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OFFICE-In Record Building, Oak Street

Business Directory.

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

TNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. Geo. Sickafoose, Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 12:00 M.; Freaching 10:30 A.M.; Young People's Meeting 6:00 P. M.; Freaching 7:00 P. M. Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. O. J. Rob erts, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:80 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School 12:00 M. Young People's meeting 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30.

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

METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. W. W. Divise.
Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30
a.m. and 7:00 p.m.; Sabbath School 12:00 m.;
Junior League 3:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:00
p.m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:00 p.
m. Members are expected and strangers are always welcome.

LYANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oak and Second Sts. Rev. F. C. Berger, Pastor. Residence 47 Main St. Preaching at 10.30 a.m., and 7.30 p.m. Sunday School 11.45 m., Mrs. W. A. Koehler, Supt. Young People's Alliance every Sunday at 6.30 p.m. Prayer service Wednesday at 7.30 p.m. All seats are free. All cordially welcomed.

C.O. F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on I WILL SELL each Tuesday evening. N & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a P . regular meeting Monday evening on orbefore he full moon in each month. A. v.u. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 93 holds its reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month. A.R.—Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular U. meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, Wm. Perrott Post
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Mr. Starkweather secured over ten per cent of all original Pensions allowed in Michigan for the month of August, 1890. 503 allowed.—Detroit Free Press Decreow28t





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BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

NUMBER 46.

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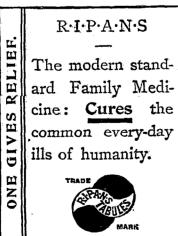
Third. Many persons are buying farm lands in Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma. The Great Rock Island Route runs to all this territory.

Fourth. For Mexico City the Rock Island runs a Through Sleeper from Kansas City daily at 8.40 p. m., via Topeka, McFarland, Wichita and Fort Worth and Austin to San Antonio. Two Routes from there are—International R. R. to Laredo, and Mexican National to the City of Mexico; Southern Pacific and Mexican International via Spoford and Eagle Pass to City of Mexico.

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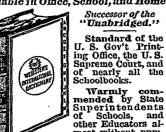
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GREENBACKS THE CHIEF TROUBLE A Message Almost Entirely Devoted to the Burning Question of Finance.

Of What Is the Matter With

the United States.

LITTLE SAID ABOUT THE TARIFF.

Review of the Difficulty in Keeping the Gold Reservo Intact-Bond Issue That Gave Only Temporary Relief-Suggestions as to What Should Be Done to Put Uucle Sam's Monetary Affairs on a Safe Basis-Argument Against Free Silver - Remarks on Cuba, Armenia, and the Venezuela and Alaska Bound-

Washington, Dec. 3.—The president's message was delivered to both house of congress today. It begins with a recommendation to congress to give the department reports careful scrutiny and examination. He then calls attention to the fact that the Argentine republic has amended its tariff, in recognition of the open-ing of our interest to its wool, so as to admit to that country a number of products of the United States at reduced duties. The first subject of importance touched upon

is the disordered condition of affairs in China, following upon the close of the war with Japan, the consequent weakening of the control authority of the government and the serious outbreaks of the old fanatical spirit against foreigners is discussed. The demands of the United States and other powers for the punishment of the aggressors and the compliance of the Chinese government are related, as is the demand of the United States for a special commission to investigate the disturbances when they first broke out. Of the Waller incident the message says: "The

customary cordial relations between this country and France have been undisturbed with the exception that a full explanation of the treatment of John L. Waller by the expedi-tionary military authorities of France still remains to be given."

The official record of the trial has been fur-

nished this government, says the message, "but the evidence addreed in support of the charges—which was not received by the French minister for foreign affairs till the first week in October—has thus far been withheld, the in October—has thus far been withheld, the French government taking the ground that its production in response to our demand would establish a bad precedent. The efforts of our ambassador to procure, however, though impeded by recent changes in the French ministry, have not been relaxed, and it is confidently expectedly that some satisfactory solution of the matter will chartly be reached. tion of the matter will shortly be reached. Meanwhile it appears that Mr. Waller's con finement has every alleviation which the state of his health and all the other circumstances of the case demand or permit."

TAKES UP THE TARIFF PROMPTLY, Refers to Onr Commercial Relations With Kaiser Billy's Domain.

Our relations with Germany he says are in Our relations with Germany he says are influenced by the "delusive doctrine that the internal development of a nation is promoted and its wealth increased by a policy which is undertaking to reserve its home markets for the exclusive use of its own producers without considering that such a policy necessarily obstructs their sales in foreign markets and prevents free access to the products of the world; the desire to retain trade in time-worn ruts, regardless of the inexprable laws of new needs regardless of the inexorable laws of new needs and changed conditions of demand and supply, and our own halting tardiness to invite a free exchange of commodities, and by this means imperil our footing in the external markets naturally open to us, have created a situation somewhat injurious to American export interests, not only in Germany, where they are perhaps most noticeable, but in adjacent countries." The effect of this particularly on food products and also on our insurance companies is pointed out. The necessity for open-handed fairness in dealing with other nations is stated, but it is argued that if necessary to provide restrictions similar to those from which we suffer, in order to guard against unfair discrimination, the way to such a course is easy, but should not be lightly entered upon. The president goes on as follows: "It is not to be forgotten that international trade cannot be one sided. Its currents are alternating and its movements should be honestly reciprocal into a device to gain advantage or a contri-vance to secure benefits with only the sem-blance of a return. In our dealings with other nations we ought to be open-handed and scrupulously fair. This should be our policy as a producing nation, and it plainly becomes us as a people who love generosity and the moral aspects of national faith and reciprocal for-

"These considerations should not, however, constrain us to submit to unfair discrimination nor to silently acquiesce in vexatious him drances to the enjoyment of our share of the legitimate advantages of proper trade rela-tions. If an examination of the situation suggests such measures on our part as would in-volve restrictions similar to those from which we suffered, the way to such a course is easy. We stitlered, the way to such a course is easy. It should, however, by no means be lightly entered upon, since the necessity for the inauguration of such a policy would be regretted by the best sentiment of our people, and because it might naturally and logically lead to conse-

quences of the gravest character." The Bering Sea Question. The vexatious points of the Bering sea questions referred to the failure of the arbritration tribunal to provide a means of settlement are pointed out. The insufficiency of the British patrol of Bering sea and the necessity for a more effective enforcement of regulations have, it is said, been pointed out to the British government, if it is hoped to save the seals from extinction. Of the proposal to pay \$425,-000 to Great British in settlement of British labor for degrees which was refused by the claims for damages, which was refused by the last congress, the president recommends that it again be considered and sanctioned. If this is refused we are bound by every consideration of honor and and good faith, he says, to provide for a speedy settlement by arbitration. A treaty of arbitration is to be laid before the senate. An appropriation for the completion of the Alaska houndary survey which follows the contour of the coast is recommended. The importance of an international agreement as to the line of the 141st meridan which forms the rest of the boundary is dwelt upon. Attention is also called to tho unsatisfactory condition of the boundaries with Canada in the Great Lakes and the necessity

for a joint commission on the subject.

ASSERTS THE MONROE DOCTRINE. Substance of the Communication to Great Britain About Venezuela. Of Venezuela the message says that a statement of the interest and policy of the United States regarding the boundary dispute was sent to Great Britain in July last. "The general conclusions therein reached and formulated," says the president, "are in substance that the traditional established policy of the government is firmly opposed to a forcible in-crease by any European power of its territorial possessions on this continent; that this policy possessions on this continent; that this policy is as well founded in principle as it is strongly supported by numerous precedents; that as a consequence the United States is bound to protest against the enlargement of the area of British Guiana in derogation of the rights and against the will of Venezuela; that, considering the disparity in strength of Great Britian and Venezuela the territorial disputs between them can be reasonably settled pute between them can be reasonably settled only by friendly and impartial arbitration, and that the resort to such arbitration should inthat the resort to such arbitration should in-clude the whole controversy, and is not satis-fied if one of the powers concerned is permitted to draw an arbitrary line through the territory in debate and to declare that it will submit to in debate and to declare that it will submit to arbitration only the portion lying on one side of it. In view of these conclusions the dispatch in question called upon the British government for a definite answer to the question whether it would or would not submit the territorial controversy between itself and Venezuela in the artisety to importing arbitration. Its entirety to impartial arbitration. The answer of the British government has not yet been received but is expected shortly, when further communication on the subject will probably be made to the congress."

Hawaii is dismissed with a reference to the Hawan is dismissed with a reference to the uprising last January, the demand made upon the Hawaiian government for the rights of American citizens concerned therein and the demand for the recall of Minister Thurston

The padroni is denounced as responsible for such manifestations against helpless aliens as the lynching of Italians in Colorado. Con-

gratulations are offered on our good relations with Japan, in view of her vast gains in greatness. Unimportant references are made to our relations with Mexico, Nicaragua and Russia. He also gives a brief resume of the British-Nicaragua difficulty, without comment.

The Insurrection in Cuba Of Cuba the president says the United States must preserve international faith, whatever the sympathy of our citizens with the insur-

the sympathy of our citizens with the insurgents. He continues: "Though neither the warmth of our people's sympathy with the Cubau insurgents nor our loss of material damage consequent upon the futile endeavors thus far made to restore peace and order, nor any shock our humane sensibilities may have received from the cruelties which appear to especially characterize this sanguinary and fiercely conducted war, have in the least shaken the determination of the government to honestly fulfill every international obligation, yet it is to be earnestly hoped on every ground that the devastation of armed conflict may speedily be stayed and order and quiet restored to the distracted island, bringing in their train the activity and thrift of peaceful pursuits."

Hopes That Europe May Settle Turkey. The president expresses his regret that the Turkish government should have thwarted Turkish government should have thwarted the purpose to send to the d sturbed quarter of the empire the United States consul at Sivas in order to investigate and report. Every effort, he says, is put forth to insure the safety of American citizens and the United States minister is alert. But, he goes on, several of the most powerful European powers have assumed a duty as agents of the Christian world in Turkey to restrain fanatical brutality, and "it is earnestly loped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed."

We have sent ships as far toward the points

action on their part will not be delayed."
We have sent ships as far toward the points of actual disturbance as it is possible for them to go, where they offer refuge to those obliged to flee, and we have the promise of other powers which have ships in the neighborhood that our citizens as well as theirs will be received and protected on board those ships. On the demand of our minister orders have been issued by the sultan that Turkish soldiers shall guard and escort to the coast American refugees.

gees.
These orders have been carried out, and our latest intelligence gives assurance of the present safety of our citizens and missionaries. Though thus far no lives of American citizens have been sacrificed, there can be no doubt that serious loss and destruction of mission property have resulted from riotous conflicts and outrageous attacks. To Insure Against Massacres.

