The fault then would lie not with himself, but with nature. The best of us can never transcend his own fac Rufus Mortimer spent that winter part y in Paris, partly in Rome. He avoided Venice. Though his palazzo on the Grand canal lay empty all that year, he thought it best not to disturb Arnold's and Kathleen's felicity by interfering with their plans by obtruding his presence. But as spring came round he paid a hasty visit of a few short days to the city that floats in the glassy Adriatic. It seemed like old times both to Arnold and Kathleen when Rufus Mortimer's gondola, equipped as ever by the two handsome Venetians in maize colored sashes, called at the doors of their lodgings to take them out togeth er for their day's excursion. In the evening Rufus Mortimer dropped round to Kathleen's rooms. Arnold was there by appointment. He read aloud a chapter o two for Mortimer's critical opinion. He chose the episode of the skipper's marriage—the pathetic passage where Ralph Woodward makes his last appeal to Mag-

baby in her arms, in search of Enoch. "Isn't it lovely?" Kathleen exclaimed with her innocent faith, as soon as Arnold had finished. "I tell Arnold he needn't be afraid of its reception. This is ten times as fine as the 'Elizabethan Seadog.' " "I don't feel quite certain," Mortimer answered, nursing his chin and conscious of his responsibility. He feared to raise their hopes by too favorable an opinion. "I don't seem to recognize it's just the sort of thing the public wants. Doesn't it lack dramatic interest? You and I may admire certain parts very much, and I confess there were passages that brought tears into my eyes, but the real question is, will the world at large like it—will it suit the great public at Smith's and Mudie's? We must

gie Holdsworth, and the touching scene

where Maggie at last goes forth, with I

remember that winoughby's a quite new author. The very fact that the world expects from him something like the 'Elizabethan Seadog' may tell against this simple domestic story. My experience is that when once a man has stood on his head to amuse the public the public will never allow him to stand on his feet again. And that's what I fear in this case. The people who read Master John Collingham may find Arnold Willoughby slow and unin-

"Oh, Mr. Mortimer, how can you?" Kathleen exclaimed, quite horrified.
"He's quite right, Kitty," Arnold answered—it was Arnold and Kitty nowadays between them. "I've felt that myself all along as I was writing it. The story's so somber. It's better suited, I'm afraid, to the tastes of the generation that read 'Adam Bede' than to the tastes of the generation that reads Rider Haggard and Conan Doyle and Rudyard Kipling. However, in patience must we possess our souls. There's no telling beforehand in art or literature how the British public may happen to look upon any new departure. And he went to bed that night in dis-

tinctly low spirits. A week later the manuscript was duly conveyed to London by Arnold in person. Kathleen followed a few days after, out of deference to Mrs. Grundy. Arnold was too shy or too proud to take the manuscript himself round to Stanley & Lockhart, but Mortimer bore it thither for him in fear and trembling. Scarcely had Mr. Stanley glanced at the book when his countenance fell. He turned over a page or two. His mouth went down ominously. "Well, this is not the sort of thing should have expected from Mr. Willough by," he said, with frankness. "It's the exact antipodes, in style, in matter, in treat-



Scarcely had Mr. Stanley glanced at the book when his countenance fell. ment and in purpose, of the 'Elizabethan Seadog.' I doubt whether it's at all the sort of book to catch the public nowadays. Seems a decade or two behind the times. We've got past that type of novel. It's domestic purely. We're all on adventure

"So I was afraid," Mortimer answered, 'but at any rate I hope you'll do the best "Oh, certainly," Mr. Stanley answered in no very reassuring voice. "Of course we'll do our level best for it. We've -and we're not likely under these circum stances not to do our level best for it.' "Willoughby retains an interest in it, you remember." Rufus Mortimer went on

'You recollect, I suppose, that he retains a 15 per cent interest in it." "Oh, certainly," Mr. Stanley answered 'I recollect perfectly. Only I'm afraid, to judge by the look of the manuscript which is dull at first sight—undeniably dull-he hasn't much chance of getting more out of it than the £100 we've paid him in advance on account of royalties?

This was disappointing news to Mortimer, for he knew Arnold had spent a fair part of that hundred on his living expenses iu Venice, and where he was to turn in the future for support, let alone for the means to marry Kathleen, Mortimer could form no sort of conception. He could only go on hoping against hope that the book might "pan out" better than Stanley & Lockhart supposed—that the public might see things in a different light from the two trade experts.

Three days later Mr. Stanley came down to the office much perturbed in spirit. "I say, Lockhart," he cried, "I've been eading over this new thing of Willoughby's-this 'Romance of Great Grimsby, as he chooses to call it—what an odious title!-and I must say I'm afraid we've just chucked away our money. He wrote the 'Seadog' by a pure fluke; that's where t is. Must have been mad or drunk or in ove when he did it. I believe he's really mad and still sticks to it he discovered and transcribed that manuscript. He's written this thing now. order to prove to us how absolutely different his own natural style is. And he's proved it with a vengeance! It's as dull as ditch water. I don't believe we shall ever sell out the first

"We can get it all subcribed beforehand, think," his partner answered, "on the strength of the 'Seadog.' The libraries will want a thousand copies among them. And, after all, it's only the same thing as if he had taken the £100 we offered him in the first instance. We shall be no more out of pocket if this venture fails than we should have been if he'd accepted our check last summer.'

"Well, we'd better pull off only as many as we think the demand will run to," Mr. Stanley continued, with caution. be asked for at first, of course, on the merits of the 'Seadog,' but as soon as people begin to find out for themselves what feeble trash it really is they won't want any more of it. 'Poor pap.' I call it!" So the great novel which had cost Arnold and Kathleen so many pangs of pro-

duction came out in the end in its regulation three volumes just like any other. There was an initial demand for it o course, at Mudie's, that Arnold had counted upon. Anything which bore the name of the "editor" of "An Elizabethan Seadog" on the title page could hardly have fared otherwise. But he waited in profound anxiety for what the reviews would say of it. This was his own first book, for the "Seadog" was but a transcript and it would make or mar him as au orig-

inal author. Oddly enough, they had longer to wait for reviews than in the case of Arnold Willoughby's first venture. It was the height of the publishing season. Editors' tables were groaning with books of travel and biographies, and three volume novels and epochs of history boiled down for the consumption of the laziest intellects. A veek or two passed, and still no notice o the "Romance of Great Grimsby." At last one afternoon Arnold passed down the Strand and stopped to buy an influentia evening paper on the bare chance of a criticism. His heart gave a bound. Yes, there it was on the third page—"Mr. Arnold

Willoughby's New Departure.'' He took it home with him, not daring to sit and read it on the Embankment The very first sentence chilled him. "When man begins by doing good work, the public has a right to expect good work in future from him. Mr. Arnold Willough by, or whatever gentleman chooses to veil his unknown personality under that ob vious pseudonym, struck fresh ground, and 'An Elizabethan Seadog,' He would have done better to remember the advice which a Scotchman in the gallery once gave to Boswell on a famous occasion-Stick to the coo, mon!' Mr. Willoughby, unfortunately, has not stuck to his coo. He has of adventure, in which he can well simulate a certain air of truth and can repro duce the style of a bygone age with extraordinary fidelity and historical accuracy. But the higher pathos and the higher constructive faculty are altogether beyond the range of his not inconsiderable powers To put it frankly, his three volume novel in spite of obvious straining after the most exalted qualities, almost induces one to accept Mr. Willoughby's own improbable story of the finding of his manuscript in a Venetian cookshop, and to believe that he was really nothing more, after all, than

tale of buccaneering life in the sixteenth

read on and on. It was all in the same strain. Not one word of cold praise for his poor little bantling! The reviewer demolished him as though he were not a vertebrate animal. His plot was crude, ill considered and ridiculous. His episodes were sometimes improbable, but oftener still impossible. His conversations were unreal, his personages shadowy, his pic-ture of fisher life melodramatic and unconvincing. It was plain he knew nothing at first hand of the sea. Everything in the book from beginning to end was bad, bad, bad, bad-as bad as it could be. The reviewer could only hope that in his next venture Mr. Willoughby would return from this pucrile attempt to put himelf outside his own natural limitations to the proper

sphere he had temporarily deserted. Arnold laid down the paper, crimson.

Very new authors are affected by reviews. He knew it, he knew it! He had been be trayed into attempting a task beyond his powers by the kindly solicitations of that good fellow Mortimer. For Mortimer's sake, even more than his own, he felt it acutely. One thing he prayed—that Kathleen might not happen to see that review and he made utterly miserable by it. He must try if possible to break his failure gently to her. He went out again, to call on her and hint

his despondency. After that, he thought, he would go and see Stanley & Lockhart to ask them how much they were losing by his novel. He walked along with burning cheeks, and as he passed Rufus Mortimer's club that clever young Vernon who writes such stinging reviews for the evening papers turned with a smile to the American. "There goes your friend Willoughby," he said, with a wave of his cigarette. "Have you seen what a dressing I've given that

silly book of his in this evening's Picca-

dilly? 'A Romance of Great Grimsby' indeed! 'A Drivel of Idiocy' he ought to have called it." CHAPTER XXX. WHAT ALWAYS HAPPENS. When Arnold reached Kathleen's rooms, he found Mrs. Irving quietly seated there before him, while Kathleen herself was immensely excited about something unknown that had happened in the interval.

"Have you seen the evening papers?" she cried almost as soon as he entered, rushing up and seizing his hand with sympathetic fervor. "That dear Mrs. Irving, she's just brought them round to me." "What papers?" Arnold answered, trem-bling inwardly for her disappointment. Such friendliness was cruel. "Not to-

night's Piccadilly?"
"Oh, dear no," Kathleen answered, unable any longer to restrain her delight. 'Who cares for The Piccadilly? The Hyde Park Gazette and tomorrow's Athenæum. Do look at them at once! There are such ovely reviews in them!"

"Reviews?" Arnold exclaimed, drawing a deep, long breath. "Oh, Kitty, of our book?" For it had been 'ours' with both of them in everyday talk from its begin-"Yes, ours," Kathleen answered, over-joyed. "And oh, Arnold, I'm so proud. To

think it's your very, very own this time! I shall be so glad to remember I helped you write it!" 'Let me see them," Arnold cried, half dazed. And Kathleen, with a glowing face, handed him over the papers. The poor fellow began, still tremulous,

with the Hyde Park Gazette How his heart beat fast and then stood still within him! The heading alone was enough-'Mr. Willoughby's New Triumph." Once the ground reeled under him. though in the opposite sense from the way it had recled an hour or so before. He clutched a chair for support and sank into it, all dazzled. This was too splendid "Mr. Willoughby," the notice began, with journalistic stiffness, "has scored a second success, far greater in its way than the success he scored over 'An Elizabethan Sendog.' His new novel, though utterly unlike its popular predecessor, is as admirable in execution, but it is infinitely superior in design and purpose. The change is fundamental. Mr. Willoughby' new book strikes a far higher note and strikes it firmly, clearly, definitely, with a

hand of perfect mastery. His maiden effort had the merit of an exciting romance of action and adventure, it belonged to the type now so unduly popular with the vast oody of readers, and our author showed us there that he could hold his own against any man living in the department of lurid historical fiction. He has done wisely now in revealing those profounder qualities of thought and of artistic workmanship which can only be adequately displayed in a more serious piece of psychological analysis. The result is most satisfactory. We must congratulate Mr. Willoughby on having escaped from thraldom to the foolish fancy of a passing day, on having abjured the fearful joys of gore that flows like water and on having ventured to use his own great powers to the best and highest purpose in the production of a sterling and pathetic romance far worthier of his

gifts than his in many ways admirable Elizabethan Seadog.' '' Arnold read on and on in a fervor of re action. This was glorious—magnificent Line by line the review revived in him all his belief in himself, all his belief in the reality of his own creations. And it flattered him profoundly, for it saw in his work those very qualities he himself had striven hardest with all his might to put into it. That is the only kind of praise a sensible man ever cares for. He wants to be given credit for the merits he possesses, not for the merits he lacks—he wants to be approved of for producing the effects heactually aimed at. Arnold's face glowed with pleasure by the time he had reached the end. And as soon as he had finished that first flattering notice Kathleen, smiling

still more deeply, handed him The Athe-Arnold turned to the critical organ with a vague sense of terror. The first few sentences completely reassured him. The leading literary journal was more judicial, to be sure, and more sparing of its approbation than the penny paper, as becomes a gazette which retails itself to this day for an aristocratic threepence, but the review, as he read on, gave Arnold no less pleasure and gratification than the other one, for he perceived in it before long a certain tone and style which form, as it were, the hall mark of a very distinguished critic, to have gained whose suffrage was indeed no small joy to him. For the first time in his life Arnold felt he was being appreciated for himself alone-for the work he had really and actually performed, not for his artificial position of for extrançous merit falsely attributed t

As for Kathleen, glowing pink with delight, she stood glancing over his shoulder as he read and watching with a thrill the evident pleasure in his face at each fresh word of approval. Her cup was very full. At last he was appreciated! As soon as he had finished she turned, with a face all crimson, to her silver baired friend. "I must, Mrs. Irving!" she cried, with womanly gesture—"I really must!" And in a transport of joy and triumph she flung her arms around him and kissed him

"I think," Mrs. Irving said, rising with a quiet smile and setting the bonnet straight over those silver locks, "I'd bet-



She flung **her arms around him and kissed** him fervently. century."
Arnold's head reeled round. Still he ter be going to look after some errands. No, dear, I can't possibly stop any lon-

ger, and I dare say you and wir. willougu by will have lots of things now to talk over quietly with one another." And so they did. Arnold felt, of course that if one bad review didn't make a chill-ing frost neither did two good ones make an established reputation. Still it did seem to him now as though the sky were clearing a bit—as though it might be pos sible for him at last to marry Kathleen some time in the measurable future. They must wait and see, to be sure, how the book went off, but if it really succeeded as a commercial venture Arnold thought his path in life would henceforth lie toler-

So he waited a week or two, not daring meanwhile to go near Stanley & Lock-hart's for fear of a disappointment. During the interval, however, Kathleen couldn't help seeing for herself at the book-stalls and libraries abundant evidence that the "Romance of Great Grimsby" making its way rapidly in public favor. Wherever she went people spoke to her of "your friend Mr. Willoughby's book—oh, charming, quite charming! What a de lightful man he must be to know—so cley er and so versatile! I wish you could bring him here.'' And when Kathleen answere briefly, with a deep red spot on her buening cheek, that he didn't care to go out people murmured to themselves, half aside

ably smooth before him.