By treaty several of the most powerful European powers have secured a right and have assumed a duty not only in behalf of their own citizens and in furtherance of their own interests, but as agents of the christian world. Their right is to enforce such conduct of the Turkish government as will restrain fanatical brutality, and if this fails their duty is to interfere as to insure against such dreadful occurances in Turkey as to have lately shocked civilization. The powers declare this right and this duty to be theirs a one, and it is earnestly hoped that prompt and effective action on their part will not be delayed. The new consulates at Erzeroum and Harpoot, for which appropriation was made hast session, have been provisionally filled by trusted employes of the department of state. These appointees, though now in Tukey, have not yet received their exequaturs.

The arbitration of the claim of the Venezuela Stam Transport tion company under the treaty of Jan. 19, 1892, between the United States and Venezuela resulted in an award in favor of the claimant.

Used Our Good Offices.

Used Our Good Offices. The government has used its good offices toward composing the differences between Venezuela on the one hand and France and Belgium on the other growing out of the dismissal of the reprentatives of those powers on the ground of a publication deeme i offensive to Venezuela. Although that dismissal was coupled with a cordial request that other more personally agreeable envoys be sent in their stead, a rupture of intercourse ensued and still continues.

Our Consular Service.

and still continues.

Our Consular Service.

In view of the growth of our interests in foreign countries and the encouraging prospects for a general expansion of our commerce, the question of an improvement in the consular service has increased in importance and urgency. Though there is no doubt that the great body of consular officers are rendering valuable services to the trade and industries of the country, the needs of some plan of appointment and control which would tend to secure a higher average of efficiency is not denied. The importance of the subject has led the executive to consider what steps might properly be taken without additional legislation to answer the need of a better system of consular appointments. This matter having been committed to the consideration of the secretary of state, in pursuance of his recommendations, an executive order was issued on the 20th of September, 1895, by the terms of which it is provided that after that date any vacancy in a consulate or commercial agency with an annual salary or compensation from official fees of not more than \$2,500 or less that \$1,000 should be filled either by transfer or promotion from some other position under the department of state of a character tending to qualify the Incumbent for the position to filled, or by the appointment of a person not under the department of state, but having previously served thereunder and shown his capacity and fitness for consular duty, or by the appointment of a person who, having been selected by the president and sent to board for examination is found, upon such examination, to be qualified for the position. Posts which pay less than \$1,000 being, usually, on account of their small compensation, filled by selection from residents of the locality, it was not deemed practicable to put them under the new system.

The boundary dispute which lately threatened to embroil Guatempla and Mexico has

of the locality, it was not deemed practicable to put them under the new system.

The boundary dispute which lately threatened to embroil Guatemala and Mexico has happily yielded to pacific counsels and its determination has, by the joint agreement of the parties, been submitted to the sole arbitration of the United States minister to Mexico.

The commission appointed under the convention of Feb. 18, 1889, to set new monuments along the boundary between the United States and Mexico has completed its task.

FINANCES OF THE UNITED STATES. The Important Question Given a Large Share of the Message.

Share of the Message.

Fully half the message is devoted to a discussion of the financial situation. By command of the people, the message says, a customs revenue system designed for the protection and benefit of favored classes at the expense of the great mass of our countrymen and which, while inefficient for the purpose of revenue, curtailed our trade relations and impeded our entrance to the markets of the world, has been superseded by a tariff policy which in principle is based upon the denial of the right of the government to obstruct the avenues to our peoples cheap living or lessen their comfort and contentment, for the sake of according especial advantages to favorites, and which, while encouraging our intercourse and trade with other nations, recognizes the fact that American build up our country's industry and develop its resources more surely than enervating paternalism. But this and the repeal of the silver purchase law, it is said, fall far short of curing the financial evils from which we suffer. The currency denominated United States notes and commonly known as greenbacks was issued in large volume during the late c. vil war and was intended originally to meet the extended of these notes that period. It will be seen Iy a reference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates dereference to the debates in congress at the time the laws were passed authorizing the issue of these notes that their advocates declared they were intended for only temporary use and to meet the emergency of war. In almost, if not all the laws relating to them some provision was made contemplating their voluntary or compulsory retirement. A large quantity of them, however, were kept on foot and mingled with the currency of the country, so that at the close of the year 1874 they amounted to \$381,993,073.

[The president then gives a history of the laws providing for the resumption of specie payments and the authority to issue bonds for purpose, and that and the law forbidding the further cancellation and retirement of the greenbacks passed in 1878.]

Redemption That Don't Redeem. The law of 1878 did not stop at distinct pro-hibition but contained, in addition, the follow-ing provision "And when any of said notes may be redeemed or received into the treasury may be redeemed or received into the treasury under any law from any source whatever, and shall belong to the United States, they shall not be retired, cancelled, or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation." This was the condition of affairs on the 1st day of January, 1879, which had been fixed upon four years before as the date for entering upon the redemption and retirement of all these notes, and for which such abundant means had been provided. The government was put in the anomalous situation of owing to the holders of its notes, debts payable in gold on demand which could neither be retired by receiving such notes in discharge of obligations due the government, nor cancelled by actual payment in gold. It was forced to redeem without redemption and to pay without acquittance.

Fluctuation of the Gold Reserve.

Fluctuation of the Gold Reserve. Fluctuation of the Gold R eserve.

There has been issued and sold \$95,500,000 of the bonds authorized by the resumption act of 1875, the proceeds of which, together with other gold in the treasury, created a gold fund deemed sufficient to meet the demands which might be made upon it for the redemption of the outstanding United States notes. This fund, together with such other gold as might be from time to time in the treasury available for the same purpose, has been since called our gold reserve, and \$100,000,000 has been regarded as an adequate amount to accomplish its object. This fund amounted on the first day of January, 1879, to \$114,103,380, and though thereafter constantly fluctuating, it did not fall below that sum until July, 1892. In April, 1892, for the first time since its establishment, this reserve amounted to less than \$100,000,000, containing at that date only \$97,011,330.

In the meantime and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger governmental recontile to the property of the passed directing larger governmental approaches and severage of silver than had been passed. In the meantime and in July, 1890, an act had been passed directing larger governmental monthly purchases of silver than had been required under previous laws, and providing that in payment for such silver treasury notes of the United States should be issued payable on demand in gold or silver coin at the discretion of the secretary of the treasury. It was, however, declared in the act to be "The established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals on a parity with each other upon the present legal ratio, or such ratio as may be provided by law."

In view of this declaration it was not deemed permissible for the secretary of the treasury to exercise the discretion in terms conferred on him by refusing to pay gold on these notes when demanded, because by such discrimination in favor of the gold dollar the so-called parity of the two metals would be destroyed and grave and dangerous consequences would be precipitated by affirming or accentuating the constantly widening disparity between their netual values under Highest of all in Leavening Power.-Latest U.S. Gov't Report

the General Table. To thus resulted that the treasury notes issued in payment of silver purchases under the law of 1850 were necessarily treated as gold obligations, at the option of the holder. These notes on the 1st day of November, 1813, when the law compelling the monthly purchase of silver was repealed, amounted to more than \$255,000,000. The notes of this description now outstanding added to the United States still undiminished by redemption or cancellation constitute a volume of gold obligations amounting to nearly \$500,000. These obligations are instruments which, ever since we have had a gold reserve, have been used to deplete it.

This reserve, as has been stated, had fallen in April, 1833, to \$97,011.330. It has from that time to the present, with very few and unimportant upward movements, steadily decreased, except as it has been temporarily replenished by the sale of bonds.

WHAT CAUSED THE SHRINKAGE Several Reasons Given That Brought the Reserve Down to \$65,438,376.

Reserve Down to \$65,438,376.

Among the cruses for this constant and uniform surinkage in the fund may be mentioned the great falling off of exports under the operation of the tariff law until recently in force, which crippled our exchange of commodities with foreign nations, and necessitated to some extent the payment of our balances in gold; the unnatural infusion of silver into our currency and the increasing agitation for its free and unlimited coinage, which have created apprehension as to our disposition or ability to continue gold payment; the consequent hoarding of gold at home and the stoppage of investments of foreign capital, as well as the return of our securities already sold abroad; and the high rate of foreign exchange, which induced the shipment of our gold to be drawn against, as a matter of speculation.

In consequence of these conditions the gold reserve on the 1st day of February, 1894, was reduced to \$65,438,377, having lost more than \$31,000,000 during the preceding nine months, or since April, 1893.

[The president then gives the history of the two first bond sales, but says flast in both cases uisappointment was the result, the reserve had fallen in \$41,30,181. He also tells of his application to congress for authority to issue a low interest bond, which met with refusal.]

End of Gold Payments Imminent.

End of Gold Payments Imminent.

End of Gold Payments Imminent.

In February 1895, therefore, the situation was exceedingly critical. With a reserve perilously low and a retu-al of congressional aid everything indicated that the end of gold payment was imminent. The results of prior bond issues had been exceedingly unsatisfactory and the large withdrawal of gold immediately succeeded their public sale in open market gave rise to a reasonable suspicion that a large part of the goll paid into the treasury upon such sales was promptly drawn out again by the presentation of United States notes or treasury notes and found its way to the hands of those who had o by temporarily parted with it in the purchase of bonds. In this emergency, and in view of its surrounding perplexities, it became entirely apparent to those upon whom the struggle for safety was devolved not only that our gold-reserve must, for the third time in less than thirteen month, be restored by another issue and sale of bonds bearing a high rate of interest and badly suited to the purpose, but that a plan must be adopted for their disposition promising better results than those realized on previous sales.

The Celebrated Bond Syndicate.

The Celebrated Bond Syndicate.

An agreement was therefore made with a number of inanciers and bankers whereby it was stipulated that bonds described in the resumption act of 187, payable in coin thirty years after their date, bearing interest at the rate of four per cent per annum, and amounting to about \$20,000,000, should be exchan, ed for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than \$5,000,000. Should be exchan, ed for gold, receivable by weight, amounting to a little more than \$5,000,000.

This gold was to be delivered in such installments as would complete its delivery within about six month from the date of the contract, and at least one half of the amount was to be imported by those supplying this gold that during the continuance of the contract they would by every means in their power protect the government against gold withdrawals. The contract also provided that if congress would authorize their issue, bonds payable by their terms in gold and bearing interest at the rate of 3 per cent. Per annum might within ten days be substituted at par for the 4 per cent. bonds described in the agreement.

On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by a special executive message in which it was stated that more than \$10,000,000 would be saved to the government if gold bonds bearing 3 per cent. interest were authorized to the government in paying its current ordinary expe ses, and its paying its current ordinary expe ses, and it The Celebrated Bond Syndicate. for the 4 per cent. contract was made its terms ment.