"Ah, a little affectation! He'll get over that, of course, as soon as he ceases to be was clear. There was no going back again. I shall be happy now in the feeling that, the lion of the moment. But it's always so with lions. They're invariably affected." For it was Arnold's fate in life to be persistently credited with the virtues and vices alike that were most alien to his shy and retiring disposition.

At the end of three weeks more, with a for them. As the world goes, that's the very nervous step, he went round by himone test we can have of our usefulness. And. Kitty, if I hadn't done as I have done I should never have met you, and self to Stanley & Lockhart's. The moment he got inside the publisher's door, however, he was no longer in doubt whether or not his book was really selling. The then I should never have known the one

office boy recognized him at once and descended deferentially from his high bare stool, flinging the wooden barrier open wide with a respectful sweep for the man who had written the book of the season. Arnold went up in a maze to the senior partner's room. Mr. Stanley, humming and hawing, received the new lion with much rubbing of hands and a very glow-

ing countenance. "Selling, my dear sir?" be said in answer to Arnold's modest inquiry. "Why, it's selling like wildfire. Biggest success of its kind since 'Robert Elsmere.' I confess I certainly had my doubts at first-I had my doubts, I won't deny it. I thought, having once fixed your public with the first book you edited"—Mr. Stanley, catching his breath, just saved himself with an effort from the peccant verb-"you would do better to stick in future to the same kind of thing you'd made your original hit with. It was an experiment, an experiment. But you judged your own real talent more justly than I did. There can be no sort of doubt now that your book has hit the mark. It's being read all round. We're going to press today with

Arnold's face grew pale.
"A third edition!" he murmured. This sudden success at last was almost too much for him. "Well, I'm glad of it," he answered again after a moment' 'very glad indeed, for I've found life hard at times, and once or twice lately, since my hand got crushed, to tell you the plain truth, I've almost despaired of it."

"Well, you won't find it hard in future." the publisher said kindly, with a benig nent smile. "No despairing henceforth Whatever you write after this will com mand its own market. We're pleased to think, Mr. Willoughby, we were the first cap, as I said to Lockhart. Would you like a small check on account-say for a couple

"A couple of hundred pounds?" Arnold cried, taken aback. To have earned such a sum for himself as £200 seemed to him well nigh incredible.

"Why, yes," the man of business an swered, with a good humored laugh. "A great deal more than that must be due to you already. Let me see, 3,000 at 18 and (-h'm, h'm, exactly so. Judging by what we made on the last book we publishedthe sale of which, after the same length of time had elapsed, was barely two-thirds of yours-I sliould fancy, before you're done your book ought to bring you in somewhere about £2,500." Arnold gasped for breath. Two thousand five hundred pounds! And all of his own making! With that one maimed hand

too! For the first time in his life he was positively proud of himself. "There's only one thing, Kitty," said an hour or two later as he sat holding her hand in her own pretty room in Kensington—"only one thing that mars my complete happiness, and that is the fact that I don't feel quite sure whether such work as mine is of any use to humanity. I don't feel quite sure whether a man can hold himself justified to the rest of his kind in living in the produce of labor like that as he might if he were a sailor. now, or a shoemaker, or a miner.

"I do," Kathleen answered, with a wo-man's simpler faith. "I feel quite certain of it. What would life be worth, after all, without these higher tastes and these high er products-art, literature, poetry? It is they, and they alone, that give it its value. I thought to myself as you were writing it and dictating it to me at Venice, 'How wrong it would be for this man, who can think things like those and put his thoughts so beautifully, to throw away his gifts by doing common sailor's work that any ordinary workman with half his brains and a quarter of his sensitivenes

could do a hundred times better most probably than he could." 'Not better," Arnold exclaimed, correcting her hastily and put on his mettle at once by this stray suggestion of inferiority in his chosen craft. "I'm a tiptop mariner! I don't know whether I can paint, and I don't know whether I can write a novel worth the paper it's printed on, but at reefing a sail in dirty weather, and the bo'sun used to say: 'Send Willoughby aloft, cap'n. He's the surest of the lot of 'em.' Till my hand got crushed I could haul a sheet with the best man in Eng land. My one consolation now is that I lost it in the performance of my duty to the world, and that's so, having served my time, as it were, till accident maimed me I'm at liberty to live on like a sort of lit erary Chelsea pensioner on whatever light work I can best turn the relics of my shat

tered hand to." "And I'm sure it's good work, too,"
Kathleen persisted, unabashed, with a woman's persistency. "Work that does good in the world quite as much as seal oil or shoes or coal, not only by giving pleasure to whoever reads it, but also by making people understand one another's difficul-ties and troubles better, breaking down barriers of class or rank and so unconsciously leading us all to be more sympa thetic and human to one another.' "Perhaps so," Arnold answered. hope it is so, Kitty!"

which Kathleen stared hard at the empty fireplace. Then Arnold spoke again. "After what Stanley & Lockhart told me." he said, smoothing her hand with his own, "can you see any just cause or impediment, darling, why we two shouldn't make it Wednesday fortnight?" Kathleen leaned forward to him with happy tears in her brimming eyes. . "None at all, dear Arnold," she answer ed, too happy for words almost. "The sooner now, I think, the better."

There was a long pause next, during

They sat there long, hand in hand, ing all they said mutely, which is, after all, the best way to say many things that lie deepest in the heart of humanity. Then Kathleen spoke again: "Only for one thing, dearest Arnold, do I wish you could have married me under your own real name. No-don't start and misunderstand me. I don't want to be a

countess. I have no mean ambitions. I'd rather be Arnold Willoughby's wife, who wrote that beautiful book, than ten thousand times over an English countess. But I do wish the world could only have known how brave and how strong you are, and how much you have gone through for the sake of principle. I want it to know how you might at any time have put out your hand and reclaimed your true rank, and how for conscience's sake you refused to do Shelves full of stock, Bought at bed rock. Come in and see 'em-No need to knock.

BINNS.

OPPOSITE HOTEL, BUCHANAN

SUNDAY SCHOOL EVANGEL

REV. O. J. ROBERTS. This column is open to any who has any communication hearing upon practical Sunday Schoel work, or has any news concerning the progress of the work. We selicit correspondence along these lions from all workers.

All our Sunday school people should attend the Convention at Bertrand. next Saturday and Sunday.

The editor of this column is to address the Sunday School Convention. at South Bend, Oct. 1 and 2.

The Bertrand-Niles-Buchanan Sun-

day School Rally at Niles. It was a success, was it? Well, we think it was most emphatically. So successful was it that we cannot venture to describe it fully, lest some one think we are exaggerating. We can put it most emphatically into one sen-

tence. It was an immense Rally! To specify some of the features connected with it we may say, in the first place, that the day was a perfect day. There has not been such a beautiful day this season. The air was cool. pleasant and refreshing; no dust, nor yet any mud, and the sky, in clear, azure brightness, smiled on the vast

multitude of people. The various townships and schools were well represented. The large schools were there, and so were the small, and all merged in together to form one grand column of Sunday School soldiers. Buchanan was there 700 strong. All of Bertrand was there. how many hundred we cannot tell, and of course Niles was there. Then our guests from Cass county were there with a fine delegation, and many from Berrien and Oronoko and else-

where. We cannot tell just how many teams and single rigs were from Buchanan, but from some definite figures put before us, it is perfectly safe to state that there were 175 conveyances from the two townships, about equally divided, we believe. In the Buchanan division there were very few single rigs, most of the carriages having from ten to fifteen aboard. The decorations in the parade were abundant and fine

"Old Glory" was everywhere. The marshals from Buchanan and Bertrand did their part grandly. Every detail was attended to promptly, and no accident of any kind marred the

pleasure of the day. It is in vain to ask what township and school did best. We positively refused to allow ourselves to make any comparison. All did splendidly, and there should be no invidious comparisons made. Some schools had features that others had not, but it all blended together into one common whole, and showed the harmony and

unity of the Sunday School Army. The part which Nilea took in the Rally is worthy of special mention. She received her guests in royal style. Her homes and places of business were profusely and handsomely decorated, and her citizens vied with one another in welcoming the visiting guests,

The arrangements made by the central committee were admirable and perfect in every detail. We failed to see anything but had been provided for completely. The High School grove was put at the disposal of the Rally, and for the picnic dinner a platform and seats were provided, and everything moved off like clock work.

Very great credit is due to the chairman of the committee, Dr. J. D. Greenamyer and his assistants in the various committees, and to Major L. A. Duncan, the Chief Marshal, and his aides, for the efficient way in which all the arrangements were attended to.

There was only one trouble, and that was the Marshal did not expect such an immense crowd, and the line of march as originally planned could not be made to fit the hundreds of conveyances that were in the delegations outside. The street parade—speaking within all proper bounds—was simply immense, and it is not to be wondered at that our worthy Chief Marshal and his aids were at a loss just how to manage such an unexpected throng. But they were equal to the occasion, and soon had the monstrous parade in

After the picnic dinner came the exercises, presided over in a most happy and admirable manner by Rev. J. G. Lowrie, D. D., of Niles. The Niles band rendered some very fine selections, as it had on the line of march; Rev. W. H. Wagner offered prayer; Rev. Dr. Lowrie welcomed the visiting delegations, which was responded to in a felicitous manner by Rev. F. C. Berger of Buchanan, and the Niles Quartette sang several selections with great credit.

The oration by the Hon. Washington Gardner was delivered in his usual striking and masterly way, and was we'l received by the audience. The benediction was pronounced by Rev. Louis Grosenbaugh of Niles, and the famous Rally passed into history.

The schools of Niles formed a most imposing and attractive part of the great parade. It was one of the strong features of the Rally, in point of numbers, beautiful, elaborate and unique decorations and display mottos, and perfection of every detail. Great credit is due the teachers and others in the arrangement of the Niles division of the parade.

NEW FALL DRESS GOODS

SPECIAL OPENING SALE Of Fabrics which are now in great demand. Never before has our Dress Goods Department been so, complete with fall the latest Novelties as it is at the present time. Ladies, you cannot afford to make your selections without first exam-

inating this immense stock. BLACK GOODS! BLACK GOODS! Over two hundred different styles to select from, and never before were Black

Goods worn so much as they will be this year. COLORED DRESS GOODS! We have not lost sight of, and can show an assortment of high-class Novelies, in exclusive designs, which will speedily change their ownership—owing to the prices at which they are to be sold. We have a large assortment of Silk and Wool Fancies—Mohair Wool Fancies—Clay Diagonals—Boucle Cloths—Crepal-

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS! Fancy Brocades, Stripes and Checks In endless variety, for Fancy Waists. A full line of Black Silks, Satins, Gross de Londres, and many others, suitable for Skirts now so much worn.

ettes—Cicillians—Pierola Cloth—Scotch Cheviots, etc., etc., at all popular prices

Our new Stock of CARPETS, RUGS & CURTAINS are now in and ready for inspection ROSE & ELLSWORTH, South Bend.

LOW PRICES PREVAIL IN ALL OF THE ABOVE DEPARTMENTS.

Annual Cloak Sale.

GEO. WYMAN & CO. will offer on Sept. 18 the to break the world's record for fast Cloaks, so far as they go, ever offered by them.

100 Babies' Short Cloaks, at 50 cents.

450 Babies' Short and Long Cloaks, at \$1.00.

100 Cape Coats and Gretchens, 4 to 16, at \$1.00.

203 Ladies' Medium Weight Jackets, at \$1.00.

138 Misses' Medium Weight Jackets, at \$1.00.

150 Cape Coats and Gretchens, 4 to 16, at \$3.00.

129 Ladies' Jackets, at \$5.00.

250 Silk and Wool Persian Shawls, at \$1.00.

140 Beaver Shawls, at \$7.00.

All the above will be on exhibition from today, Sept. 9, until Wednesday, Sept. 18, when the sale will take place.

We have now on exhibition everything that is new in Jackets and Capes in Cloth and Fur.

We will continue our Shoe sale, while they

COME AND SEE US.

South Bend, Ind.

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

For a Good Shave or Hair Cut

Front St., second door east of Roe's hardware.
ALSO AGENCY FOR STAR LAUNDRY.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

ED. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895.

The American Newspaper Directory for 1895 accords to the Record the largest circulation of any weekly published in Berrien County.

The Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church will open at Albion next Wednesday and continue in session about one week. Bishop John F. Hurst will preside, and with the cabinet of Elders will fix the appointments of over 300 preachers for the ensuing year. The Detroit Conference meets in Ann Arbor this week. There are 732 ministers in the State and 494 local preachers, making a ministerial force of 1,226, and over 100,000 members. In the United States there are 2,681,639. Increase during the year, 157,580, more than 430 a day. Total number of Methodists in the

United States, about 5,000,000. We publish elsewhere in our columns an account of the first and second of the series of races now being held in New York harbor, between Lord Dunraven's Valkyrie III and the American yacht Defender, for the America's Cup. The race of Saturday clearly demonstrated the superior qualities of the Defender, and the magnificent showing made by the Defender in the second race, being beaten only 47 seconds in a thirty mile race, after having been disabled at the start, satisfies every patriotic American that the cup | course, but had actually gained. a will remain here this year. It is regretted that the race of Tuesday was not ordered resailed, by mutual agreewon by sailing and not technicalities.

George De Haven, who resigned as general passenger agent of the Chicago West Michigan Railway 2 months ago to accept the managing editorship of the Chicago Mail, has resign the latter position to resume his old place. General Manager Heald on Monday issued an order taking immediate effect, making the reappointment.

Tice and Robert Jennings were arrested for burning the warehouse of the Round Oak Stove Works at Dowagiac, March 30, came about in a curious way. A short time ago the police of Rochester, N. Y., arrested William Moran, an all round crook. Moran told the deputy sherriff that Tice was the man who caused the fire in Dowagiac. He said that he, Tice and Bob Jennings went to the lowlands back of the foundry, where Tice put on Jennings' overcoat and Scotch cap. He then crept up and fired the building.

Another corroboration is a letter written by a sister of Jennings to Moran. The description given by Mrs. Robinson, who saw the man run away from the building just before the fire was discovered, agrees with Moran's description of the manner in which Tice was dressed. Tice was discharged from the works for alleged disorderly conduct. Robert Jennings made a clean breast of the whole story. He says he and his brother were with Tice on that night, but that Tice set fire to the building, Tice is ignorant of the fact that Jennings has confessed, and still stoutly protests his innocence of the crime. The coat and cap which Mrs. Robinson saw on the man when he fired the building, have been found hidden in Tice's house.

World's Record for Fast Time. New Mark Set by the New York Central The New York Central Railroad Wednesday made a successful attempt

greatest bargains in time over a distance. This was the

The world's record is 540 miles, in 512 minutes, or 6314 miles an hour, made by a West Coast Line train in Great Britain, between London and Aberdeen. The record today is 43612 miles in 414 minutes and 57 seconds, or 64 1-3 miles an hour. Great preparations had been made all along the line, and a clear right of way was arranged for the flyer. Oil cups on the axles were filled, the best quality of packing was pressed into the boxes and every detail arranged so that no accident might interfere with the run. The seventy mile run between Poughkeepsie and Albany was made in 62½ minutes. At Albany the engine was changed and the cars were oiled by gangs of quick workers and the flyer sped on toward Buffalo having been delayed barely a minute by the work

ONLY 29 SECONDS. Here are the Measurements of the Two Big Racers.

at Albany.

The measurements of both the Defender and Valkyrie are a surprise to all of the yachting sharps. It was generally supposed that the English yacht would give the Defender from one to one and a half minutes, but that she will give her but 29 seconds is where the surprise comes in. Here, however, are the figures and they speak for themselves:

DEFENDER. Length on load water line, SS.45.
Length from after end of main boom to forward point of measurement, 181.79.
Length from foreside of foremast to forward point of measurement, 73.55.
Length extreme of spinnaker boom, 73.36.
Length main gaff, 64.95.
Length topmast, 57.42; one-fifth, 45.94.
Height upper side of main boom to topsail halyard block, 125.48.
Sail area as per rule, 11226.

Sall area as per rule, 11226. Salling length as per rule, 100.36.

VALKINGE.

Length on water line, SS 55.

Length from after end of main boom to forward point of measurement, 185.02.

Length from foreside of foremast to forward point of measurement, 78.94.

Length extreme of spinnaker boom, same.

Length topmast, 58.88, one-fifth, 41.78.

Length main gaf, 59.50.

Height upper side of main boom to topsail halyard block, 199.80.

Sail area as per rule, 11414.

Sail area as per rule, 11414. Sailing length as per rule, 101.49.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACES FOR AMERICA'S CUP

FIRST RACE WON BY DEFENDER. The Defender won her name in truly American fashion last Saturday, finishing far ahead of the English challenger the Valkyrie III., and giving every evidence of outclassing the Dunraven

boat in almost any kind of weather. There were strange features connected with the race for the America's cup, not the least being the general doubt expressed during the first fourteen miles of the course as to which boat was in the lead. It was nip and tuck from the first gun signal until within a short distance of the mark, and then the Defender caught the breeze and to the delight of thousands simply sailed

away from her rival. From that moment she went out, increasing her lead to the end, and winning by the surprising margin of eight minutes and forty-nine seconds.

Such work as this, in what was denominated Valkyrie weather, is calculated to satisfy the yacht sharps of this side of the water to their heart's content, and to lend fear to the minds of those who have hoped for a reversal of American form, and the winning of the cup by the Englishman.

No event in the history of the sport ever excited the interest shown in the race of Saturday. Since the Vigilant defeated the Valkyrie II. in 1893 the international contest has been kept well in mind, and the enthusiasm displayed was merely the outcome of the pent-up feeling of the past year or two.

SECOND RACE. VALKYRIE FINISHES FIRST BUT RACE

GIVEN DEFENDER ON FOUL, Crippled, but still heeling far over in her strength and swiftness, the Defender followed the Valkyrie across the finish line in Tusday's race. Less than half a mile separated the two and anxious eves kept pace, second by second, with the time indicators as they moved around, and when it was seen that the American Defender had not only lost nothing in the last twenty miles of the great shout went up for the gallant

struggle the vessel had made. There were cheers for the victor, too, ment between both sides, for although | but although the Valkyrie III. was the | yesterday afternoon at Benton Harbor, first challenger since 1871 to lead over right in their decision, yet every true the home line, the honor of her persportsman wants to see the races fairly formance was lost sight of for the time in the grand effort of the American. It was a grievous accident that ruined the Yankee boat's chances, an accident which, under the hair-splitting circumstances of jockeying at the starting line looked to be unavoidable. The Valkyrie won the second of the series by one minute sixteen seconds elapsed time, and forty-seven seconds

corrected time. companionship throughout the remainder of their lives.—Niles Star. corrected time.

The information upon which Simon I the preparatory gun had been fired and with the Valkyrie to the windward Captain Haff made every effort to gain that position. Just before reaching the line, when Valkyrie was still to windward and Defender to leeward, a length astern, but still overhauling her, the American boat was blanketed so much that her baby jib topsail and jib shook. Captain Haff seeing this luffed up a little, evidently intending to let the other boat go ahead for the purpose of enabling him to pass under her stein and to windward. Captain Sycamore, at the Valkyrie's tiller, noted this move and luffed up also. It was then that the thousands of watchers on the surrounding boats noticed how dangerously close to each other the racers were. And just at that moment, too, a snap and a rending sound was heard, and it was seen that the Defender's jib topsail was flying loose in the wind. The Valkyrie's main boom had swung around and fouled the Defender's rig-

Lightning action was necessary to save the topmast from breaking away completely, for it was already sprung from its fastenings, and Captain Haff, with a master stroke, taking his boat down to leeward, soon maneuvered her into a safe position and gave chase.

The Defeuder had in good seaman ship style held up the red protest flag when the Valkyrie's boom interfered so much with her progress. Still, she went on her journey, much worsted by the collision. but still gaining, and fin ished the race as above described.

The Yacht Club's committee to whom protest of Defender was made held a meeting Wednesday evening and awarded the race to Defender by reason of Valkyrie's fouling her at the start.

A special to the Chicago Inter-Ocean,

MUNCIE, Ind., Sept. 10.—At Union City this evening, the Chicago, Union City and Cincinnati Railroad Company was organized and work will be commenced at once building the track from Union City north-west to Napanee, Elkhart county, a distances of about eighty miles. The roadbed to be occupied was built fifteen years ago from Union City to Bluffton, a distance of thirty miles, and from there the grade will be built at once. The route will be a direct one through Portland, Bluffton, Huntington, South Whiteley and Warsaw, connecting with the Baltimore & Ohio Company which furnishes the equipments. The officers elected today are as follows President, J. C. Fawcett, Louisville, Ky.: Secretary and Treasurer, George W. Patchell, Union City: Directors-W. W. Wissell, Bluffton; Captain J. Ross, Union City; Reuben Crow, Camden; Dr. McFarland, New Pittsburg; W. LaFollette, Portland; W H. Slaughter, New York; R. P. Refen-

penetrates a rich and unoccupled ter-

benet, Cincinnati, and the officers. The

directors voted \$110,000 to aid the en-

U.S. Weather Bulletin. General Remarks: Cutting of corn is progressing rapidly and much of the early crop is in shock. Late corn is maturing rapidly, and in Iowa the hulk of the crop is practically safe. In Missouri but a small part of the crop is exposed to injury from frost and if no killing frosts occur in the next two weeks the Nebraska crop will be safe. Frosts of the sixth, seventh and eighth caused considerable damage to corn in the Dakotas and northern Minnesota Plowing and seeding have progressed favorably in the central valleys, but in portions of the middle Atlantic states, this work has been delayed on

account of the dry condition of the Indiana: Numerous good rains help ed late corn and other growing crops The grass has turned green and good fall pasturage is probable. Some corn is cut and late corn is maturing rapidly. Tomatoes ripen unevenly. Tobacco is being housed, rye coming up nice-

ly, and wheat seeding in progress.

Michigan: Week has been warm and dry and rain is needed. Corn doing well for Sept. and its cutting well started. Potatoes doing well except a few case of blight. Generally pastures are in fair condition. Plowing and seeding being pushed rapidly. Beau harvest nearly completed.

Horseless Carriages. The first horseless carriage ever brought to this country appeared in New York on Aug. 29. Its trial trip was under the direction of Emil Roger, of Paris, builder of the carriage. It is to be used by Hilton, Hughes & Co. as a delivery wagon. It is a automatic petroleum vehicle, capable of carrying 1,300 pounds and running about 15 miles an hour at a cost of less than one cent a mile. The recent race between these carriages in France has excited much interest in this country, and prizes have been offered for a sim ilar race by the Times-Herald, of Chicago. This race is to take place on Saturday, Nov. 2, between Chicago and Milwaukee, its stated purpose being to encourage and stimulate the invention, development, perfection and general adoption of motor carriages. The prizes offered amount to \$5,000. The first prize, of \$2,000 and a gold medal is open to the competition of the world The second prize, of \$1,500, is restricted to American competition; unless an American carriage win the first prize, in which case it is open to general competition. The third prize, of \$1,000, and the fourth prize, of \$500 are open to world competition. No vehicle will be admitted that is moved to any extent by muscular exertion. Vehicles that employ storage recepta cles can replenish their petroleum or other material only at Waukegan, Ill., and Kenosha, Wa-Information

DEAD AT SEA.

BY WILL CARLETON. Uncovered heads—let all attention be! Our snilor-lad is going ont to sea; With silver gems across his faith heart, He silent waits the signal to depart.

And he has sailed wherever ship can go, Through all the ocean-country, to and fro; But never yet upon his devious way, Has had a voyage like the one to day. Our bugles singing softly fore and aft, We launch the sailor in his narrow craft. Three volleys moaning far across the wave Salute him as he journeys to the grave.

To duty all! The time for tears is past;
Now each to work while life to each shall last:
For when the waves our hapless comrade won,
We saw ourselves a later on.
—Every Where for September.

Mr. M. A. Earl, our new superintendent of the electric light and water works system, was united in marriage Long B Simpson of Chicago The ceremony took place at the home of Deputy Sheriff Benton R. Sterns, and the newly wedded couple returned to Niles on the evening train. They at present will occupy rooms at the home of Mrs. J. E. Miley on Broadway, and later will go to housekeeping. Mrs. Earl is well and favorably known in this city. For a long time she was the most efficient book-keeper of the Earl-Storms manufacturing company. She numbers her friends by the score, as does Mr. Earl, and all unite in wishing them a long and happy

From our Regular Correspondent. Mrs. Knight and Miss Minnie Vinton went to Grand Rapids on the Labor Day excursion.

School began Monday, with Mr. Wood of Stevensville as teacher. Miss Joce Spaulding is at home for a short time. The camping party at Birchwood Beach was well attended by New Troy

and Sawyer people. All had a good Miss Kate Hinchman, Job Jinkins, David Knight and daughter, Miss Edith, and quite number from Three Oaks took the train here for the State

Fair at Grand Rapids. Mr. Thos. Hurman of Wetervliet visited friends here over Sunday, and was one of the camping party at the

THREE OAKS.

Sept. 11, 1895. School is progressing finely with an enrollment exceeding that of last year. Jacob Paff and wife contemplate taking a trip to Germany, this winter, where they will visit relatives and

E. E. Anderson, a prominent business man in our town, is obliged to change his occupation to open air work, on account of ill-health.

The sheep thieves have been outwitted and captured, while at their own game. Probably they are not pleased at the idea of getting free lunches for several months at the county jail. The cabbage crop will be smaller than it appeared two weeks ago. Cab-

with ruinious results. Nearly all of the corn in this section of the country is beyond danger of frost. Farmers are cutting it as rapidly as possible, in order to save the fodder in good condition.

bage lice are becoming numerous and

Nearly all the young ladies in this vicinity have become dress-makers. So we ought to be in fashion.

DAYTON.

From our Regular Correspondent. Sept. 11, 1895. Mr. Marble, who was reported last week as improving, is not so well this

Seba Allen is attending school in Galien, where is he taking the work in the 10th grade.

Rev. C. P. Birdsey preached a very interesting sermon at this place, last Sunday. This was the last appointment at this place for the Conference year. Mr. Birdsey will leave for Albion, in a few days, to attend the M. E. Conference which begins its session

The Dayton M. E. Sunday school terprise, which will be bonded to the was well represented at the Rally, and New York Trust and Endowment Company. The road will be the first report a splendid time and a large in the center of Indiana oil fields, and Mr. Willie Richter left for Michigan

> City, last Saturday. Carpenters are erecting a flag staff on our school house today. Dayton school will soon have the stars and stripes floating in the breeze.

Ernest Krowl of Michigan City is visiting in ths place, the guest of Mr.

BERRIEN CENTRE. From our Regular Correspondent.