On the day this contract was made its terms were communicated to congress by a special executive message in which it was stated that more than \$10,000,000 would be saved to the government if gold bonds bearing 8 per cent. interest were authorized to be substituted for those mentioned in the contract. The congress having declined to grant the necessary authority to secure this saving, the contract, unmodified, was carried out, resul ing in a gold reserve amounting to

\$107,571,280 on the 5th day of July, 1893. The performance of this contract not only restored the reserve, but checked for a time the withdrawals of gold and brought on a period of restored confluence and such peace and quiet in business circles as were of the greatest possible value to every interest that affects our people. I have never had the slightest misgiving concerning the wisdom or propriety of this arrangement and am quite willing to answer for my full share of responsibility for its promotion.

Withdrawals of Gold Begin Again.

Though the contract mentioned stayed for a time the tide of gold withdrawal its good results could not be permanent. Recent withdrawals have reduced the reserve from \$107,557,230 on the 8th day of July, 1905, to \$79,333,900. How long wil it remain large enough to render its increase unnecessary is only a matter of conjecture, though quite large withdrawals for shipment in the immediate future are predicted in well-informed quarters. About \$16,000,000 was withdrawn during the month of Aovember.

ditions develops the fact that after increasing our interest-bearing bonded indebtedness more than \$102,000,000 to save our gold reserve we are nearly where we started, having now in such reserve \$70,333,950, as against \$55,438,377 in February, 1834, when the first bonds were issued.

Though the amount of gold drawn from the treasury appears to be very large, as gathered from the facts and figures herein presented, it actually was mu h lirger, considerable sums having been acquired by the treasury within the several perio is state i without the issue of bonds. The president here gives figures showing that since Jan. 1. 1879, \$403,000,000 in gold has been withdrawn, and of this \$237,000,000 went to redeem greenbacks all of which are still in circulation.

PAID THEM BUT STILL OWE THEM.

Retirement of the Greenbacks the Only Remedy For This Situation.

In other words, the government has paid in gold more than nine-tenths of its Unite i States notes and still owes them all. It has paid in gold about one-half of its notes given for silver purchases without extinguishing by such payments one dollar or these notes. When added to all this we are remin ed to carry on this astounding financial scheme the government has incurred a conded inde-tedness of \$95,500.000 in establishing a gold reserve, and of \$192,315,400 in efforts to maintain it; that the annual interest charge on such bonded indebtedness is more that \$11,000,00 that a continuance of our present course may result in inuance of our present course may result in further lond issues, and that we have suffered or are threat-net with all this for the sake of supplying gold for foreign shipment or facilitating its hoarding at home, a situation is exhibited which certainly ought to arrest attention and provoke immediate legislative relief.

The Only Practical Remedy. The Coly Practical Remedy.

I am convinced the only thorough and practicable remedy for our troubles is found in the retirement and cancellation of our United States notes, commonly called greenbacks, and the outstanding treasury notes issued by the government in payment of silver purchases under the act of 1890. I believe this could be quite readily accomplished by the exchange of these notes for United States bonds of small as well as large denominations, bearing a low rate of interest. They should be long-term bonds, thus increasing their desirability as investments, and because their payment could be well postponed to a period far removed from present financial burdens and perplexities, when, with increased prosperity and resources, they would be more easily met.

One Feature of the Plan.

One Feature of the Plan.

To further insure the cancellation of these notes and also provide a way by which gold may be added to our currency in lieu of them, a leature in the plan should be an authority given to the secretary of the treasury to dispose of the bonds abroad for gold if necessary to complete the comtemplated redemption and cancellation, permitting him to use the proceeds of such bonds to take up and cancel any of the notes that may be in the treasury or that may be received by the government on any account. The increase of our bonded debt involves in this plan would be amply compensated by renewed activity and enterprise in all business circles, the restored confidence at home, the reinstated faith in our monetary strength abroad and the stimulation of every interest and industry that would follow the cancellation of the gold-demand obligations now afflicting us. In any event the bonds proposed would stand for the extinguishment of a troublesome indebtedness while in the path we now follow there lurks the menace of unending bonds, with our indebtedness still undischarged and aggravated in every feature. The obligations necessary to fund this indebtedness would not equal in amount those from which we have been relieved since 1864 by anticipation and payment, beyond the requirements of the sinking fund, out of our surplus revenues.

What Would Supply the Currency. One Feature of the Plan.

What Would Supply the Currency. What Would Supply the Currency.
The currency withdrawn by the retirement of the Unit d States notes and treasury notes, amounting to probably less than \$480,000.000. might be supplied by such gold as would ne used on their retirement or uy an increase in the circulation of our national banks. Though the aggregate capital of those now in existence amounts to more than \$684,000,000, their outstanding circulation based on bond security

amounts to only about \$150,0 0,00. They are authorized to issue notes amounting to 90 per cent. of the boans deposited to secure their circulation, but in no event beyond the amount of their capital stock, and they are obliged to pay 1 per cent. tax on the circulation they issue. I think they should be allowed to issue circulation equal to the par value of the bonds they deposite to secure it, and that the tax on their circulation should be reduced to one fourth of one per cent, which would undoubtedly meet all the expense the government incurs on their account. In addition they should be allowed to substitute, or deposit, in lieu of the bonds now required as security for their circulation those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes.

those which would be issued for the purpose of retiring the United States notes and treasury notes.

The banks already existing, if they desire to avail themselves of the provisions of law thus modified, could issue circulation in addition to that already outstanding, amounting to \$467,000,000, which would nearly or quite equal the currency proposed to be cancelled. At any rate, I should confidently expect to see the existing national banks or others to be orgenized avail themselves of the proposed encouragements to issue circulation and promptly fill any vacuum and supply every currency need. It has always seemed to me that the provisions of law regarding the capital of national banks which operate as a limitation to their location fails to make proper compensation for the suppression of state banks, which come near to the people in all sections of the country and readily furnished them with banking accommodations and facilities. Any inconvenience or emmbarrassment arising from these restrictions on the location of national banks might well be simedied by better adapting the present system to the creation of banks in smaller communities or by permitting banks of large capital to establish branches in such localities as would serve the people—so regulated and restrained as to secure their safe and conservative control and management.

Would Expect Gold to Circulate.

Would Expect Gold to Circulate.

But there might not be the necessity for such an addition to the currency by new issues of bank circulation as at first glance is indicated. If we should be relieved from maintaining a gold reserve under conditions that constitute it, the barometer of our solvency, and if our treasury should no longer be the foolish purveyor of gold for nations abroad or for speculation and hoarding by our citizens at home. I should expect to see gold resume its natural and normal functions in the business affairs of the country and cease to be an object attracting the timid watch of our people and exciting their sensitive imaginations. I do not overlook the fact the cancellation of the treasury notes issued under the silver purchasing act of 1890 would leave the treasury in the actual ownership of sufficient silver, including seigniorage, to coin nearly \$173,000,000 in standard dollars. It is worthy of consideration whether this might now, from time to time, be converted into dollars or fractional coin and slowly put into circulation, as in the judgment of the secretary of the treasury the necessities of the country should require.

Whatever is attempted should be entered upon fully appreciating the fact that by careless, easy descent we have reached a dangerous depth, and that our ascent will not be accomplished without laborious toil and struggle. We shall be wise if we realize that we are financially ill and that our restoration to health may require heroic treatment and unpleasant remedies. Would Expect Gold to Circulate

EFFECT OF THE REVENUE RECEIPTS.

No Gold Now Being Received in Payment money are only useful to the government in paying its current ordinary expe ses, and its quantity in go ermmen possession do s not in the least con route toward giving us that kind of safe fir and at sad ding or condition which is built on gold alone

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

The shakers have made a great hit. Their Digestive Cordial is said to be the most sucessful remedy for stomach troubles ever introduced. It immediately relieves all pain and distress after eating, builds up the feeble system and makes the weak

strong. The fact is, foods properly digested are better than so called tonics. The Cordial not only contains food already digested, but is a digester of other foods. Food that is not digested does more harm than good. People who use the Cordlal insure the digestion of what food they eat and in this way get the benefit of it and grow strong.

The little pamphlets which the Shakers have sent druggists for free distribution, contain much interesting information on the subject of dyspensia.

LAXOL is not a mixture of drugs. It is nothing but castor oil made palatable.

Quite a number of tropical nuts have recently been introduced into cultivation in this country. Already on the east coast of Florida are growing 250,000 cocoanut trees, 42,000 being in one plantation. It is believed that the first trees of this kind in that state sprouted from nuts brought from Central America and the West Indies by the gulf stream. At Key West and about some of the old forts cocoanuts were planted at an early day, as certain ancient trees now standing bear witness. In 1877 a bark freighted with cocoanuts was caught in a storm off the coast of Florida and beached near Lake Worth. Several thousands of the nuts were saved and planted, the satisfactory growth of the seedlings giving an impetus to cultivation.—New York World.

The Cable Code. One of the curiosities of the cable code method of sending information is shown in a recent message announcing whole message was conveyed in three words of Scott's cable code: "Smouldered; hurrah; hallelujah!" "Smouldered" stands for "the ship has been destroyed by fire," "hurrah" for "crew saved by boats" and "hallelujah" for "all hands saved-inform wives and sweethearts.' -New York Tribune.

Catarrh Can't Be Cured.

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this oountry for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is in curing catarrh. Send for testimonil als free.

F.J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O Sold by druggists, price 75c.

PROFITABLE FARMING. Overproduction is bad when markets are out of reach. Rigors of winter destroy health. History repeats itself and drought follows the year of plenty. Go to Virginia, within a few hours by rail or water, of the greatest markets of America-Washington, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Virginia is free from excessive heat in summer and cold in winter. Government records show an even rainfall throughout the year. Fertile farms from \$3.00 per acre up. Land-seekers excursions via Chessapeake & Ohio Railway, Dec. 3 and 17. Send for pamphlet on profitable farming in Virginia to C. B. Ryan, Ass't General Passenger Agent C. & O. R'y, Cincinnati, O.

MAGAZINES

In times of war and the building and In times of war and the building and holding of forts the utmost care is given to obtain a secure and carefully stored magazine. Why? For the use and protection of the fort in many ways. A LITERABY MAGAZINE is equally as good a thing in every day life. It is a storehouse of knowledge, and almost unconsciously the reader acquires a knowledge of many things in acquires a knowledge of many things in art, music, literature, architecture, current events, general information, etc. "Get's posted," and there is pleasure in it.

Aren't you going to take a good magazine or two of us the coming year? The cost is nominal, 10c, a dime a month, or \$1.00 per year in advance, for Munsey's, Cosmopolitan, McClure's, Ladies' Home Journal, etc. Get on the list, and subscribe for your friends.

BINNS,

OPPOSITE HOTEL, BUCHANAN

EDITED BY REV. O. J. ROBERTS.

This column is open to any who has any com-munication bearing upon practical Sunday School work, or has any news concerning the progress of the work. We solicit correspondence along these lines from all workers.

Thirty-Fifth Annual Convention. (Report continued from last week.) On Thursday morning a conference of township, county and district secretaries led by Rev. O. J. Roberts. A very large number met, and many helpful ideas offered. Among them were the following: Children should have a p ace on every program, Rally Day should be carefully guarded, secretaries ought to be in personal touch with with the workers. Upon the secretary

depends much of the work of booming the interests of the convention. We ought to invite all people to join in Sunday school work. Perform the duties of secretary faithfully, cheerfully and promptly. The secretary ought to use freely the press. B. F. Jacobs conducted a Bible readreading. He spoke of the prize of the upward calling. We are called to move upward. We are to incline our ear to hear the message from God. A boy once said of his teacher, "May be God sent him, but it does not seem so." We

are to press forward, forgetting the things that are behind Joseph named his two sons Manasseh and Ephraim, signifying forgetting the past, and fruitful even in affliction. Forgetting the past leading to fruitfulness and possession. Rev. J. C. Kieffer conducted a very suggestive conference on the house to house visitation. Its importance was intensely emphasized. In Texas township, Kalamazoo county, the Sunday school attendance was increased twenenty-five per cent of all people are in the Sunday school. In Kent county, a most wonderful work has been done, thirty-two new schools organized. In Jackon county, fifty new schools organized. We are to put ourselves side by side with the "other fellow". Jacobs said that in Missouri a man and his wife went from house to house.

visiting 108 out of 110. They made a map, and on it was marked every house, and on every house where no one came to Sunday school a black spot was marked. This may was put up in the post-office, and soon very many people came to have the black spot removed. One family, a man and his wife who could not attend, hired a girl to come and live with them, so she might represent the Sunday school. Mr. Jacobs said that if we are not interested in every district in the world, we are not living up to our privilege. After this conference the committee

reported on the Banner counties, when the prize banner was given to Kent county and the second to Kalamazoo county. Mr. E. Wright of Hancock spoke on the Home department, showing its importance. The two great aims of our work are House to House Visitation and the Home Department. Thursday afternoon opened with song, followed by a conference on Rally Days. It was decided that it

was not advisable to make Rally Day a legal holiday. Mr. Jacobs led a conference of superintendents. Several were called out to answer questions on graded schools. Primary department grading was illustrated. Mrs. Reynolds grades her school into five departments for children, from two and a half to ten. How to prepare for work was out-lined. Begin to prepare on Sunday afternoon for the following Sunday: look over the general plans of the lesson, select illustrations, and see that the room is in order for the work. Dr. Patterson spoke on winning souls. Showing that this the teacher's great work; the Sunday school is the harvest field of the church. He stated that very few persons were converted after 50 years of age, and proceeded then and there to demonstrate it, as follows: In that audience of 2,500, only one soul had been converted when over fifty, two

twenty there were 2400, and under fifteen there over over 800.

between forty and fifty, between thirty and forty there were twenty-three,

between twenty-five and thirty there

were forty-one, between twenty and

twenty-five there were 103, under

Normal Work. I plan to devote some space hereafter to Normal lesson, and as the space is limited, I must put the lessons in short, compact sentences, in brief outline so to speak. I note in this paper the nature, method and purpose of

Normal work: Nature-Normal study gives us the elementary principles, an outline of facts, and shows how to apply this in a practical, personal way. This study, as applied to the Bible, gives an analysis of its contents and shows its best method in teaching.

Method-Obtain a good text book.

Dunning's, or Hammill's, a Revised Bible, an English dictionary, a Bible dictionary and a note book. Then study. Form one of a class if you can, meeting weekly, use the blackboard freely, study, think, work, mean business, and you cannot help but succeed. Purpose-To make intelligent, broad. well grounded, logical teachers. There is nothing we know of more needed today, than Normal training for teachers.

mal lesson. Testimony is a great power in sav-

ing men.

Next week will appear the first Nor-

In a recent lecture at Surgical Hotel, Dr. Hartman is reported as saying that no one need catch cold if he is willing to give the matter slight attention; that a cold is the beginning of chronic catarrh, consumption, disease of the liver, stomach, kidneys and pelvic organs. All this could be prevented by taking his advice. The doctor's professional duties compelled him, for many years, to be much on the road night and day, by carriage, railroad and steamboat. During all this time he never caught a cold. This could not have been done without Pe-ru-na, he says. At the slightest evidence of a cold, a few doses of Pe-ru-na invariably check it.

This is especial seasonable advice, for the cold winter is here, with its storms, sudden changes, slop, rain and snow. Thousands of people will contract diseases from which they will never recover, by catching cold, Dr. Hartman's advice should be heeded. Pe-ru-na cures catarrh of any stage or location. It is the most popular remedy for la grippe, coughs, colds, etc.

Send for a free copy of an illustrated book on catarrh. It contains sixtyfour pages of valuable instruction. Address, The Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing Company, Columbus, O. Ask your druggist for the Pe-ru-na Almanac for 1896.

Nov. 12th.

Geo. Wyman & Co. offer a bankrupt stock of two thousand dollars' worth of Men's Winter Gloves and Mittens at 60 cents on the dollar, mostly lined goods.

Geo. Wyman & Co. offer the finest Cut Glass made in America. For over 30 years the product of this whole factory was taken by Tiffiny & Co. of New York city; it is just recently that it has been ever of contemplating any such rash put upon the general market. | act. He ate supper as usual, after sup-It has no superior.

Geo. Wyman & Co. offer for November the most beautiful line of Cloaks ever shown by

Geo. Wyman & Co. offer for November the handsomest line of Hats and Bonnets, and at the lowest price.

COME AND SEE US.

GEO, WYMAN & CO,

South Bend, Ind.

We close our store every evening at 6

lock, except Saturday.

For a Good Shave or Hair Cut

WALTER HOBART'S BARBER SHOP, Front St., second door east of Roe's hardware.

I will have constantly on hand Hocking Valley Soft Coal and Lehigh Hard Coal of the best quality, at the lowest prices. Orders may be left at Morris' store. TERMS CASH.

C. L. WILSON.

I handle the celebrated Lackawanna and Lehigh hard Coal, and Jackson Hill Domestic Lump soft Coal, Blacksmith Coal. Orders may be left at Runner's drugstore. J. A. STEELE.

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.

D. N. SWIFT D. D. S., Graduate of Dental Department University of Michigan.

DENTIST Office, Treat & Redden block. Successor to S Ostrander. GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

C. W. MYLER, TOBACCO, CIGARS,&C.

CHOICE CONFECTIONERY.

"Seidenberg's Best 5 Cent" and "Cuban King" Cigars. Front Street,

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895.

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

THE PRESIDNT'S MESSAGE. We present in this issue of the RECord a synopsis of the President's Message to the LIVth Congress, which was read to that body on Tuesday of this week. The message will bear careful reading, but it is no less disappointing to all classes of citizens.

NEWS BRIEFS.

Alexander Dumas, the celebrated French author, is dead.

Col. Lamb of Norfolk, Va, has been chosen to lead the Virginia Republicans in place of the late Gen. Mah ne. Bishop A. W. Wayman, senior bishop of the African Methodist church, died of paralysis at Baltimore.

At South Bend, Ind., Lewis Meyer, Jr., the little son of a prominent attorney, while running back and forth, fell in front of a motor car and was fatally mangled.

Harry B. Parker, vice-president of the Malleable Iron Works in Albion and Miss Mary Theo Gardner, daughter of Secretary of State Gardner, were married at noon Thanksgiving Day. They will spend the winter in Califor-

Kenyon L. Butterfield, superintendent of farmers' institute, and Miss Hattie E. Millard of Lapeer, were married Thanksgiving Day. Mr. Butterfield graduated from the Agricultural college in 1891. and since then has been editor of the Grange Visitor. The bride is a graduate of Albion college and in accomplished artist.

James Slocum of Holly, Mich., has presented plans and specifications for a bicycle casino to the Detroit board of park commissioners, to be erected in Belle Isle park, the building to cost about \$2,000, and to become the property of the city as soon as completed, if a franchise for a term of years is granted Mr. Slocum.

EDWARD M. LAPIERRE, A Prominent Jeweller at Niles,

Commits Suicide.

Saturday morning our citizens were startled by the intelligence that Mr. E. M. LaPierre of Niles, who was wellknown in Buchanan, had ended his life by shooting himself through the

head, Friday night. During the day Mr. LaPierre had appeared to be in the best of spirits, and seemed to give no indication whatper calling at a friend's house, and going to his store. About S o'clock he left the store bidding his son Guy good night as was his custom. Shortly after. Guy LaPierre, became alarmed about his father, and in company with Dr. Clark, drove off in search of Mr. La-Pierre, going direct to Silver Brook cemetery, where the bodies of Mr. La-Plerre's parents are buritd. A search

through the cemetery discovered the lifeless body of Mr. LaPierre with a 38 caliber revolver in his right hand and a bullet hole in the right temple. The following sketch of Mr. LaPierre is copied from Saturday's Niles Star:

Deceased was born in South Bend.

Ind., was 45 years of age on May 9. last. For twenty-four years he has conducted a successful business in Niles, owning his jewelry store, which was always a model of neatness. Mr. LaPierre has resided in Niles since he was 1 year old. He was a very conservative man, possessed with good business qualifications, and his friends are numbered among our best citizens In manners, he was a refined gentle man, possessed with honor and staunch integrity, hating meanness and dishonesty. He was enterprising, upright and just in all his dealings, and was well liked by the whole community. He will be sadly missed. The wife

and son have the sympathy of all. Mr. LaPierre was a member of the Blue Lodge of Masons, a member of the Chapter and Niles Commandery, Knights Templar. He also belonged to the orders of Knights of Pythias, the Knights of Maceabees with an insurance of \$2,000, and a charter member of the Royal Arcanum, insurance \$3,000. The jury impanelled to determine the cause of his death, reached the verdict that he came to his death by his own hand, while temporarily insane, by shooting himself through

the head. The funeral of Mr. LaPierre occur-Monday afternoon under the auspices of the Blue Lodge of Masons, with a Knights Templar escort of forty-four swords. At the cemetery a short service was read by Rev. R. H. F. Gairdner, and two selections were rendered by a quartette. The beautiful and impressive service of the Blue Lodge was held, and the remains of Edward M. LaPierre were left to rest, until the final summons of that great day is heard.

DAYTON.

From our Regular Correspondent. Dec. 4, 1895. It is an old saying that "the first three day of December will rule our winter." If this is the case we can expect plenty of snow.

A. A. Lamb was in Buchanan Mon-John Leiter returned home from Kalamazoo last Thursday, somewhat

improved in health. Mr. and Mrs. Allsopp of Carson City, Mich., arrived here Friday and will remain during the winter. Mr. Allsopp will assist his father in the mill.