Sept. 10, 1895. Wheat sowing is the order of the day. The ground is in good condition. A delegation of G. A. R. men representing the Posts of Berrien Centre and Berrien Springs, left for Louisville on Monday morning. A special train of six coaches left Benton Harbor this morning, over the Big Four, to carry all G. A. R. men, W. R. C. and S. O. V.

that may wish to go at this time. Mr. and Mrs. II. S. Robinson are visiting Henry Broceus and family. Mrs. Fifer returned home on Saturday evening from Ind., from visiting

ber daughter. Lewis Powers and family arrived at Berrien Centre on Saturday evening, from California, after an absence of twelve years. He and his family have meanwhile lived in Manistee county, Mich., and on the Sacramento Valley, Cal. He is undecided where he will locate, but may go back to Manistee. Mr. Ed. Cooke of Dowagiac visited friends at Berrien Centre on Sunday. Miss Ona M. Becker went to Benton Harbor College on Monday. She will resume her course of study there this

Rev. W. W. Hess preached an excellent sermon here, Sunday evening, on "The duties of Christians, with reference to the liquor question". There

was no mistaking his meaning. A. J. Easton, who has been sojourning at Petosky for ten days, returned home on Saturday evening. Bert Ward, oldest son of Frank

Ward, a former resident of this township, died suddenly at their home in South Bend, Ind. Joel Laman sold twenty-eight fine walnut logs for \$250. They will be barked and shipped East, to Europe.

Michigan Crop Report for Sept. For this report correspondents have secured from threshers the results of 4,929 jobs, aggregating more than 76, 000 acres of wheat threshed in the state, the yield from which was 962.-832 bushels, an average of 12.61 bushels per acre. In the southern count es more than 61,000 acres threshed averaged 12.37 bushels per acre. In the central counties the avergage is 13.83 bushels, and in the northern counties 11 29 bushel**s.**

The number of bushels of wheat reported maketed by farmers since the August report was published is 702, 999. Of this amount 203,195 bushels were marketed before August, but not reported until late in August, and 439,804 bushels in August. The amount of wheat reported marketed since the August report was published is 249,804 bushels less than reported for the same time in 1894, and the amount reported marketed in the twelve months ending with July, which is the wheat year for Michigan, is 11,270,799 bushels or 4,180 159 bushels less than marketed in the same months of the previous year.

were received regularly each month during the two years 1803-4 and 1803-5 The amount marketed during the former year was 6,872,583 bushels, and dur-ing the latter year 5,287,792 bushels, a decrease of 1.584.791 bushels. Oats are estimated to yield in the state about 23 busheles, and barley 16 50 bushel per acre. Beans promise 76 per cent; potatoes, S1 per cent; ap-

There are 317 stations in the state

cent of average crops. . The mean temperature of the state for the month was 67.9 degrees. The mean temperature of the southern four tiers of counties was 70.4 degrees; of

ples, 28 per cent, and perches, 80 per

the central counties, 66.5; of the northern, 94.8; and of the upper peninsula, 62.4 degrees. Compared with the normal there was a slight excess in each

section except the northern. The average rainfall of the state during the month was 3,00 inches; in the southern counties, 3.35 inches; in the central, 3.14 inches; in the northern, 2.68 inches, and in the upper pe ninsula, 2.30 inches. Compared with the normal there was an excess in the southern and central counties and the upper peninsula. In the southern part of the state the rainfall after the 22a was nearly three times the amount previous to that date

LITERARY NOTES.

Harper's Weekly of Sept. 7 has an eight page yachting supplement devoted to two full-page pictures of Valkyrie III and Defender under sail, drawn by Carlton T. Chapman, and a striking double-page illustration entitled "First over the Line," drawn by T de Thulstrup. Being printed on extra heavy paper and not accompanied by reading matter, these pictures are well suited for for framing.

Edward Bok, the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, has written a book for young men called "Successward: A Young Man's Book for Young Men," which the Revells will publish in a fornight. The book aims to cover all the important phases of a young man's life; his business life, social life, his amusements, religious life, dress, his attitude toward women and the question of his marriage. This is Mr. Bok's first book.

his marriage. This is Mr. Bok's first book.

The October number of The Delineator contains a choice and varied selection of timely articles. It gives an authoritative exposition of Autumn Styles, illustrating a variety of novel, artistic and beautiful garments. Especially complete and valuable is its discussion of Mourning, Mrs. Roger A. Pryor's paper on Etiquette of Grief's outward showing being supplemented by an instructive article giving patterns and designs for Mourning Attire. Every mother with the responsibilities of a household should study what is said about Fitting Out a Family, the scason's costume needs of herself and her little ones being fully treated. The progress of Co-education in Great Britain is further explained by Amy Rayson. The papers on the Kindergarten by Sara Miller Kirby, on Floral Work for October by A. M. Stuart and the designs for Burnt Work by Harriet Kieth Forbes fully sustain the interest felt in these topics. Around the Tea Table has its usual admirable variety, and the Newest Books are sympathetically reviewed. Further contributions are given in Knitting, Netting, Tatting, etc.

Hot weather proves depressing to those whose blood is poor. Such people should enrich their blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Alpena lost over \$44,000 by a big fire, last Sunday.

THEATER CURTAINS. Costly Draperies That Are Used In Some of

the London Theaters Few have any idea of the money spent by the managers of London theaters in procuring the curtain which hides the stage from public view, remarked a well known theatrical furnisher to a reporter. Take, for instance. the glorious curtain at Sir Henry Irving's theater, the Lyceum. That curtain, if it cost a penny, cost at least 1,000 guineas. I am told that 1,000 yards of beautiful blood red plush were used to make it complete, and for it Sir

Henry Irving is indebted to the Baron-

ess Burdett-Coutts, who some years ago

generously made him a present of the curtain as a tribute to his artistic gen-A very expensive curtain is that used at the Prince of Wales' theater, Coventry street, now occupied by Mr. Arthur Roberts. Its cost was about £600. It is made of boiler plate, is entirely fireproof and weighs no less than six tons. No fire can get from the stage to the auditorium or vice versa, as the top and bottom of the curtain respectively rest against and upon a solid wall of brick-

vention of Mr. C. J. Phipps, the theatrical architect. Perhaps the most beautiful theater curtains in the world are to be seenare those at the Lyceum, to which I have referred, the Palace Theater of Varieties, and the Savoy. The Palace curtain is a real work of art, and Mr. D'Oyly Carte must have lavished a small fortune upon its make. It is a beautiful dream of gold and various other colored silks, and something like 600 square yards of silk were used in its manufacture. I am told that the director of the Paris Opera was almost thunder-

work. I believe this, as well as other

curtains of the same kind, was the in-

struck when, during Mr. Carte's production of "Ivanhoe," he saw the curtain for the first time. The Savoy curtain must have cost £300 if a penny, its material being of tho finest gold plush. Another expensive curtain was that bought by Mr. Charles Wyndham for the Criterion. It cost over £120, being made by Maple. Most of the other London houses, and probably all the country theaters, content themselves with the old fashioned curtain of canvas, sometimes with a seene and sometimes with imitation curtains painted upon it. The cost of these varies of course, and may run from £20 to £200, according to the amount of

THEY WON THE RAISE.

work put into them and the artist en-

gaged to paint the sceno. - London Tit-

The Directors Were Satisfied That Their Once when the miners of a big anthracite mining company were desirous of receiving increased pay an effort was made to induce the local officials in the mining country to make such representations to the president of the company as would produce the desired effect. This was unavailing, however, and efforts in other directions were tried, until the directors offered to meet a delegation of the miners in New York city and discuss the situation. A dozen of the brawniest miners in the region were selected as delegates—great rugged men, who would certainly make a favorable impression. The men met the officials and stated their case, which was that at the prevailing rate of wages

they could hardly get enough to cat.

The matter was held under advisement, and the conference adjourned to luncheon. Then came the most amazing display of appetites that has ever been een before or since, and the colored waiters turned pale as they saw a dish intended for the entire party retained by one man, who speedily made away with the contents. Each man seemed as ravenous as though he had not eaten for

ends to provide for them all. At last, when every portion had been eaten and all seemed inclined for more, a giant whose native place was South Wales cried out: "Don't you worry about no more fancy things. Bring us a choese, and we'll make out all right." A cheese was procured, and the directors gazed with awe as it speedily disappeared. As the last crumbs were disappearing the officials held a hurried-consultation, and after awhile the president announced: "Gentlemen, we have decided to concedo your claims to an advance of 10 per cent, for we are certain that at present you can scarcely get enough to eat. Nothing but this pleasurable meeting could so fully have convinced us of your needs." The delegates have not yet wearied of telling of the amazing display of gluttony which they allege was preconcerted for the express purpose of creating the impression that it produced.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

COLORADO'S CLIMATE.

A Region of Outdoor Life Decidedly Favorable to Health. The casterner, bred and born at sea level, has a very vague idea of that part of his country which is at a cloud height, and he has scarcely any conception of the governing climate of such a section. The purely picturesque appeals to the tourist, and he gives hardly a thought, surely not a serious one, to the high altitude section through which he

The Adirondacks have accomplished wonderful temporary healings and permanent cures for certain pulmonary troubles, yet their beneficial results do not compare in extent with those of that section which lies at an altitude varying from 3,500 to 8,000 feet above the

sea, known as the high and dry Rocky Mountain belt, whose heart is Colorado. From a statistical comparative weather bureau report little idea could be formed of this climate, for in these comparative statements the dry and rarified condition of the air is not fully appreciated. The dominant feature of this high altitude is light, dry and electrical atmosphere, with its abundant sunshine

and clear weather. This is true of all seasons at the 6,000 foot level, or while rain falls in torrents for an hour nearly every day during May, June, July and August, the sun always shines the rest of the day, and ten minutes after the rain has ceased the sandy roads are dry and the air does not retain moisture. After these months not a drop of water falls from the cloudless sky, and snowstorms are few and light.

The mercury occasionally drops to 20 degrees below zero during winter nights and rises to 60 degrees in the shade the following morning, while in summer, although a blanket is always a nightly necessity, the thermometer often registers 90 degrees during the day and the heat of the sun is always intense. These extremes are much less keenly felt than they would be at sea level, owing to the

dryness of the air. It is a region of out of door life, where regaining of health is a business. Thousands of beings, whose existence would be measured by weeks if they returned to the dampness of sea level, here are well and active. It is true that some cases of pulmonary trouble are not benefited at the 6,000 foot elevation, but either the disease has advanced so far that the invalid could not live more than a few weeks in any climate, or he is affected with some heart trouble. Cases of the latter sort migrate to an extension of this dry belt, which descends into New Mexico, along the Pecos and Rio Grande valleys, where the elevation is from 3,000 to 4,000 feet. There the action of the heart is modified, and the patient is more benefited than in the higher portions of the Reckies.—New Science Review.

TURNING THE TABLES.

The Unfortunate Lawyer and His Client,

the Nurse. The extent to which lawyers can exercise their imagination when pleading in behalf of their clients is almost beyoud belief, but sometimes the tables are turned in a very unexpected fashion. On one occasion Mr. S--- was engaged in presenting the case of a woman who petitioned the court to grant her a judicial separation from her husband, a workingman, and urged that as she was in extreme poverty she was entitled to alimony according to her hus-

band's means. With a voice broken in its pathos the lawyer dilated on the imperative necessity of the case, declaring that his client was utterly destitute, not having a mattress to lie upon, and not possessing the

means to purchase a crust of bread. When the evidence had been heard the judge, who well knew the counsel's unlimited powers of exaggeration, turned to the appellant and addressed to

her a few questions. "Have you then no occupation?" "Yes, my lord; I am a nurse," was the incautious reply. "And where are you employed?"

"I am at Mr. S---'s," she unwittingly rejoined, pointing to her counsel. It was with the greatest difficulty that the judge refrained from joining in the shout of laughter with which this admission was hailed.—Boston Travel-In 1837 drought and intensely hot

weather prevailed in northwest India.

Over 800,000 persons perished from

1868, over 2,000,000 persons perishing of hunger in the two years. Muskegon, the name of a Michigan

river, means "plenty of fish." Cheap Excurstions to the West. Bountiful harvests are reported from ill sections of the west and north-west, and all exceptionally favorable opportunity for home-seekers and those desiring a change of location is offered by the series of low rate excursions which have been arranged by the North-Western Line. Tickets for these excursions, with favorable time limits, will be sold on August 29. September 10 and 24 to points in Northern Wisconsin, Michigan, Northwestern Iowa. Western Minnesota. South Dakota, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and a large number of other points. For full information, apply to agents of connection lines, or address, W. H. Guerin, M. P. A., 67 Woodward avenne, Detroit. Mich.



M. L. Cheuvront Leonard, Mo.

In Agony 15 Years With Salt Rheum

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cave a Perfect "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent medicine. I had eczema in my left leg for fifteen years. Part of the time my leg was one mass of scabs, and about every week corruption would gather under the skin and the scabs would slough off.

The Itching and Burning sensation mado me suffer indescribable agonies. I spent a great deal of money for different rem edies but did not get relief. About a year ago leading physicians advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and have taken five bot Hood's Sarsa Cures
tles. Now all the sores, scabs and pain bave vanished and I am enjoying perfect health. I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is second to none and gladly recommend it to all suffering humanity." M. L. Cheuvront, Leonard, Missouri.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25c.

Want Money? or a Home? Want Work? or a Farm? Want to open a store in a thriving town? Want to 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. June 7 wtf.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache

A pleasant laxative. All Druggists.

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

THEY ARE

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Client, Can expleading almost bearing almost bearin

Call and See Them.

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The One Price Double Store.

NOTICE Our store will be closed Thursday, Sept. 19th and Saturday, Sept. 28th.



No. 52 and 53. Size of Top 24x24. Polish Finish. Antique Quartered Oak, - - -Imitation Mahogany, -Bird's Eye Maple, - -Curly Birch, - - - -Solid Mahogany.

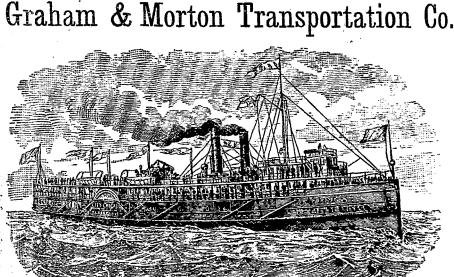
No. 52 has 24x24 Round Top. 3-16 in Roman Gold Beading on Shelf and Edge of Top on Mahogany only.