Miss Meda Paul was in Buchanan Wednesday. Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Dempsey were in

Buchanan Wednesday. All are invited to attend the "home talent entertainment Saturday night. in Lamb's Hall. John Martin and Oly Benjamin

were in Buchanan Wednesday. Mrs. Smith of Chicago, Mr. Cressler, of Wyoming, and Miss Edna Weaver spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Weaver.

Revival services each evening in the Methodist church. Ferdinand Smith moved his family to Galien, Wednesday.

Weslyn Martin is somewhat improv-

ed in health. Catarrh can be successfully treated only by purifying the blood, and the one true blood purifyer is Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Edgar Ham is on the sick list. H. E. Lough was in Chicago Tues

D. E. Hinman was in St. Joseph. Fri-F. T. Plimpton spent Sunday in

Wm. Thayer went to Oklahoma on

Rev. A. P. Moore went to Chicago on Monday. A. A. Worthington went to Grand Rapids Friday.

George Blowers of Kalamaz no was in town Monday. Mrs. A. M. Glover drove to South Bend on Tuesday.

Mrs. Alex. Emery visited Galien Thanksgiving day. Miss Millie Simonds of Niles visited

Buchanan last week. B. R. Desenburg spent part of his Thanksgiving at Decatur. Mr. H. W. Grover and son of Niles

were in Buchanan Saturday. Mrs. Edith Kingsley and son of Benton Harbor were in town Friday. H. C. Hobart of the St. Joseph Even-

ing Press spent Monday in town. Sig Desenberg went to Chicago Tuesday and remained over Thanksgiving. Mrs. Edward Benedict is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Rich-

Len. Munson of South Dakota came to Buchanan on Monday to spend the

County Treasurer Frank A. Treat and family spent Thanksgiving day in

Mr. C. C. Sherrill of Cassopolis visited his daughter, Mrs. D. L. Boardman, Mrs. D. L. Boardman is in Three

Oaks visiting her sister. Mrs. Brecca, Mrs. Thatcher has returned from a few weeks visit with relatives in Cin-

Attorney Horward of Kalamazoo was in town Friday to look after his pen stock claim.

Mr. Chas. Broceus of Battle Creek spent Thanksgiving with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Philo Waldron of Glid-

don, Iowa, are visiting J. Godfrey and

family this week. Mrs. Carrie Huene of Chicago, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Hodge.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Snyder returned to Buchanan on Monday from a two week's visit at Edwardsburg.

Charles Shook went to Mendota, Ill., Monday, to enter the theological de-partment of Mendota college. Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Worthington

spent Thanksgiving with Judge of Probate Van Riper at St. Joseph. Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Rapp and family of Vicksburg, Mich., spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Runner.

Mr. James Haslet and family of

Chikaming township spent Thanksgiving on the homestead, just south of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. McKie and daughter Helen, all of Three Oaks, spent

Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. Hor-Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Tichenor, and Mrs. A. Tichenor and sons of Niles township spent Thanksgiving with Mr.

and Mrs. E. S. Roe. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Roe, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Roe, all spent Thanksgiving with their brother Robert, in Niles.

Clayton M. Niles, who is employed in the Standard Oil Co's office in Benton Harbor, spent Thanksgiving day with relatives in Buchanan.

D. V. Brown, Mrs. Mary Straw, Mrs. S. L. Kingery, Misses Mattie and Frances Brown spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. N. Nims at Berrien Cen-

Ira Bradley, who has been with his brother at Braceville, Ill., for some time, came to Buchanan last Wednesday to spend Thanksgiving with relatives and friends. He left on Tuesday for Onorgo, Ill., where he expects to attend school.

THREE OAKS.

From our Regular Correspondent. Miss Lillian Owen, a former teacher in the Three Oaks schools, spent Thanksgiving with Mr. and Mrs. W.

L. Taylor. The Three Oaks township library has lately been re-cataloged. A number of new books will soon be added. Miss Franc Shelden spent Thanks-

giving with friends in Chicago. Charles Helmholtz, one of our most highly esteemed young men, died last Saturday evening. The funeral services were neld Tuesd y, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the Congregational church. He has been ailing for some time, and since last spring has been unable to do any work. For several years he has been clerking for J. L. McKie, and while there made many friends. He has been a member of the Maccabees 'n this place for some time, and the funeral services were held under the supervision of that lodge.

TWIN SPRINGS.

From our Regular Correspondent. Hurrah for winter! We are ready

for it, and so is nearly every one in the neighborhood. Now that our summer's work is done, why can't some amusements be enjoyed to break to monotony of every day and make life worth

Mr. Frank Heim has put off bauling wood until better roads appear. The scarcity of rabbits lessen the sport of hunters, but it is an advantage

to fruit growers. Walter Pullen began work on the Sylvester farm, Monday of last week, with a force of six men. He expects to take most of the timber off the farm ere spring opens. It is put in the river to be taken to St. Joe.

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly says: Business has not improved, though there is very little change except in the shrinkage of prices which a period of inaction naturally causes. After the extraordinary buying of the summer and early fall, a marked decrease was inevitable, and it is yet too early in most branches of business to judge how far the future was anticipated in ported full in nearly all branches, with delayed distribution in many on account of unfavorable weather. The movement of crops is only fair, both cotton and wheat being largely bept back in the hope of higher prices, and there is a prevalent feeling that foreign imports will fall off, for the week at New York they were \$1,200,000 less than last year, although for the past four weeks 20 per cent. larger than in that year. Exports show a little gain. for the week 12 per cent., and for the month about 13 per cent., although the outgo of cotton is still a threatening fact as respects foreign exchanges.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

PERSONAL.

[CONTINUED FOOM FIRST PAGE.] Easy Proposition to Answer, If it is said that there notes if held by the government and he as do obtain gold for our reserve the at wer seasy. In people draw gold from the treasury on demand upon United States notes and treatury notes, but the proposition that the treasury can on demand

draw gold from the reopic upon them would be regarded in the edays with wonder and amusement. And even if this could be done, there is nothing to prevent those thus parting with their gold from regaining it the next day or the next hour by the presentation of the notes they received in exchange for it. The secretary of the treasury might use such not taken from a surplus revenue to buy gold in the market. Of course he could not do this without paying a premium. Private holders of gold, unlike the government, having no party to maintain, would not be restrained from making the best bargain possible when they furnished gold to the treasury; but the moment the secretary of the treasury; but the moment the secretary of the treasury bought gold on any terms above par he would establish a general and universal premium upon it, thus breaking down the parity between gold and silver which the government is pledged to maintain, and opening the way to new and serious complications.

Would Be a Pretty State of Things.

Would Be a Pretty State of Things.

In the meantime the premium would not remain stationary, and the absurd spectacle might be presented of a dealer selling gold to the government, and with United States notes or treasury notes in his hand, immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher negative. the government, and with three States hotes or treasury notes in his hand, immediately clamoring for its return and a resale at a higher premium.

It may be cla med that a large revenue and redundant receipts might favorably affect the situation under discussion by affording an opportunity of retaining these notes in the treasury when received and thus preventing their presentation for gold. Such retention to be useful ought to be at least measurably permanent: and this is precisely what is prohibited, so far as United States notes are concerned, by the law of 1878 forb d ding their further retirement. That statute in so many words provides that these notes when received into the treasury and belonging to the United States shall be 'pa d out again and kept in circul to on."

It will moreover be readily seen that the government could 'not refuse to pay out United States notes and treasury notes in current transactions when demanded and insist on paying out silver alone and still maintain the parity between that motal and the currency representing gold. Besides, the accumulation in the trea-ury of currency of any kind exacted from the people through taxation is justly regarded as an evil and cannot proceed far without vigorous protest against an unjustifiable retention of money from the business of the country and a denunciation of a scheme of taxation which proves itself to be unjust when it takes from the earnings and income of the citizen money so much in excess of the needs of government support that large sums can be gathered and kept in the treasury. Such a condition has herecofore in times of surplus revenue led the government to restore currency to the people by the purchase of its unmatured bonds at a large premium, and by a large increase of its deposits in national banks, and we easily remember that the abuse of treasury accumulation has furnished a most persuasive argument in favor of legislation radically reducing our tariff taxation.

LARGER REVENUE NOT A REMEDY. The President Thinks It Would Not Settle the Difficulty.

The President Thinks It Would Not Settle the Difficulty.

Perhaps it is supposed that sufficient revenue receipts would in a sentimental vay improve the situation by inspiring confidence in our solvency and allaying the fear of pecuniary exhaustion. And yet, through all our struggle to maintain our gold reserve, there never has been any apprehension as to our ready ability to pay our way with such money as we had; and the questir n whether or not our current receipts met our current expenses has not entered into the estimate of our solvency. Of course the general state of our funds, exclusive of gold, was entirely immaterial to the foreign creditor and investor. His debt could only be paid in gold, and his only concern was our ability to keep on hand that kind of money.

On July 1, 1802, more than a year and a half before the first bonds were i. su d to replenish the gold re erve, there was a net balance in the treasury, exclusive of such reserve, of less than \$13,0.0,0,000; but the gold reserve amounted to more than \$114,000,00, which was the quieting feature of the situation. It was when the stock of gold began rapidly to fall that fright supervened, a dour sec. ritied held abroad were returned for sale and debts owed abroad were pressed for payment. In the meantime extensive shipments of gold and other unfavorable indications caused restlessness and fright money our people at home. Thereupon the general state of our frunds, exclusive of gold, became also immaterial to them, and they, too, drew gold from the treasury for hoarding against all contingences. This is plainly shown by the large in rease in the proportion of gold withdrawn where was retained by our own people as time and turn atening incidents progressed. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 189, nearly \$55,000.000 in gold was withdrawn from the treasury and about \$77,000,000 was sell-abroad, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 189, over \$177,000,00 was withdrawn to on which only about \$66,000,000 was shipped, leavinga balance of such wi

Inasmach as the withdrawal of our gold has resulted largely from fright, there is nothing apparent that will prevent its continuance or recurrence with its natural consequences, except such a change in our financial methods as will reassure the frightened and make the desire for gold less intense. It is not clear how an increase in revenue, unless it be in gold, can satisfy those whose only anxiety is to gain gold from the government's store. It cannot, therefore, be safe to rely upon increased revenues as a cure for out present troubles. It is possible that the suggestion of increased revenue as a remedy for the difficulties we are considering may have originated in an intimation or distinct allegation that the bonds which have been issued ostensibly to repleaish our gold reserve were really issued to supply insufficient revenue. Nothing can be further from the truth. Bonds were issued to obtain gold for the maintenance of our national credit. As has been shown, the gold thus obtained has been drawn again from the treasury upon United States notes and treasury notos. This operation would have been promptly prevented, if possible; but those notes having thus been passed to the treasury, they became the money of the government, like any other ordinary funds, and there was nathing to do but to use them in paying government expenses when needed.

Government Not in Need of Money. Change in Our Finances Needed

Government Not in Need of Money. Government Not in Need of Money.

At no time when bonds have been i sued has there been any conside, atton of the question of paying the expenses of government with their proce. ds. There was no necessity to consider that question. At the time of each bond issue we rad a safe surplus in the treas ry for ordinary operations, exclusive of the hold in our reserve. In February, 1834, when the first issue of bonds was made such surplus amounted the over \$18,00,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than \$42,00,00 and in February, 1835, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than \$10,000,000; in November, when the second issue was made, it amounted to more than \$10,000,000; in November, when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amounted to more than \$10,000,000; in November, \$10,000; in November, \$ when bonds for the third time were issued, such surplus amouned to more than \$100.000,000. It now about to \$88, 672,420.30. Besid's all this, the secretary of the treasury has no authority what ever to issue bonds to increase the ordinary revenues or pay current expenses. I cannot but thing there has been some confusion of ideas regarding the effects of the issue of bonds and the results of the windrawal of gold. It was the latter process—and not the forme—that by substituting in the treasury United States notes and trashipy notes for gold mercased by their ambut the money which was in the first instance subject to ordinary government expenditure.

Although the law compelling an increased purchase of silver by the government was passed on the 24th day of July, 1890, with rawals of gold from the treasury upon the noting silver in payment of such purchases did not begin until October, 1891. Immediately following that date the withdrawals upon both those notes and United States no es increased very largely and has a continued to such an extent that since the passage of that law there has been more that fairteen times as much gold taken out of the treasury upo. United States notes and treasury upo. United States notes and treasury upon during the gleven and a half years immediately prior theoric and of the treasury is simmediately prior theoric and for the first day of January, 1871, wen specie paymen s were resumed.

SILVER LAWS PARTLY RESPONSIBLE. Provided a New Treasury Obligation to

Redeem in Gold. Redeem in Gold.

It is neither unfair or unjust to charge a large share of ou plesent inancial perplexities and dangers to the operation of the laws of 1878 and 1851, compelling the purchase of silver by the government, which not only firmished a new treasury obligation upon which its gold clud be withdrawn, but so increased the fear of an everwhelming flood of silver and a forced design to silver payments that even the replation of these laws did not entirely cure the evils of their existence.

Even Courage of Silver Discussed.

Free Country existence.

Free Country of Silver Discussed,

While I have endeavoted to make a plain While I have endeavored to make a plain statement of the disordered condition of our currency and the present dangers menacing our prosperity and to suggest a way which leads to a safer financial system. I have constantly had in mind the fact that many of our countrymen, whose sincerity I do not doubt, insist that the ure for the ils now threatening us may be cound in the single and simple remedy of the rice coinage of silver. They contend that our mints shall at once be thrown open to the free, unmarked and matependent coinage of both gold and sayer doubters of full coinage of boan gent and say any endeant of full legal-tender quality, regardless of the action of any other government and in full view of the fact that the ratio between the metals which they suggest calls are 100 cents worth of gold in the gold dohar at the present standard, and only 50 cents in intrinsic work not silver in the silver dollar. Were there infinitely stronger reasons than can be adear of for hoping that uch action would secure for us as bimetallic currency miving on lines of parity, an experiment so movel and hazardous as that proposed might well stagger those who believe that stability is a mpr.i.e ond tion of sound miney, and in p.o. n.ent.lo human contrivance of le isla ion, h sever been able to hel th two meres of her infres coinage at a ratio appresi. I diterent from that which is e-tablished in he mark to of the worl. Those who believe that our independent fee coina, e of five at an artificial ratio with gold of 10 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coina, of five at an artificial ratio with gold of 10 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coina, of five at an artificial ratio with gold of 10 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coina, of five at an artificial ratio with gold of 10 to 1 would restore the parity between the metals, and consequently between the coin, on the propose an unimported and improb ble theory to the general balef and pract co of other matoms, and to he tea hing of the wisest tatesmen and econ mists of the world, both in the past and present and what is far more conclusive, they ruic antire to our own actal experience.

Twice Tried in Our History.

Twice in our carl or history or hawmakers in attempting 10 establish a bimetallic currency undertook irro coinage upon a ratio which accidentally varied from the actual relative values of the two inetals not more than three per cent. In both cases, notwithstanding greater difficulties and cost of transportation than now exist, the coins whose intrinsic worth was undervalued in the ratio gradually and surely disappeared from our circulation and went to other countries where their real value was better recognized. Acts of congress were impotent to create equality where natural causes decreed even a slight inequality. Twice in our recent history we have signally failed to raise by legislation the value of silver. Under an act of tongress passed in 1878 the government was required for more than twelve years to expend annually at least \$24,00,000 in the purchase of silver bullion for coinage. The act of July 14, 1890, in a still bolder effort increased the amount of silver the government was compelled to purchase, and forced it to become the buyer annually of 54,000,000 opnees, or Twice Tried in Our History.

Under both laws silver rapidly and steadily declined in value. The prophecy and the expressed hope and expectation of those in the congress who led in the passage of the last mentioned act. that it would re-establish and maintain the former parity between the two metals are still fresh in our memory.

metals are still fresh in our memory.

United States Could Not Do It Alone.

In the light of these experiences, which accord with the experiences of other nations, there is certainly no secure ground for the belief that an act of congress could now bridge an inequality of 50 per cent. between gold and silver at our present ratio, nor is there the least possibility that our country—which has less than one-seventh of the silver money in the world—could by its action alone raise not only our own, but all silver, to its lost ratio with gold. Our attempt to accomplish this by the free coinage of silver at a ratio differ ng widely from a und relative values would be the signal for the complete departure of gold from our circulation, the immediate and large contraction of our circulating medium, and a shrinkage in the real value and monetary e.r.ciency of all other forms of currency as they settled to the level of silver monometallism. Every one who receives a fixed salary and every worker for wages would find the do lar in his hand ruthlessly scaled down to the point of bitter dissapointment if not pinching privation.

A change in our standard to silver monometallism would also bring on a collapse of the entire system of credit which, when based on a standard which is recognized and adopted by the world of business, is many times more potent and useful than the entire volume of currency and is safely capable of almost indefinite expansion to meet the growth of trade and interprise.

In a self invited struggle through darkness United States Could Not Do It Alone.

pansion to meet the growth of trade and interprise.

In a self invited struggle through darkness and unce tainty our humiliation would be incre sed by the consciousness that we had parted com; any with all the enlightened and progre sive nations of the world and were desperately and hopelessly striving to meet the stress of modern commerce and competition with debased and unsuitable currency and in as ociation with the few weak and laggard nations which have silver alone as their standard of value.

Warned by All History.

nations which have silver alone as their standard of value.

Warned by All History.

All history warns us against rash experiments which threaten violent changes in our monetary standard and the degradation of our currency in the past is full of lessons teaching not only the economic dangers, but the national immorality that follows in the train of such experiments. I will not believe that the American people can be persuaded after sober deliberation to jeopardize their nation's prestige and proud standing by encouraging innancial nostrums, nor that they will yield to the false allurements of cheap money, when they realize that it must result in the weakening of that financial integrity and rectitude, which thus far in our history has been so devotedly cherished as one of the traits of true Americanism. Our country's indebtedness, whether owing by the government or existing between individuals, has been contracted with reference to our present standard. To decree by act of congress that these debts shall be payable in less value dollars than those within the contemplation and intention of the parties when contracted would operate to transfer by the fiat of law and without compensation in amount of property and a volume of rights and interests almost incalculable. Those who advocate a blind and head ong plunge to free coinage in the name of bimetallism and professing the belief, contrary to all experience, that we should thus establish a dour le standard and a concurrent circulation of both metals in our coinage are certainly reckoning from a cloudy standpoint. Our p esent standard of value is the standard of the civilized world and permits the only bimetallism now possible—or at least that is within the independent reach of any single nation, however powerful t.at nation may be.

While the value of gold as a standard is steadled by almost universal, commercial and busin ss us., it does not despise liver nor seeks its banishment. Wherever this standard is steadled by almost universal, commercial and pusitioned c

STANDARD OF VALUE AND CURRENCY

Two Things the President Holds to Be Vastly Different.

There is a vast difference between a standard of value and a currency for monetary use. The standard must necessarily be fixed and certain. The currency may be in divers forms and of various kinds. No silver-standard country has a gold currency in circulation: but an enlightened and wise system of finance secures the benefits of both gold and silver as currency and circulating medium by keeping the standard stable and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard rabble and all other currency at par with it. Such a system and such a standard rabble and conservative credit, so indispensable to broad and growing commercial transactions and so well substituted for the actual use of money. If a fixed and stable standard is maintained such as the magnitude and safety of our commercial transactions and business require the use of money itself is conveniently minimized.

Every dollar of fixed and stable value has through the agency of confident credit an astonishing capacity of multiplying itself in financial work. Every unstable and fluctuating dollar fails as a basis of credit, and in its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundation of honest enterprise.

Every convende to every expert world on this Vastly Different.

ing dollar fails as a basis of credit, and in its use begets gambling speculation and undermines the foundation of honest enterprise.

Free Coinage a Serious Menace.

I have ventured to express myself on this subject with earnestness and plainness of speech because I cannot rid myself of the belief that there lurks in the proposition for the free coinage of silver, so strongly approved and so enthusiastically advocated by a multitude of my countrymen, a serious menace to our prosperity and an insidious temptation of our people to wander from the allegiance they owe to public and private integrity. It is because I do not distrust the good faith and sincerity of those who press this scheme that I have imperfectly but with zeal submitted my thoughts upon this momentous subject. I cannot refrain from legging them to re-examine their views and beliefs in the light of patriotic reason and familiar experience, and to weigh again and again the conscie ces of such I gislation as their efforts have invit d. Even the continued agitation of the subject adds greatly to the difficulties of a dangerous financial situation alroady forced upon us.

In conclusion I especially entreat the people's representatives in the congress, who are charged with the responsibility of inaugurating measures for the safety and presperity of our common country to promptly and effectively consider the hils of our critical financial plight. I have suggested a remedy which my judgment approves. I desire however, to assure the congress that I am prepared to co-operate with them in periecting any other measure promising though and practical relief, and that I will glad. Julpor with them in every patriotic endeavor to further the interests and guard the welfare of our countrymen whom in our respective places of duty we have undertaken to serve.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

BERRIEN CENTRE. From our Regular Correspondent. Mr. and Mrs. A J. Miars are the happy parents of a fine baby boy, born Saturday. The Prof. wears a broad smile now, as he goes about his duties

in the school room. Miss Ona M. Becker came home from Benton Harbor college and spent Thanksgiving vacation, returning Mon-

W. H. Becker went to Elkhart Tuesday, on business.

The L. O. T. M. of Berrien Centre will give a chicken and waffle social, at the home of Mrs. Emma Hursch, Saturday evening, Dec. 7.