FOR SALE BY

C. H. BAKER. For largest stock and best prices on

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES, CALL EARLY AT

RUNNER'S



STEAMERS FROM BENTON HARBOR & ST. JOSEPH TO CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE

Commencing June 10 and until further notice the steamers "City of Chicago" and "City of Lonis ville" will make double daily trips to and from Chicago on the following schedule: Leave Benton Harbor at 2 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday, and at 3:30 p. m. daily. Leave St. Joseph at 4 p. m. daily except Saturday and Sunday, and at 10 p. m. daily including Sunday. Leave Chicago at 9:30 a. m. daily except Saturday and 11:30 p. m. daily including Sundays. Special trips. Leave Chicago at 2 p. m. Saturday only, and leave Chicago at 5:30 a. m. Mondays only.

The steamer "Lawrence" makes tri-weekly trips to Milwaukee, leaving Benton Harbor at 7:30 p. m. Saturday at 8 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Leave Milwaukee Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 p. m. For through tickets or freight rates apply to Agents Vandalia or Big Four lines.

Docks: Chicago, loot of Wadash avenue; Milwaukee, loot of Broadway; Benton Harbor, J. H. Graham & Co.; St. Joseph, E. A. Graham.

J. H. GRAHAM, Pres., Benton Harbor, Mich.

FINE CUSTOM MADE CLOTHING.

1-4 OFF FOR 30 DAYS,

FOR CASH ONLY

All accounts must be settled immediately, as we must have

Call and See Bargains.

W. TRENBETH, MERCHANT TAILOR.

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that long experience in buying and judging the value of furniture enables us to meet your wants wisely and well. We've mastered our business. So experience and eare have brought us a stock this season that will more than please you. Come and see.

GEO. B. RICHARDS, AT THE OLD

FURNITURE STORE.



THE IDEA! A full dress Watch!

But havent you noticed that your watch valuable as it may be is large and clumsy and bulges out your pocket? Call and see the

TUXEDO

Very low in price. Ask for the Semi Bassine, mi lufthweed bas midt shape. Louis XIV Stem and Bow.

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SCHOOL BOOKS, SLATES. TABLETS, PENS, PENCILS, SPONGES, INK,

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DODD'S SARSAPARILLA, AT 75 CENTS

FOR "THAT TIRED FEELING."

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ing Valley Soft Coal and Lehigh Hard

Coal of the best quality, at the lowest

prices. Orders may be left at Morris'

Late Rains Find Leaky Roofs.

CULVER & MONRO

SELL SHINGLES

from 75c up to the very best.

Now is a good time to make fences. The ground is soft. We have a nice lot of 7 ft.

CEDAR POSTS

that we are selling cheap.

C. L. WILSON.

store. TERMS CASH.

Ice Cream Cake AT

BOARDMAN'S. -Dowagiac Standard.

known when it will start up.

The little seven-year-old son of Evan Hartline was riding on a load of apples but in some way fell from the load. One of the wheels passed over him, breaking his collar bone and left thigh. The little fellow is quite badly hurt.

will convene on the 20th inst. instead Beach, Mass., will not return in time

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Sept. 9, 1895: Miss Katie Jud, Miss Abbie Kuntz, Miss Belle Eddieus, F. R. Gray-drop.

D. N. SWIFT D. D. S., Graduate of Dental Department University of Michigan. Call for letters advertised. DENTIST Office, Treat & Redden block. Successor to S. Ostrander.

GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

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

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1895. Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich as second-class matter.

The American Newspaper Directory for 1895 accords to the Record the largest circulation of any weekly published in Berrien County.

Buchanan Markets.

Hay-\$12 @ \$16 per ton. Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$3.60@\$4.00 per bbl., retail. Honey-120.

Butter-18c. Eggs-10c. Wheat-56c. Oats -23c Corn, 50c. Clover Seed-

Live poultry-5@7c.

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

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

Our friends who have appreciated our efforts to run a newspaper on a business basis, will begin to reap a substantial benefit as the result of their co-operation with us. Beginning with May 1, we shall make a reduction in the subscription price of the RECORD, making the price only one dollar a year in advance. All subscriptions will be discontinued upon the expiration of same, as in the past. Send in your subscriptions and M. take advantage of our liberal rate.

The W. C. T. U. will meet on Friday Sept. 13 at 3 p. m. in the Evangelical

A number of Modern Woodmen of this place attended the Camp at Niles last evening.

Fred Seifert, who lives five miles west of here, was "wrastling" last Sunday and broke his left leg.

A little boy arrived at the home of Mr. and Mrs. D. Gramly on Monday morning, at 7:30 o'clock.

Rev. Carson Geyer preached at the North L.berty M. E church, last Sunday morning.—Cor, South Bend Times.

Will Stevens, who taught school at Glendora for a number of terms, has accepted a position for the coming year in Royalton township.

C. L. Wilson has purchased the coal business of Thomas Lloyd, and is now prepared to furnish first-class coal at close prices for cash only.

The Junior League of the Methodist church will give an experience social and miscellaneous concert in the church next Monday evening, Sept. 16. The Buchanan fire department have

entered a team for the coming hose -contest at Elkhart. The boys left for Elkhart to day. Scott Baldwin's one year old clild

died on Thursday evening, Sept. 5, and

was buried in Oak Ridge cemetery on

Friday. Wm. Mead is moving his house on Oak street to the rear of his lot, and placing the house so it will front on

The Niles Telephone Company will put in 130 magnetic 'phones in order to compete with the Bell Company, who are going to put in a new system

for the service of that city. While Charles Bates was attempting to lift a stone boat, the boat slipped and struck him in the face, breaking

his lower jaw. Mr. Bates lives about five miles north west of Buchanan.

Mrs. William Owens, colored, of Three Rivers, has fallen heir to \$2,000 bequeathed to her by her cousin, the late Frederick Douglas, and has gone to Washington to claim the same.

The main line shaft at Lee & Porter's axle works was discovered to be broken on Monday morning. A new shaft is being put it but in will necessitate a

shut down of about a week. Henry Rennie has purchased the tin shop formerly owned by A. W. Roe. Mr. Roe contemplates a change in his line of business but has not fully de-

cided just what he will engage in. The Hatch Cutlery Co are running their second floor until twelve o'clock each night. This has been rendered necessary to catch up with the orders they have ahead.

The BUCHANAN RECORD of last week has a descriptive and illustrated article of the Lee & Porter Axle Works of that place which casts much credit on Buchanan, the Works and the RECORD.

The Allegan paper mill has been purchased by Chas. A. Johnson of Niles. The mill will be converted into a straw b ard factory, but it is not definitely

The next term of the Circuit Court of the 13th. Judge Coolidge, who is taking his vacation at Nantasket for the latter date.

JOHN C. DIOK, P. M.

The alternator for the incandescent lights was "burnt out" at the power house on Thursday night of last week causing all users of incandescent lights to be under the necessity of some other means of illumination for two evenings. Repairs were completed in two days time and the lights are now all Runner's drugstore. J. A. STEELE. right.

Church Notes.

Elder Wm. M. Roe will preach in the Christian church at Galien Centre next Sunday morning, and in the evening he will preach at the Baptist church in the village of Galien.

No services at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening, owing to the Convention. No C. E. services, owing the Union Young People's meeting at the M. E. church and at the Prairie church. In the morning there will be communion services. Preparatory lecture on Friday afternoon at 2:30.

The September Convention of the Buchanan-Bertrand Sunday School Union will be held at the Portage Prairie church, next Saturday and Sunday. The Convention opens on Saturday at 2 p. m., and an evening session at 7:30. Also on Sunday afternoon at 2:80. On Sunday evening the President of the Union, Rev. O. J. Roberts, will give an address on "The Young Man." An over-flow meeting will be held in the M. E. church, Buchanan, on Sunday evening, for those who cannot go to the Convention. Union Young People's meeting at the M. E. church at 3:30, and also at the same hour at the

Bethany class in the Methodist Sunday School, I.L. H. Dodd, teacher, will be glad to greet all our own members and any young lady or gentleman who comes among us, either to school or work in our shops, or who reside in our village who do not belong to any other school. We meet each Sunday at the Methodist church at 12 o'clock

Rev. Geo. Sickafoose well preach at the United Brethren church, next Sunday morning, at 10:30. You are invited. No services in the evening. Closing services of the pastorate of Rev. I. Wilson at the Methodist church next Sabbath morning.

Rev. W. G. McColley will not fill his pulpit Sunday, having been called to Columbus, Ohio.

Chas. A. Howe has sold his residence on Day's Avenue to Wm. Burke.

A large number of our citizens expect to attend the New Carlisle Fair next week, as they are always sure of a good time at this fair.

A dispatch from St. Joseph says the Chicora accident was revived Tuesday by the finding of a lounge from her cargo and a ship pillow on the beach a few miles north of that city.

A gas stove exploded at the home of ex-Mayor George W. Dougan, Friday morning, startling all the residents of the east side of Niles. The stove was ruined, and Miss Mae Dougan was burned seriously.

The fall meeting of the Kalamazoo presbytery convened Tuesday night at Rapids attending the State Fair. Benton Harbor. Rev. Mr. McElroy, of Cassopolis, was made moderator, Rev. Mr. Renney, of Paw Paw, clerk, Rev. Lee Fisher, of White Pigeon. preached the opening sermon. The meeting continues two days.

The management of Gephart Driving Park at Niles have arranged a very attractive program for their Fall meeting, which occurs September 17, 18, I9 and 20. The track has been thoroughly worked, and some good races may be expected.

August Kuhl, who resides three miles south-west of Dayton, was out hunting on Sunday with two others, and one of his companions shot him, accidentally, the entire charge of one barrel of the gun, tearing off the left calf of Mr. Kuhl's leg. . Tuesday it became necessary to amputate his leg in the endéaver to save his life.

BASE BALL.

Buchanan Blues, 13; Niles, 3. Our Blues met the Niles team at Gephart's park, Niles, on Tuesday afternoon and gained an easy victory, without much effort. The score by in-

Buchanan.....0 0 4 1 2 1 0 5=13

Niles.... 0 0 2 0 0 0 1 0= 3

Marriage Licenses. Mark A. Earl, 26, Chicago; Lena B. Simpson, 22, Benton Harbor. Chas. Brown, 56, St. Joesph; Frances E. Kirkman, 49, same.

Bert Jaffk, 21, St. Joseph; Augusta Veganzky, 22, Lincoln township. Paul Lamich, 25, Chicago; Rose Deja, Lincoln township.

The members of A. W. Chapman Post No. 21 of St. Joseph, Geo. W. Thomas Post No. 14 of Benton Harbor, and Geo. A. Custer Post No. 208 of Galien left for Louisville, Monday morning, on a special train over the Vandalia. The members of Wm. Perrott Post No. 22 of Buchanan left Tuesday on a special train over the

Big Four.

The Benton Harbor Palladium notes the fact that Mr. Henry Gilbert of this township visited that city last week and adds: "Although upwards of thirty years old Mr. Gilbert was never before in Benton Harbor and had not previously seen Lake Michigan or any other body of water larger than a millpond. He made a trip to Chicago with Mr. Rugg, it being his first visit to that city, and was astonished and delighted with the wonderful things he saw

Rev. I. Wilson expects to leave for Conference Tuesday morning. A. A. Worthington is lay delegate and W. F. Runner alternate. During the three years pastorate of Mr. Wilson he has preached 404 times, baptised 57 and received over 100 members by letter or on probation. He has conducted 51 funeral services, and made about 1,500 pastoral visits. He does not expect to be returned another year, though he might remain two years longer, as the limit has been extended to five years.

Dr. L. E. Peck, who had been in Galien but a few months but had already established a good practice here, lef Monday for New Buffalo where he will take charge of a practice already established. Dr. Peck expressed regret at leaving Galien where the people had shown so much confidence in his ability as a physician by giving him a liberal share to their patronage, but he was obliged to go on account of being unable to secure suitable rooms for an office. Thus the need of more business offices is again brought to our minds.—Galien Advocate.

Decorated Semi-Porcelain Ware

EVER SHOWN IN THE CITY.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Old Line Patterns at Cost.

OTIS BROS.

—A FULL LINE OF—

Will Rynearson has moved to Niles. Geo. W. Rough was in town today. Mrs. L. E. Spaulding of Sawyer is visiting her son, M. K. Spaulding. Wm. Burk returned from England on Friday last.

St. Joseph Conference.

The St. Soseph Conference of the

United Brethern church closed the

fifty-first annual session, held at Ply-

mouth, Ind., and on Monday morning,

at 9 a. m., Sept. 9, 1895. The session

was largely attended by ministers, lay

delegates and visitors from all over

the country. The reports showed an

increase in membership, and wonderful prosperity in its aggressive work.

The following is the report of the

the Stationing Committee for Berrien

F. THOMAS, PRESIDING ELDER.

Adamsville, D. Feltrow. Buchanan Mission Station, George

Bremen, J. D. Coverstone.

Berrien Circuit, L. O. Oyler. Elkhart, J. L. Parks.

Fawn River, J. L. Johnson. Goshen, J. W. Cummings.

Lakeville, R. E. Kauffman. Mt. Zion, L. T. Wilson.

Sodus Circuit, C. V. Mull. Three Rivers, I. S. Clever.

Marcellus, R. W. Hutchinson. Walkerton, J. W. Riley. Nappanee, H. Ruply. Kendalville, H. Clark.

Rev. J. F. Bartmess received an ap-

cointment as conference evangelist.

Rev. J. W. DeLong, former pastor at

Buchanan, is appoined to the city of

PERSONAL.

Sickafoose.

Huntington, Ind.