Arthur A. Webster of Berrien Centre and Bertha M. Nelson of Chicago were married, Nov. 27, 1895, at Berrien Springs, by Rev. W. W. Hess. Geo. G. Mead Post, G. A. R., of this place, will hold their annual election

of officers, Saturday evening, Dec. 7, Mrs. Geo. Barleon is quite ill. Mrs. Sade Borton of Eau Claire is acting as

nurse to her this week. Dist. No. 11, Liberty district, has a new organ. The children are delighted. Mr. and Mrs. N. Nims entertained about thirty of their relatives, from Buchanan, Eau Claire and this place, Thanksgiving day.

NEW TROY. From our Regular Correspondent. (Received to late for last week's issue.)

Nov. 27, 1895. This is the week we return thanks: Some are thankful they are out of jail: the dredge boys are thankful there is no more stumps than there are; "Zīb" Williams is thankful that the government did not "burst" before he got his increase of pension, and "we'uns" are thankful that rabbits are plenty and buckwheat cheap.

Plenty of corn not husked yet. Spencert & Barnes hav the woods full of woodcusters. The timber will be shipped at Glendora. Every one goes around with a chip in his shouller, and some with two. Last week a riot on the drainage canal. Quiet this week, so far. Jack Ferry, the bonanza potato rais-

Cure

er and mink scalper, tells us he thinks this drainage canal will be a great help about corraling the coon, and Bro Bill Dickey thinks it will benefit next year's sucker crop, and he holds a patent on sucker traps. We know it will help the taxes.

December 2, 1895. One more month and it will be "96." December 4 all the old soldiers who draw their pensions from the Detroit agency will swear they are still alive and have not been in rebellion for the 90 days last past.

Peter S. Smith will move to New Troy and quit farming. There is more money in suckers anyway. Wood is about the only thing that sells for monev-that's cash

Every body eat so much Thanksgiving that there's not been much done

We thought all the rioting was at Glendora but it seems to be catching, and now New Troy is feeling the effects of hard cider. The boss hostler tried to get away with the landlord but he was raised in Canada near the North Po'e and don't "skeer."

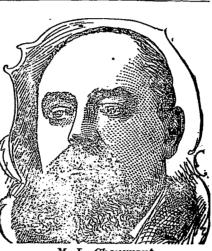
Paul Phillips about 15 years of age is very low. Have had Drs. Smith, of New Troy, Sovereign, of Three Oaks, and Belknap, of Niles.

J. English has traded his "hoss." Nebuchadnezzar to Capt. Keith, who will ride him in battle and in parades. THE POPE.

Harper's Weekly dated December 7th will contain a double-page illustrafition by Weuzell, showing the Metropolitan Opera House. The final paper in the Lotable series of articles on Public Schools will be given in the same number; and another important feature will be an article expressing the necessity that is felt to exist for stricter building laws in the United States, with especial reference to saf guards against fire. Maps of Paris and New York, with details of the number and location of fires in each city during one year, will afford a basis for comparison.

HOOD'S PILLS cure Liver Ills, Biliousness, Indigestion, Headache. A pleasant laxative. All Druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Cascoria. 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.



In Agony

15 Years With Salt Rheum

Hood's Sarsaparilla Cave a Perfect Cure. "C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.:

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 made me suffer indescribable agonies. I spenta great deal of money for different rem-

"Hood's Sarsaparilla is an excellent medicine.

edles but did not get rellef. About a year ago, leading physicians advised me to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. I did so and have taken five bot-Hood's spirite Cures tles. Now all the sores, scabs and pain have

vanished and I am enjoying perfect health. I think Hood's Sarsmurilla is second to none and gladly recomment it to all suffering humanity." M. L. CHEUVRONT, Leonard, Missouri. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and

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For sale on easy terms, or would exchange for good Northern property, a very desirable home in Florida. Is located four miles from Sanford, in the orange helt, Frontige on a beautiful lake. Comfortable house and barn, and all kinds of semitropical fruits. For further information address · MRS. C. M. HAWLEY.

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ity can have a pair on time

L. B. Silver Co., Cleveland, O.

Send for a description of THIS FAMOUS BREED, two of which weighed FAR BREEDING PURPOSES IN 1894. 2806 lbs. IN 1894.

First applicant from each locality can have a pour of local-

Fur Trimmings. 22 KINDS OF THE VERY NICEST GRADES.

WE MAKE A

Beautiful Scarf from Northern Mink, BUT NO FANCY PRICES. J. S. TUTTLE, NILES.

Clearing Sale.

We must have more room to display our Holiday Goods, and to accomplish this we must dispose of a great many goods, more than could be sold in the ordinary way of business. We have therefore concluded to inaugurate a Great Clearing Sale,

Beginning Saturday, Nov. 30, Closing Saturday, Dec. 14

During this sale profits will be entirely ignored on nearly everything in our Double Store.

Dress Goods reduced from 20 to 30 per cent. Cloaks and Capes reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. Blankets and Comforts marked way down. Underwear better at lower prices than ever before Overgaiters free of charge with every pair of

Ladies' Shoes. Cotton Goods have greatly advanced in price, out we continue selling at the old low figures. Overcoats reduced from 15 to 25 per cent. Men's Suits reduced from 20 to 25 per cent. Boys' Suits reduced from 10 to 20 per cent. Rubber and Felt Footwear, cheapest in the State·

REMEMBER,

This sale is for two weeks only, so take advantage of it early and get first choice from a complete stock.

B. R. Desenberg & Bro.,

The One Price Big Double Store.

GROSSMAN'S FALL AND WINTER BARGAINS.

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DRESS GOODS.

Cloaking and Overcoating. If you cannot be suited in a Cape or Jacket for yourself or children, we have the cloth in ASTRACHAN, BEAVER, CHINCHILLA, VELVET AND FLUSH AND FANCY CLOAKING for children's wear. We have also the trimming in FUR, such as Beaver, Marten, Otter, Mink, Ermine, Electric Seal, Ostrich Feather Trimming and a full line of cheaper furs.

CLOAK SPECIALS. Ladies' and Misses' Jackets, extra good val-ue, at....\$3.75, \$5.00, \$6.50, \$9.00 and \$12.50 50 Electric Seal Capes, full length and sweep, heavy silk lining, reduced from \$20.00 to..\$13.'S MACKINTOSHES.

In 2 or 3 capes, detachable; made of heavy covert cloth; worth \$5.00; special for this Also a full line of black and navy at special prices Hesiery and Underwear.

eph Sparks to E. Beck; thence south, twenty-nine degrees west, seven and twenty nine one-hundredths chains with line of Beck's land along fence to fence post corner; thence south, fifty-four and three-fourths degrees east, fifteen and ninety one hundredths chains to the center of the highway running from Buchapan to the St. Joseph river bridge; thence south, sixty-one and three-fourths degrees west, eight and seventy-six one-hundredths chains, with the center of highway, to the quarter section line and H. Wese's land; thence west three and 17-100 chains on quarter section line to line of H. Wese's land; thence north thirty-four and three-fourths degrees west, with fence on Wese's land, three and twenty-eight one hundredths chains to the corner of Wese's land; thence south fifty-three and one-half degrees west, four and forty-seven one hundredths chains to quarter-section line; thence west eight and fifty-five one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning. (Excepting a plece of land at the southeast corner of the above described land having a frontage of twenty (30) rads along the center of the above mentioned highway and extending back from said highway by a line

adies' imported Swiss Ribbed Vests, full regular made, high neck with long sleeves or short sleeves, black and white, reduced from \$1.50 to...\$1.00 each KID GLOVES-SPECIAL. Best \$1.00 Gloves for.

Best \$1.25 Gloves for.

Best \$1.50 Gloves for.

Best \$2.00 Gloves for.

In black, white, brown, tan, red, navy and green; every pair warranted, and largest assortment in the city to select from. BLANKETS.

EXTRA SPECIAL.

200 white, all wool Blankets, fancy borders, good value at \$3.50, our price....\$2.48 11-4 size, value at \$4.75, at....\$3.25 SHAKER FLANNEL. 2,000 yards gray Shaker Flannel in remnants of 2 to 10 yard lengths, good value 10c, for

WEAR, SILK WAISTS and UMBRELLAS. CORSETS

Never before were such values offered in Ho-siery and Underwear. We handle only Leo Grossman & Co., - South Bend.

parallel with the southwest line of the above mentioned Bock land, now owned by Henry Broceus, far enough to include four acres). Also the dam across the St. Joseph fiver in the village of Buchanan, and the franchise therefor, and all water power and privileges connected therewith or pertaining thereto, including all races, gates, flumes, pen-stocks, wheel-pits, wheels, machinery, buildings, and rights of flowage heretofore owned by the Buchanan Power and Electric Company in connection with said water power and dam, or included in said instrument of assignment executed by said corporation. Notice of Sale in Equity. TNITED STATES OF AMERICA. The Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan, Southern Division. In District of Michigan, Southern Division. In Equity.:

John C. Marble, Complainant, vs. Buchanan Power and Electric Company and Joseph L. Richards, Defendants.

In pursuance of an order of said Conrt made on the 20th day of November, 1895, in the above entitled cause, we shall seil at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, on Friday, the 17th day of January, 1896, at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the front door of the office upon the premises lately occupied by the Buchanan Power and Electric Company and now occupied by the undersigned as Receiver thereof, at the village of Buchanan, county of Berrien, in said district (which premises are authorized to be sold under said order), all the following described lands, premises and property, viz: The property and assets of every name, nature and description owned by the corporation Buchanan Power and Electric Company on April 20th, 1895, or included in the instrument of assignment executed upon that date by said corporation to Joseph L. Richards (being the same property covered by the receivership in this cause). Included in the assets to be sold under the terms of said order are the following:

1. All those lands, premises and property situconnection with said water power and anal, or included in said instrument of assignment executed by said corporation.

3. All that certain piece or parcel of land situate and being in the village of Buchanan, in said county of Berrien, described as follows, to-wit: The west fifty-six (56) feet of lots seven (7) and eight (8) in block B in Andrew C. Day's Addition to the village of Buchanan.

4. The franchise heretofcre owned by said Buchanan Power and Electric Company, or included in said assignment, being the franchise granted to said Buchanan Power and Electric Company by the said village of Buchanan for erecting poles and stringing wires in said village for conveying electricity.

5. An electric plant consisting of one 60-Light Standard Arc Dynamo; one 60 H. P. Standard Generator; one 1250 Light Standard Alternator; one 60,000 C. P. Standard Arc Lamps; Line consisting of twenty-four miles copper wire, poles, &c. ards (being the same property covered by the recivership in this cause). Included in the assets to be sold under the terms of said order are the following:

1. All those lands, premises and property altuate in the village of Buchanan, County of Berrien and State of Michigan, described as follows: Commencing four (4) feet north of the squiheast corner of lot number forty-two (49) in Hamilton's plai of the village of Buchanan; running thence west fifty (50) feet; thence north fourteen (14) feet; thence east fifty (50) feet; thence south fourteen (14) feet to the place of beginning.