Mr. H. Grover was in Niles on Tues-

B. Frank Bressler is visiting his parents in Adamsville this week. Levi Lister has moved his family to Buchanan, from Berrien Springs. Rev. George Johnson of St. Joseph was in town Monday.

Mrs. C. Howe of Chicago is visiting friends in Buchanan. Calvin Curtis of Marshall, Mich., is

visiting friends in town. Mrs. II. C. Strong, of South Bend, is visiting Buchanan friends.

Herb. Roe and Miss Susie Butler visited friends in Niles last Sunday. Miss Lillian Griswold visited Niles friends Monday.

Thos. Lloyd has gone to Galveston, Chas. McCracken is now located at Buffalo, N. Y.

Martin Steele went, Monday evening, to Ann Arbor. Geo. W. Wilson is teaching school at Newberg, Cass Co.

Dr. Smith of Niles was in Buchanan on Tuesday. Miss Ida Rynearson has gone to South Bend to learn stenography.

Theodore Thomas and family returned from their visit in the East on Friday evening. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Jennings and daughter, Miss Vera, are in Grand

Mr. and Mrs. James Hanson of Edwardsburg spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Lough.

Mrs. S. Alkus and Miss Estelle Lav-

enburge are in Chicago selecting fall

Mancy Webster of South Bend visited his uncle, Mr. I. Dumbolton, and family over Sunday. I. M. Vincent and wife have gone

for a month's visit to relatives in Independence, Iowa. Mrs. Ida Spreng and son of Sioux City, Iowa, are visiting Mrs. Wm.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Batchelor and son, Master Elliot, are at Grand Rapids this week attending the State Fair. Mr. Joseph Sparks has returned

from a month's visit to relatives at Valentine, Neb. Mrs. Geo. Faurote is visiting her mother at New Carlisle, Ind.-Niles

Will. Silver, the pitcher for the Buchanan Blues, has gone to his come

near Pokagon. The Rev. O. J. Roberts will be absent this week attending the semi-

annual meeting of Kalamazoo Presby-tery at Benton Harbor. Miss Grace Holloway of South Bend and Mr. Robert Butterworth of Laporte visited Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richards, this week.

Miss Mattie Straw commenced teaching the fall term of school in Dist. No. 10, and Miss Lottie Thayer in Dist. No. 5, in Niles township, Monday morning. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. French have returned from Boston, where they attended the Trienniel Knights Templar Conclave.—Cassopolis Democrat.

Dr. Henry Johnston pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Will U. Martin, of South Bend, rode over on their wheels Monday. T. W. Thomas and wife of Buchanan, Mich., who have been spending the summer in Saratoga and other points in the east, the last week of which was passed at the home of Mrs. Thomas' brother, A. J. Ives of this town, returned to their home Thursday.—Bran-

don (Vt.) Union. Rev. F. J. Culver and wife of Pasadena, Cal., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. N H. Culver on Front street. Mr. Culver will occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church next Sunday. He was the transportation leader for the California delegation to the recent Christian Eudeavor Convention in Boston. and has been visiting various points of interest in the East. Mr. Culver is now on his return trip, and stopped

over to see his brother here. A Big Scheme. BENTON HARBOR, Sept. 11.—Several Chicago capitalists were here Tuesday in the interest of the proposed trans-Michigan ocean ship canal to connect the southeastern end of Lake Michigan with the west end of Lake Erie at Toledo, Ohio; and also for the purpose of inspecting the territorial road across the State with a view to the construction of an electric railroad from Benton Harbor to Detroit, via Decatur, Paw Paw, Kalamazoo, Battle Creek, Marshall, Albion, Jackson and Ann Arbor. They say the canal across Michigan is an assured fact.

Mr. Ed. Jerue visited the cabbage patch of his brother John near Galien-Sunday, accompanied by Mr. Paul Kon arake, and brought home a head of cabbage which measures four feet two inches in circumference. If anybody doubts this story the cabbage is still on exhibition at this office and can be measured by the incredulous. The gentlemen also left with us two fine ears of corn from Mr. Jerue's farm, and report that his corn stalks stand over twelve feet high in the field,-Benton Harbor Palladium.

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 en-closing a lock of hair, with name and age, to Dr E. F. Butterfield, Syracuse, N. Y. —adv. July 4-6 mo. ARRIVED!

TREAT & REDDEN'S

School Supples,

WHICH WE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR CASH.

GET OUR PRICES BEFORE BUYING ELSEWHERE.

Second door east of Bank.

GROSSWAN'S.

A BATTLE OR SUPREMACY. We have selected of the most prominent importers the choicest and newest fabrics in

Fancy Black andColored Dress Goods. Granite Laine, Broche Laine, Black Fantaisie, Fancy Bedford Cords. Boules tufted mixtures, silky and eurly. Correct in weaves, colors and designs. Prime Plaids in Silk and Wool, Rough and Smooth Serges in black and colors, second to none in the city, at positively lower prices than are quoted for same quality in other stores. All we ask

SILKS, BLACK AND COLORS.
We show a beautiful line of Black Figured Tafettas, Satin Rhadamas, Armour's Satin Duchess, also Fancy Silks suitable for waists or skirts. SPECIAL-50 short lengths of Satins, Satin Duchess, Rhadamas, from 4 to 15 yards, at fully 25 per cent below marked price. They are high grade silks. A manufacturer's

short lengths bought at a reduction. OUR CLOAK DEPARTMENT shows the latest in Jackets and Capes in cloth or fur at right prices. MACKINTOSII-ES .- 150 Tan Covert Cloth rain proof garments, Meloa with two capes; Paris, three capes. Capes are detachable (and can be worn without the skirt as they are in cut and length of same style as those adopted for the coming fall season), made to sell at \$7.50, our price \$3.98. Blue and black Serge Outside Skirts at \$1.25.

KID GLOVES. Our fall importation of Kid Gloves is ready. All the proper shades and proper lengths adapted for the coming season at our usually low prices for best quality, and you know it. OSTRICH BOAS cheapest here.

apply to

Leo Grossman & Co., - South Bend. FRESH CAR Frank Tucker's Theatre Company

at the opera house. Rose & Ellsworth will have a special in the old creamery building on River opening sale. See advertisement in to- Street, ond Mr. Thayer expects to be William H. Keller, Justice of the

are billed for the balance of the week

is your kind inspection and comparison.

have moved the books and papers from John C. Dick's office to my office, over Lough's jewelry store, Buchanan, Oysters by the quart or can at Ar-

THUR'S restaurant. All persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle at once as I have pressing claims against me that must be met. JACOB BAKER.

The Monday club will meet at Mrs. Dr. Henderson's Monday, Sept. 16, at 2 p. m. All members are requested to be present at that time for roll call. SECRETARY.

Every reader of the RECORD should try for some of the fine special premiums offered at the New Carlisle Fair Don't forget that next week is the

day and Friday are the days. Decide which day you are going, and make your arrangements now. Card of Thanks. The undersigned desire to express

New Carlisle Fair. Wednesday, Thurs-

their thanks to the friends who so kindly aided them during their recent bereavement. MRS. ELMER W. BOYLE AND HER BROTHERS AND SISTERS. The M. C. R. Co. will sell excursion tickets to Grand Rapids, Sept. 9 to 13,

for the round trip. A. F. PEACOOK. A BARGAIN. I have 80 acres of good land for sale cheap. Will accept house and lot in

good for return to Sept. 14, at one fare

J. G. HOLMES. 1,400 pieces of Music received today, at GALLUP's, Main Street, Niles. Call for catalogue.

Awarded

Highest Honors-World's Fair.

·DR:

CREAM RAKING MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free

from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

W. II. THAYER is putting in a new cider press purchased from C. G. Hampton & Son of Detroit. It will be placed ready to make cider for any one by next week. The capacity of the mill Peace, successor to M. B. Gardner. I will be one hundred barrels per day

and is one of the best mills made. JUST RECEIVED BY FOR SALE. My property consisting of house and lot on River street will be sold cheap to a prompt buyer. For particulars

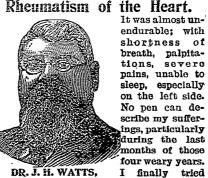
Choice I'iano music, 1,400 copies, just received, at GALLUP's Music Store, Main St., Niles, 10 cents. Some fine bicycle races are promis-

ed next week, at the New Carlisle Fair. 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. 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.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physiclan, Rumboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every remedy and all treatments known to himself and fellow-practitioners; believes that heart disease is curable. He writes: "I wish to tell what your valuable medicine has done for me. For four years I had heart disease of the very worst kind. Several physicians I consulted, said it was



Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, and was surprised at the result. It put new life into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking i Three Years of Splendid Health. I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1, 6 bottles for \$5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure **Restores Health**

BABY SHOES! YES, BABY SHOES!

We have the finest line in town, so we were told by one of Buchanan's most prominent ladies.

CARMER & CARMER

32 FRONT ST., BUCHANAN.

NEW GOODS!

COME AND SEE THE NEW

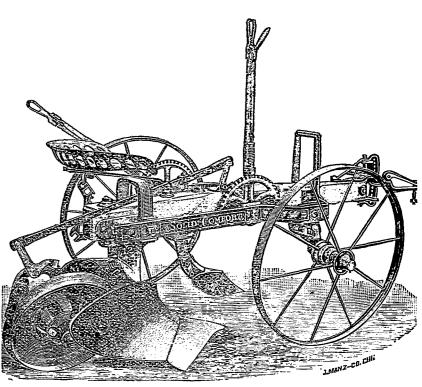
DRESS GOODS

AND THE PRICES.

\$1.50 All Wool Serge for \$1.00 \$1.00 All Wool Serge for 65c All Wool Serge for 50c All Wool Serge for \$1.50 All Wool Henrietta for -\$1.00 Henrietta for All Wool Dress Flannels for -

> All other goods at the same low prices. It will do you good to come and see these goods.

SOLID COMPORT.



With a Solid Comfort Plow on your farm you need not wait for rain. When you get ready you can plow, no matter

how dry, hard or stoney it is. TREAT & MARBLE

AGENTS FOR BERRIEN COUNTY.

E.S.ROE

PRICE REDUCED.

Leave orders for Coal at once,

cheap.

if you want to buy

Your Wife Can Run

> Your household ever so much easier, more economical, and with infinitely less friction and domestic infelicity, if you will only buy her one of the

INUTU UAJULING JIUVGJ.

Prices will suit you. Come and see us for anything in the hardware line. Eave troughing and roofing a specialty.

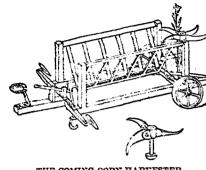
GODFREY.



CUTTING CORN.

Harvesting the Crop by Machinery-Good Hand Cutters Illustrated and Described. For harvesting the corn crop many devices have been proposed during the past few years. The most common is the sled with a knife or saw attached to the side. This is to be hauled along the corn row, slicing off the stalks as it goes. It is hard to kaul and will not work well when the corn is badly down. Last year attention was called to a corn harvester which cuts the corn and loads it into the wagon. It is successful, but expensive and useful only for those who have large areas to cut.

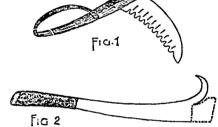
Rural New Yorker thinks that the coming corn harvester will be made somewhat like the model sketched in



THE COMING CORN HARVESTER. the first cut. There is already a machine on the market something like this. It is said to weigh only 300 pounds and will ent and hold corn that stands up well. Instead of the knife for cutting, a sharp revolving disk cutting against a knife edge will be better. As corn is still cut in many sec-

tions by hand, the corn cutters illustrated in the second cut may prove suggestive. Fig. 1 shows a knife which has the edge half of the blade corrugated, crimped, by being passed flatwise between two ridged rollers when the blade is ground to an edge from one side only. The result of this is an edge serrated and toothed like a saw, but the entting edge of each tooth is smooth like that of a knife, and the blade can be sharpened on a grindstone like any knife. The advantage of this knife is that it sticks wherever it touches, and it cuts too. It requires only half as much effort to cut a hill of corn with this cutter as with the smooth cutters. The foregoing was originally sketched

and described by Ohio Farmer, authority also for the cutter shown at Fig. 2 and especially adapted to down or leaning corn. It is made of an ordinary heavy back cutter, such as is sold at hardware stores. The cut will explain how it is made, the dotted lines show-



TWO GOOD CORN CUTTERS.

the cutter before treatment, the solid lines after treatment. The corner of the blade should be cut out with a cold chisel, and care should be taken when heating the horn not to heat the blade so as to draw the temper. Another suggestion (although old to

many, it may be new to some) is that of cutting corn "railroad" fashion or by going through the first two rows where the shocks are to stand and trying the standards, cutting only the two rows in which they are tied, then taking a single row on one side and going the whole length of the row, stopping at each shock to set up the armful cut between the shocks, then going back on the other side of the row of shocks the same way and so on till all the rows are cut. The last row cut, the shocks are tied. In cutting this way the work is all straight ahead, and corn can be cut faster by this method than by cutting one shock

How Water Gets Into Tiles. There is no need of leaving openings between tile joints for water to get into them. They are not made like sewer pipe, each one fitting into the enlarged end of the tile below it. Draintiles are always laid end to end, and, however carefully it is done, the joints will never closely fit against each other. Besides, most tile is made in horseshoe fashion and the edges set on the bottom of the drain, the water usually rising up in springs under them. Thus, except after the surface has been flooded by water from thawed snow which could not sink through the strata of ice under it, very little water ever runs into tile from the top. The tendency always is for water to sink down into the water courses at or below the level of the tile bottom and to be forced into the tile from the bottom. This is done through natural water veins, and the water thus comes through the soil without a particle of sediment. This can be seen by the digger of the drain. The water under his feet will be muddied by his tramping in it, but let him leave the ditch for dinner, and when he returns all the sediment will have disappeared and the stream be running with perfectly clear water. This is the way it always runs in the tile after the ditch is laid. The only exception, says American Agricultarist, is where surface water breaks into a drain when newly laid. The drain will need looking after for two or three years, and such places must be closed as quickly as possible, for the water flowing in the tile from above will carry sediment and soon close it, especially if there is an uneven fall in some part of

In Colorado they plant potatoes on alfalfa ground with excellent results. CORN AS A FODDER CROP.

How and When to Harvest It-Its Management After Cutting. Two things must be kept in view in harvesting corn—viz, its grain and its fodder value. Often one must suffer at the expense of the other. Too early cutting is as bad as too late. The value of corn fodder in order to be most nutritious and palatable to stock of all kinds does not, however, depend entirely on the proper time of cutting, but on the care and manner in which it is handled after cutting. If the season is far advanced and weather damp, smaller shocks must be made than if the weather is dry. The larger the shocks can be made without danger of molding the better fodder will keep. An Ohio correspondent of The Practical Farmer gives his mode of har-

vesting. He writes: For cutting I prefer a jack or cornhorse. Take two pieces of board about 4 feet long for legs, and one 12 feet long, to one end of which nail the legs, spreading them at the bottom sufficient to make it stand. A crosspiece can be nailed on to hold them stiff and in tracting I turn the comb on the pallet, place. A number of holes should be uncap and extract the other side. Any bored in the long piece through which a thin board will answer for the pallets

long thin stick is put to keep the corn from falling on the start. The different holes will accommodate corn of different height. When the shock is finished, remove the cross stick and draw the horse ahead in place for the next shock. This does away with carrying a corn

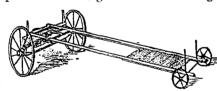
entter to cut standards in husking time. To make a good shock of corn work around it. If all of one side is cut first, a leaning position is obtained, the effects of which become more apparent the longer it stands. Fodder will become musty in such shocks. Cut around, set up straight and solid in the center, and tie well, and fodder will keep sweet. The number of hills that constitute a shock of corn depends upon the erop. In corn that will husk 100 baskets per acre, eight hills square make a good shock, which I think is sufficiently large to work to good advantage. If cut larger, time is lost in traveling the distance to carry the corn.

If a shock is well put up and properly tied, it will stand straight until husked. To tie a large shock of corn take a good five-eighths of an inch rope 7 feet long; out a ring in one end, such as you get at any harness shop, about 2 inches in diameter; at the other end fasten a pin 10 inches long by 114 inches thick, by boring a hole in the head just large enough to admit the rope; fasten with a common wood screw; sharpen the other end; stick this pin in the shock of corn; pass around with the other end; slip the pin through the ring and draw the shock as tight as you please. By sticking the pin in the shock again it will hold its position until the shock is tied, then remove the rope. This may seem a good deal of fuss to some, but it will not take a smart man as long to do it as I am telling it. A pair of good strong arms are best, as long as they can reach. When shocks are beyond reach, this rope is the best thing.

As soon as corn is well dried out it should be husked, the fodder tied in bundles, these set in bunches of about 25 bundles each, set up straight, firm on the ground and tight together. When enough is husked for a stack, a good plan is to stack the fodder, as winds often make sad havoc with it. My way of stacking is this: About 100 bundles are set on the ground in an upright position, as nearly round as possible. Build the stack on top of this by first placing several bundles crosswise in the center. In laying around care must be exercised in the first several rounds to have all come out the same distance, or it will settle the stack one sided. A foundation of 100 bundles will hold about 700 bundles, to make it of ordinary height. By making larger more can be put in one stack, but I prefer about that size, as we usually haul in the barn and cut and feed from there. As the stack is carried up a little drawing in will give more and more slope until it comes to a point, which should be securely tied. A stack of this kind, well made, will stand and keep sweet until the following May, as nothing but butts are ex-

Place to Keep Honey. When honey is removed from the hive, never place it down cellar. That is the worst thing you could do, because there is always more or less moisture in a cellar. At first thought one might be inclined to think this a useless statement, as it has been repeated in various forms a great many times, but it is far from useless. In fact, writes a correspondent of The American Bee Journal, it is very important. The truth of the matter is that there are a great many who have not learned that it is just as important to take proper care of the honey and put it on the market in first class condition as it is to use the best and most economical means of securing it. One of the essentials of proper care is keeping the honey in a very dry and warm place. Especially is this true of comb honey or extracted honey in open cans. Honey taints very easily.

Corn Fodder Wagon. If you have not got a convenient wagon for corn fodder, take the front wheels of an ordinary farm wagon, remove the long reach and put in a short one extending a foot back from the axle. Through the end of it make a hole and put on an iron goose neck. Through



WAGON FOR CORN FODDER. this fasten a crosspiece and to the ends of it strong poles 15 feet long. Two iron wheels and an iron axle from an old reaper will complete the outfit. Let the front end of poles rest on the bolster. Save the corn fodder. In many fields it is of greater value than the grain, says The Farm Journal, from which this sketch is reproduced.

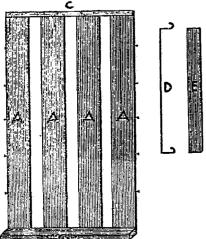
IN THE APIARY.

A Californian's Account of Extracting Honey From Box Rives.

A California apiarist, who worked over an old apiary the past season and extracted more than 1,000 pounds of honey from the old boxes, gave his experience, through The American Bee Journal, as follows: I cut four pieces of lath, A, A, A, A,

the length of the hive frames, and a cleat (B) an inch square and as long as the width of the frames, and a small cleat (C) the same length, and nail them together as shown in the illustration, and along the outer edges of the outside lath drive some small nails about three inches apart, letting the heads project one-quarter inch. A pair of these pallets will be needed, and if one has an assistant two pairs will be required.

I now cut the combs to fit the frames as nearly as practicable, and lay a piece on the pallet so as to rest against the cleat B, and if there is room I put another pices on the pallet resting against the first piece. I now uncap the upper

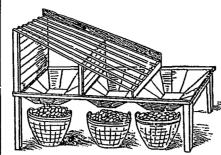


DEVICE USED IN EXTRACTING HONEY. side of these pieces, and with a clamp (D) I fasten each piece by laying the clamp across the piece near its upper end and hook it over the projecting nails. The clamp should be narrow enough to bind rather tightly on the comb. I then lift the pallet by the cleat C, and set it in the extractor. After ex-

instead of lath, but the lighter the bet-

For fastening these extracted combs in the frames I use the clamp E. I do not know but beekcepers generally have used such clamps, but as far as I know they use pegs, strings and other devices equally unhandy. There is an abun-dance of wire suitable for making clamps lying around here that has been used in baling hay. The clamps should be just large enough to go over the outside of the frames from top to bottom. As soon as the combs are stuck by the bees the clamps can be taken off and used again.

Sorting Potatoes. A correspondent of The Practical Farmer says that this operation may be made easy by constructing a box 12 feet long and 4 feet wide, like the illustration, with three partitions. The back piece should be about 4 feet high,



THREE GRADE POTATO SORTER. the next 3 feet, and the next 11/2 feet high. Nail pickets on for screens Put them rather close together on the first incline, and farther apart on the second. This sorts them in three grades. Shovel them on the top or first incline and poke them down, and you have them sorted in three grades.

HIGHWAYS AND DAIRY FARMS. Money Lost to the Milk Producer by Rea-

son of Bad Roads. We have in our province 1,250 cheese or butter factories. Each receives on an average 4,000 pounds of milk a day, being 5,000,000 pounds per day and 750,000,000 pounds per season for the whole province. Or account of the bad conditions of our roads not more than 800 pounds of milk are carried in each load brought to the factory, which is five loads per day, or 750 loads per sea-



son, on an average, for each factory. Putting each load at 50 cents, which i not too high, on account of the whey being carried back to the farmer, thi represents an expenditure of \$375 for each factory. For the whole province, calculating that 750,000,000 pounds of milk have to be carried, it represents an amount of \$468,750.

Let us suppose now that we have everywhere good roads instead of bad ones. Then we will certainly be able to draw loads of 1,200 pounds of milk instead of loads of 800 pounds. In that case, instead of having to carry 750, 000,000 pounds of milk in 937,500 loads of 800 pounds each, at a cost of \$468, 750, we would have to carry only 625, 000 loads of 1,200 pounds, which at the same cost of 50 cents would represent only \$312,500 of expenditure, making saving in favor of good roads of \$125 per factory and \$156,250 for the whole province. — Carmel (N. Y.) Courier.

WHY OUR ROADS ARE POOR.

Neglect and Ignorance of Construction and Repair the Chief Factors. The poor condition of American roads arises from a number of causes The country is newer and less densely populated than the farming districts of Europe. As a result each of the rural residents is responsible for a greater amount of roadway than is his foreign cousin. Another and potent factor in the present state of affairs lies not in the total neglect of the highways, but because a great deal of the labor that is now put on the roads is not applied in a manner calculated to produce the best

Every community has laws requiring a certain amount of labor to be expended on the roads each year. This labor seems to consist in scraping the mud from the sides of the road and piling it as high as possible in the center, thus forcing the teams to drive in the ditch to either side till the road is gradually beaten down to the center again. same amount of labor expended each year in building roads the result would be miles and miles of valuable turnpike in the course of a few years.

There is no manner in which money can be applied for improvement on farming property that will pay larger returns than the money devoted to the roads.

Economy of Good Roads.

The economy in good roads seems fully appreciated in Massachusetts, where of 353 towns more than 200 have petitioned the state highway commission for immediate improvements in their environs. The money invested in these improvements the interested towns find yields a speedy return. One Massachusetts coal dealer has calculated that he saves at least 66 per cent of the cost of hauling coal by improved roadways. It is estimated that the state will save from two to four million dollars annu ally by the scheme of better roadways, a saving which goes directly into the pockets of the people. For this reason the work of making smooth those thoroughfares of the state not yet improved is being rapidly pushed. Meantime Ohio is pushing along through the mud. -Cincinnati Times-Star.

How European Roads Aro Made. In European roadways all ditches. brooks and small water courses are spanned by stone culverts, often of elaborate construction, while projecting spurs of rock on the mountain slopes are pierced by tunnels. Slanting sides are usually covered with grass, which is kept neatly trimmed. This prevents washing by rains and adds permanency to the structure. Many roads, especially in the mountain regions, with their windings, buttresses, culverts, walls and tunnels, are monuments of the highest engineering skill.

Good Roads Are Possible Everywhere. Good roads will send this country along in the path of civilization and prove of incalculable economic advantage. They are possible everywhere and so soon as emulation in making and maintaining them is provoked we shall have them everywhere. The money expended upon them brings a tenfold profit for the community which is wise enough to invest in their construction.

Even Loam Roads May Be Good. Loam roads are usually bad because they are not properly taken care of. The horse race track, which is supposed to embody the world's wisdom to date, is topped with loam, but it is resurfaced every hour when in use.-Ex-

and Milwaukee-Plan of Extension. There is good reason to believe that the next ten years will witness the completion of a broad highway from Chicago to Milwaukee, with a return route through Waukesha, Lake Geneva, and thence down the superb Fox river valley past Huntley, Algonquin, Dundee, Elgin, St. Charles, Geneva, Batavia, It is only a few years since advocates Aurora, and from that point back to a connection with the west park boulevards by way of Downer's Grove, Hinsdale and other beautiful suburbs of Chi-

THE GREAT SHERIDAN ROAD.

Maguificent Highway to Connect Chicago

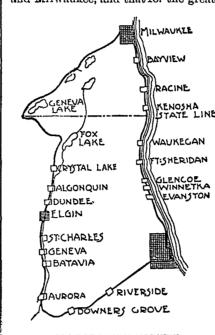
Manitowoc, with spurs leading through the lake dotted country which have made the Badger State famous the world over. Many cities, towns and villages will co-operate with the Sheridan Road association in this great work. This movement bids fair to accomplish more in the direction of good roads than any effort, however earnest and practical, that has preceded it. While the undertaking may seem at first glance too stupendous to be attempted, a close study of the situations and the surroundings will convince any thoughtful person that all apparent obstacles can easily be surmounted and that the eventual successful completion of the work is a cer-

eago, says the Chicago Times-Herald.

It remains for Wisconsin to continue

the drive north from Milwaukee to

By reason of the fact that the lake shore extension of the Sheridan road connects the two great cities of Chicago and Milwaukee, and that for the greater



PLAN OF SHERIDAN DRIVE.

part of the distance it will be within sight and sound of grand old Lake Michigan, this 85 miles will probably retain its present fame and supremacy. But for all that there are possibilities in the western link where it winds through the wooded hills and valleys of the Fox and around the shores of Wisconsin and Illinois lakes which will make that portion of the road a dangerous competitor as a scenic attraction. It may take the citizens of these townships longer to complete the work, by reason of less available funds, but when completed that section will not suffer by

At the earliest possible date a conference of interested leading citizens of the townships through which the great road is projected will be held and a definite plan of action outlined and ratified.

There are some sections where the sparseness of the population will not permit the speedy completion of the road on plans generous enough to be in keeping with its general character. This contingency has not been lost sight of by the promoters of the road, and when the proper time comes the rich and broad minded citizens of Chicago and Milwaukee will be asked to contribute to a general fund to be expended in such sections of the road as are fairly entitled to the co-operation of the general

The Nobles Built the Road.

Seeing the necessity for a good road between Florence and their beautiful little city of Fiesole, the authorities of the latter place issued titles of nobility which were inse and in a "book of gold," and for which titles good round sums were asked—from \$300 up, according to the dignity of the title. Counts, barous and marquises were created by scores. A man who taught dancing in England became a baron, and a young clerk in a banking house bought the right to be called duke. The road is a fine one, and as the carriage rolls along it the visitor tries to fancy what it must have been like to go bumping along in the great sort of wicker basket without wheels that used to be drawn by two oxen. -Boston Commonwealth.

Wide Tires In Europe. Practically the wide tire costs no more than the narrow one. The wagon is no heavier, it runs lighter and lasts longer. There is not a city in Europe where heavy trucks with narrow tires are allowed upon the streets. The result is porfect pavements. It is only in the cities of this country, where officials care for nothing but robbing the taxpayers, that such things are allowed .-

Chicago Tribune. Lightens the Horse's Burdens That noble society that has for its object the prevention of cruelty to animals has found in the organization back of the good roads movement the mightiest ally it was possible to have brought to its assistance.

Horses have said, since first the world began "A hard, smooth road's the noblest work of

The Good Work Goes On. The work of road improvement will

not be permitted to stop now that the people have become impressed with an intelligent realization of the value of good roads. Every mile of good roads s an object lesson. A City Built In a Cherry Seed.

At the time of the French Crystal Palace exposition a Nuremberg toymak. er exhibited a cherry stone within the cavity of which he had built a perfect plan of the city of Sevastopol, streets. railway approaches, bridges, etc. A powerful microscope was used in

exhibiting this wonderful miniature city, and it is estimated that not loss than 500,000 people took a peep at the results of the toymaker's toil. Each of these 500,000 sightseers deposited a franc piece in the hands of the ingenious workman, the total of the cash thus taken in netting him a snug little fortune.—St. Louis Republic.

Homemade Mucilage.

A very convenient mucilage, says In vention, can be made out of onion juice by any one who wishes to use it. A good sized Spanish onion, after being poiled for a short time, will yield, on being pressed, quito a large quantity of very adhesive fluid. This is used extensively in various trades for pasting paper on to tin or zinc or even glass, and the tenacity with which it holds would

cements. She Knew What That Meant. Sally—An after we are married will you keep on lovin me? Rube-I'll love you till-till the cows come home, as the feller says.

surprise any one on making the first at-

tempt. It is a cheap and good mucilage

and answers as well as the more costly

grocery an let me do all the milkin.-Indianapolis Journal. There is one instrument that no clever woman has ever learned to play, and that is a second fiddle.

Sally-Yaas, an then go down to the

HARD WOOD FLOORS.

INFORMATION ABOUT THEIR CON-STRUCTION AND CARE.

Quartered White Oak Said to Be the Very Best Material-How to Wax and Polish. They Do These Things Better In England

of the house beautiful began to preach in favor of hard floors, and there is now hardly a village in the country where this doctrine of health and beauty has not penetrated. Yet every one who has discarded carpets and adopted hard wood floors has found some drawbacks in the way. In nine cases out of ten the floor is simply shellacked, often without previous filling, and every scratch of the bootheel shows on its surface. The wood is soon laid bare and permanently stained, or perhaps the wood is oiled with clear oil which has not been properly rubbed in. The residue gums on the surface and collects dust and debris, and altogether the hard wood floor, which has been well laid by the carpenter, is a source of discomfort and disappointment. European housekeepers suffer from

none of these disadvantages because they try none of these experiments. The European floor is a floor of parquetry. It is made by gluing together thicknesses of hard wood on a pine backing, a method by which they obtain a stronger and more durable floor than when a thick floor of hard wood alone is used, for every builder knows that the best door is not one of solid hard wood. but one of two thicknesses of hard wood over a pine core. These doors are naturally more expensive, because they are more trouble to make. So the veneered floor is more durable, though a very excellent floor may be laid in hard wood seven-eighths thick over a rough floor of pine, providing the wood has been properly seasoned. Or a thinner floor may be laid over a perfectly level floor of pine.

Builders recommend quartered white oak as the very best material for floors. This is a western wood and costs about \$100 a 1,000 feet in this state. Maple and birch, which are much cheaper woods, also make excellent floors. Native birch, which may be bought in this state as low as \$40 a 1,000 feet, is a very hard, smooth wood, and makes a very durable kitchen floor which does not sliver up like Georgia pine. Narrow boards, measuring about two inches or less laid, make a most desirable floor. The skillful carpenter matches his joints with faultless precision, planes and scrapes his floor and polishes it down with hard wood shavings after it is laid, as well as finishing it before. When this is properly done, hardly a joint is visible, and it is then ready to be filled. It is this process that is so often neg-

lected and upon which so much depends. It should be a thoroughly trustworthy wood filler, purchased from a dealer whose name is a guarantee for his goods. These fillers usually come by the pound, often in paste form, and may be thinned to a proper consistency with turpentine. It is applied to the wood with a brush. and all that remains on the surface is polished off with hardwood shavings or excelsior. This filler is allowed to dry about 12 hours, when a coat of wax is applied, or of prepared oil if you prefer it. Where oil is used it should be thinned with a certain amount of "drier."

pentine and beeswax, properly melted together, and is kept by all dealers in parquetry floors. The chief mistake that amateurs make is to apply this wax too generously. An expert in this matter says that a pound of wax ought to cover 300 feet of surface. After the wax is applied and rubbed in with a weighted brush it should be allowed to stand for awhile and a second coat applied before the floor is used.

A great many American families attempt to take care of a hardwood floor without a brush. This is a waste of much laborious energy. The work can be accomplished by the use of a brick wrapped in flamel and then in cotton but it cannot be properly accomplished except by a strong man, while an ordinary servant can readily wield the 22 pound brush, which sells in our shops at from \$3.50 to \$4 and with care will last many years. It should be passed first across the grain of the wood. Then the floor should be vigorously polished with the grain of the wood.

Finally a piece of old carpet is laid down and the floor is polished under this. A properly cared for floor should be polished with the brush once a week. It should not be rewaxed oftener than once a mouth or once in two or three months, according to the amount of wear on it. After a certain period of time it may be necessary to scrape the floor and apply some kind of restorer, though this should be hardly required unless the floor has been improperly dressed.

Of course the best way of polishing such a floor is in the foreign fashion, with a brush attached to one foot of a robust man, who goes skating about until the surface gleams like marble. But this method is not often possible in this country except in those households where there are foreign menservants. -New York Tribune.

"It's a rapid age." said the big poiceman thoughtfully "A terribly rapid age. Everybody's in a hurry 'What's the matter now?' inquired

the man who was waiting for a street

"Why, we've got the trolley car, haven't we?"

"And the cable car fender?"

'To be sure.' "And the cigarettes?"

'Onite so.' "And yet you read in the papers every day about people so blamed impatient that they go and commit suicide.

-Washington Star.

HOW BEADS ARE MADE. One of the Oldest and Most Interesting o

the Minor Arts. Chinese are the oldest beadmakers in the world. They have made beads so long that even their historians do not mention a time when the industry was not ancient. And the Chinese today de the work just as their forefathers did, and the styles are exactly the same.

After the Chinese no people are so expert as the Venetians. At present there are more than 1,000 workmen in the island of Murano alone who are engaged in beadmaking. The few manufacturers in other parts of the world have all learned the secret of the craft in Venice. For beadmaking there must be a rope walk connected with the glass factory. A rope walk is a narrow, straight gallery 150 feet long and so situated that the middle is not far from the furnaces in which the glass is melted. The first process is the making of ordinary tubes like those used in almost every drug store. Two brawny workmen with bare. brown arms seize a lange wedge of the 'metal," as the molten glass is called, between their blowpipes, and after it has been blown hollow they gradually stretch it out into a long, swinging rope.

When it has been reduced to the proper size for the beads about to be made, it is laid away to cool, after which a workman comes along and in a wonderfully deft manner chips it into fragments of uniform size. Often for small beads these are not much larger than a grain of wheat, but so carefully is the work done that the little cylinders are rarely cracked or spoiled.

The pieces are now picked up by boys and placed in a tub with sand and ashes and stirred up carefully. In this way the holes in the embryo beads are stuffed

full, thus preventing the danger of the sides flattening together when heat is applied. They are next placed in a skillet—just such a one as the housewife uses in frying eggs-and stirred over a very hot fire until the ragged edges where the pieces were broken from the

tube are rounded, giving the bead a

globular form. As soon as they are cool the ashes and sand are shaken out of them in a sieve, and then they are separated according to size by other sieves. They are taken next to a long table around which a whole flock of boys and girls are sitting. If the glass is colored, as it often is, the piles of beads on the table suggest a rainbow, with every hue, from jet black, through red, green, yellow and blue, up

to white. Each child has a needle and thread. and by long practice the beads are placed on strings with almost inconceivable swiftness. And the children keep an exact count, too, so that the manufacturer knows just how many beads he is sending out. The threads are tied into bundles and shipped to almost every port where a vessel touches. ---Chicago Record.

BRYANT'S MARRIAGE.

It Was an Ideal Union Between the Poet and His Wife.

Allusion has already been made to William Cullen Bryant's marriage. None could have been happier, no union more nearly an ideal one. Miss Fanny Fairchild was a young lady whose parents had lived on the Seekonk, a stream tributary to the Green river, not far from Great Barrington. Early left an orphan, she made her home alternately with her married sisters in that place, and there it was that Bryant met her. Charming in person, sweet in disposition, lovely in character, she drew him to her through his sympathy with her orphanage, his admiration of her beauty and his appreciation of her worth. For 45 years she was tho stay and blessing of his life. What that marriage was to him they knew best who knew him best. Reserved on the subject to the world at large, he allowed only those who were nearest him to know the wonderful depth and tenderness of his affection. Their sympathy was perfect, their dependence mutual

He said at her death: "I never wrote a poem that I did not repeat it to her and take her judgment upon it. I found its success with the public to be precisely in proportion to the impression it made upon her." A dear friend of them both has said: "The union between Mr. and Mrs. Bryant was a poem of the tenderest rhythm. Any of us who remember Mr. Bryant's voice when he said 'Frances' will join in his hope that she kept the same beloved name in heaven. I remember alluding to those exquisito lines, 'The Future Life,' to Mrs. Bryant, and her replying, 'Oh, my dear, I am always sorry for any one who sees me after reading those lines; they must be so disappointed." Beatrice and Laura have not received such tributes from their poets, for Mrs. Bryant's husband was her poet and lover at 70 as at 17.—Arthur Lawrence in Century.

A young man who had been seeking employment from an editor finally obtained leave to write an article on a sub ject assigned by the editor and to bring it in person in a week.

The article was brought at the appointed time. The editor read it and

"You have some good thoughts here," he said, "but you write very badly." "W-well, you see, sir," faltered the applicant, "I was kind of scared. I never wrote in public before!"--Atlanta Constitution.

The poor young man was trying to win the rich young woman. "Be mine," he implored.

"What kind of mine?" she responded: 'gold mine?"-Detroit Free Press A cultivated reader of history is do-

nesticated in all families. He dines with Pericles and sups with Titian.— Willmott. The annual rainfall in the Atlantic

states is 36 inches; in the southern, 55; The Shakers have made a discovery

which is destined to accomplish muc good. Realizing that three-fourths of all our sufferings arise from stomach troubles that the country is literally filled with peo ple who cannot eat and digest food, with out subsequently suffering pain and distress, and that many are starving, wasting to mere skeletens, because their food does them no good, they have devoted much study and thought to the subject, and the result of this discovery, of their Digestive Cordial.

A little book can be obtained from your druggist that will point out the way of relief at once. An investigation wi ost nothing and will result in much good Children all hate to take castor oil, but not LAXOL, which is palatable.

The Modern Daughter. "I wish to ask your permission to pay my addresses to your daughter,'

said the old fashioned young man. "All right," said the old gentleman. "If I can get her permission to give you my permission, go ahead. "-Indianapolis Journal.

The man who does not overcome ennui by occupying himself soon tries to fly from it by intemperance. The idle man is almost necessarily vicious.

Some one says that, although it is sad to see family relies sold at auction, the most painful thing under the hammer is generally one's thumb nail.

The sound of a bell which can be heard 45,200 feet in the water can be heard only 456 feet in the air.

How's This? We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Proprietor,

'oledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. Cheney for the last 15 years, and be lieve him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made ov their firm.

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THE BUCHANAN RECORD.

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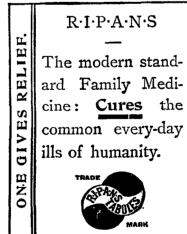
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description and statement as to advantages claimed. Wr. No charge is made for an opinion as to patentability, and my fee for proceeding the application will such be called for until the patent is allowed. "Inversors Count," containing full information sent free All Communications Considered as Strictly Confidential. FRANKLIN H. HOUGH 925 F Street, WASHINGTON, D. C.

-THE-



IN SOUTHWESTERN MICHIGAN.

THE BEST WEEKLY

52 DOSES, \$1.00. SEND IN YOUR ADDRESS,

THE DOLLAR.



ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE. First publication Aug. 1, 1895. STATE OF MICHIGAN, \ \ SS. \ \ In the matter of the estate of Martha E. Fox,

deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of said Martha E. Fox, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berrien, on the 20th day of May, A. D. 1895, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises, in the County of Berrien, in said State, on Saurday, the 14th day of September, A. D. 1895, at two o clock in the afternoon of that day (subject to all encumbraces by mortgage A. D. 1836, at two o clock in the atternoon of that day (subject to all encumbraces by mortgage or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said sales, the following described real estate, to-wit: Village lot number forty-seven (47) in Rynearson's addition to the village of Buchanan, in Berrien County, Michigan, according to the recorded plat thereoff.

DAVID E. HINMAN, Administrator with the Will annexed Last publication Sept. 12, 1895. Estate of James Ferris.

First publication Aug. 29, 1895.

TATE 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 21st day of August, in the year
one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.
Present, Jacon J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of James Ferris,
deceased. deceased.

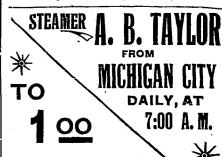
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Elizabeth J. Ferris, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Conri, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to her, the said Elizabeth J. Forris the Executrix named in the will of said deceased, or to some other suitable person.

person.
Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the 23d newspaper printed and circulating in said County, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing. (A true copy.)

[L. S.]

JACOB J. VAN RIPER,
Judge of Probate.

Last publication, September 19, 1895.



AND RETURN.

CHICAGO A. C. STEPHENS. AGENT.

7:00 A. M.