2. All those certain pieces or parcels of land situate and being in the County of Berrien afore said and being a part of the northwest quarter of section twenty-five (25) in town number seven (7) south, range eighteen (18) west, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the quarter post of the north side of section 25; running thence south 76 36 100 rods to the St. Joseph river; thence south, 54 degrees west along the river, full 16 rods; thence south, 68 degrees west, 82 3-100 rods to a stake from which a double maple bears sonth, 81½ degrees east, 8 links distant, also double maple north, 68 degrees west, 8 links distant; thence north 55 44-100 rods to the ditch and sention line: thence east along section lipe 37 11-100 rods to the place of beginning, containing 15 18-100 acres more or less. Also, the following described real estate situate in said County of Berrien and described as being in section twenty-five, town seven (7) sonth, range eighteen (18) west, beginning at the sontheast corner of Thomas Fulton's land at the fence post for corner in quarter section line and fifteen and sixty one-hundredths chains, to the left bank of St. Joseph river; running thence up the river, along the left bank thereof, sonth, seventy-two degrees, six and twenty-six one-hundredths chains; south, seventy-six and one-half degrees east, six and twenty-eight one-hundredths chains; south, seventy-six and one-half degrees east, six and twenty-eight one 6c.
6. The franchise owned or heretofore owned by said Buchanan Power and Electric Company for a dam across the St. Joseph river about five miles lower down said stream than the dam above men-

tioned.

7. All machinery and tools of every name, nature and description owned by said Buchanan Power and Electric Company or which were owned by it on April 20, 1895.

8. All the contracts which said Buchanan Power and Electric Company has, or upon April 20th last past had, with said village of Buchanan for lighting the streets of said village, and all contracts for private and commercial lighting now held and owned by said corporation or which were held or owned by it on April 20th aforesaid and are now in the possession of the undersigned as receiver. ecciver.
9. The office furniture and fixtures situate in 9. The office furniture and axteries situate in the office building lately occupied by said corporation and now occupied by the undersigned as receiver, at the village of Buchanan aforesaid.

10. One team, wagon, harness, &c.

11. All merchandise owned by said corporation or which was owned by it on April 20, 1895, and is now in the possession of the undersigned as receiver. ceiver.

12. All other property, chattels, rights, privileges, franchises and assets of every name. nature and description owned by the corporation Buchanan Power and Electric Company, or which were owned by it at the time of the execution of the aforesaid assignment on April 20, 1895, and are now in the possession of the undersigned as pacetyer. eiver. Dated, Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 2nd,

COMPANY.
By LEWIS H. WITHEY, President. Notice for Hearing Claims. First publication Nov. 28, 1895.

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien—ès.—
Probate Conrt for said County.

Estate of William A. McCoy, deceased
The undersigned having been appointed by the
Judge of Brobate of said County, Commissioners
on Claims in the matter of said estate and six
months from the first day of October, A. D.
1895, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said
estate, in which to present their claims to us
for examination and adjustment: Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Wednesday,
the 28th day of February, A. D. 1895, at ten o'clock
a. m. of each day, at the office of D. E. Hinman,
in the village of Buchanan, in said county, to
receive and examine such claims,
Dated November 25, A. D. 1895,
N. HAMILTON, Commissioners.
Last publication Dec. 20, 1895, First publication Nov. 28, 1895

THE MICHIGAN TRUST COMPANY.

Last publication Dec. 20, 1895,

GREAT REDUCTION

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.

CARPETS!

You want 'em, and we've got 'em. Give us half a chance and we can suit you. All we ask is for you to look, and if we don't show you the best styles and quote the lowest prices to be had in the city don't buy of us.

Furniture!

Well, we can save you money here also. Come and see if we

GEO. B. RICHARDS.

AT THE OLD FURNITURE STORE

Eve Glasses

Every pair is fitted with our FINEST LENSES. They are sure to suit, because we make a thorough examination of the eyes—and fit glasses—WITH— and a great success. OUT EXTRA CHARGE.

H. E. LOUGH'S.

SO MANY PEOPLE ARE SICK

with sore fingers, sore thumbs, as well as with "that tired feeling," the cure is DODD'S SARSAPARILLA,

75 cents per Bottle. DODD'S LIVER PILLS

are all that can be needed in a pill, at 25c per Box.

DODD'S GERMAN COUGH BALSAM has ever found its right to be called a good medicine. 25c, 50c and \$1.00 per bottle. Sold by all Druggists and by

Druggists and Booksellers.



TOR TOR HOLIDAYS Slippers,

Shoes, Gaiters.

Moccasins. Brushes. Leggins,

Etc. Etc. CALL OR SEND TO ME AND I

WILL TREAT YOU WELL. SIM. BELKNAP.

HYACINTH, SACRED LILY, EASTER LILY, and all kinds of Winter blooming and hardy BULBS, are a new feature of our seed department.

Buy and plant them early.

D. L. BOARDMAN.

Office over First National Bank, Residence, N. W. corner Day's Avenue and Chicago Street. Office hours until 9.00 a.m. 1.00 to 3.30,

7.00 to 8.00 p. m.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1895. Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich.

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.

Lard-Sc. Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$3.60@\$4.00 per bbl., retail. Honey-12c. Live poultry—5@7c. Butter-14c.

Eggs-16c. Wheat-62c. Oats -20c Corn, 25c. Clover Seed-Rye, 58c. Beans-\$1.30 @1.50.

Live Hogs-314c.

BUCHANAN RECORD Costs but \$1.00 a year in advance. Less than a postage stamp a week.

Subscribe now.

OUR HOLIDAY BULLETIN. We have, after "many trials and tribulations", received our special borber, and we invite the inspection of the most critical to the our fourth page. Look at it, read the announcements thereon, and then profit thereby

John Morris talked with parties in Dayton, Ohio, a distance of over 600 miles on yesterday morning.

The third entertainment in the Lecture Course will be Monday evening, Dec. 9.

Bennett and Huckins will speak at the opera bouse tomorrow afternoon

Mr. Wm. Blowers has been quite seriously ill for several day's past but today is somewhat better.

Ben Chamberlain who lives on the South Bend road just south of town has been dangerously ill for several

Eddie, the seven year old son of Mrs. John Hagley, died of typhoid fever on Saturday. His funeral occurred on Monday forenoon. His mother is seriouly ill with the same disease.

The next regular review of East Hive No. 19, L. O. T. M., will be held Tuesday evening, Dec. 10. Nomination

The N. M. C. C. reception Thanksgiving evening at the home of Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Rough was a brilliant affair

Stephen A. Wood has commenced suit in the Circuit Court against the Hatch Cutlery Co., to recover \$235.65, alleged to be due on a plumbing contract

While coasting, near his home in West Coloma, Saturday, Ralph, the eight-year-old son Merritt Stanley, was thrown from his handsled, receiving probably fatal injuries.

Sim. Belknap, the Niles shoe man, vas in town yesterday and ordered his advertisement in the columns of the RECORD. Mr. Belknap knows that the RECORD is read by every one.

The Thanksgiving day services were held in the Advent church in the morning. The sermon was by Rev. F. C. Berger. The collection, amounting to \$8.48, will be distributed by a committee consisting of I. L. H Dodd, C. B. Treat and I. M. Vincent.

Medern Woodman.

Regular meeting, Friday evening,

Dec. 6 A full attendance is requested' as the annual election will occur at this meeting. R. A. MYLER, Clerk.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Dec. 2, 1895: Miss Emma Wilber, Mrs. DeForest Poster, Mr. W. M. Smith, Mr. Ludwig Krueger, Frank Pierce, Harry Swartz. Call for letters advertised. JOHN C. DICK, P. M.

The vestibule for the safe deposit vault of the new bank of Lee Bros. & Co. arrived last Friday and Mr. Churchill has had a force of men at work building the masonry to fix it in position. The vestibule is from the well known safe manufacturers Hall-Herring Marvin Co., and weighed 851

I. O. O. F. Election. The following were elected efficers n Buchanan Lodge No. 75, I. O. O. F.,

Puesday evening: Samuel Bunker, N. G. Harry Smith, V. G. Joseph Coverey, R. S. Allen Emerson, P. S. John Hanover, Treas.

Masonic Election. The following is the list of officers of Buchanan Lodge No. 68, F. & A. M.

for the ensuing year, elected at the regular meeting held on Monday even-Clyde H. Baker, W. M. Frank A. Stryker, S. W. Ellis S. Roe, J. W.

Aaron Miller, Treas. B. D. Harper, Sec. Charles Ingalls, J. D. The result of the house to house canvass in the village, which was made in the Sunday school interest, Nov. 21. gave the following interesting figures:

Number of families. ... 546 g adults..... 1 462 children under 13.... 423 Total population..... 1885 Adult Sunday school pupils421

Number under 13 not in S. S. 121 adults not in S. S. 1 041 Total..... 1 162

Per cent of children not in S.S. ..28+ of adults not in S. S.71+ of population not in S. S. 61+

Mr. Henry Lee has tendered the po-sition of Cashier in Lee Bros & Co's to Mr. Chris Hux, vice Mr. W. C. Ed-wards, who is to take charge of a branch bank soon to open in Buchanan.-Dowagiac Standard,

Church Notes.

Revival meetings are still in progress at the Evangelical church with some Rev. W. A. Koehler is success. assisting this week. Meetings will continue uutil next Sunday evening. At the Advent Christian church Sunday evening the pastor will commence a series of prophetic lectures illustrated by Adams' Historical chart, and also charts of the Image and beasts of the prophecy of Daniel and of Revelations. The present and future of the Turks is a matter of prophecy to

be shown during these lectures, The annual election of officers of St. Joseph Vallley Lodge No. 4, F. & A. M. of Niles was held last week, resulting as follows: W. H. Davis, W, M.; Dr. Dougan, S. W.; Fred Edwards, J. W.; John Woodruff, Treas.; Wm. Hutton, Sec.; P. Whalen, S. D.; R. C. Cragin, J. D.; C. S. Quimby and C. H. Johnson, Stewarts; E. Fligal, Tiler; C. Julius, representative to Grand Lodge: H. A. Edwards and W. I. Babcock, Finance Com.; S. G. Deam, organist.

The Monday club will meet with Mrs. D. E. Hinman, Monday evening, Dec, 9:

Quotation - Something appropriate for winter. History lesson—The Phoenicians. The Phoenicians and their characterstics, Mrs. Howard.

Civilization and commerce, Mrs. Arts, sciences and inventions, Mrs. Literature and religion, Mrs. Hop-

Real Estate Transfer. Josiah A. Waldron to Sadie A. Wal dron of Buchanan, east half of lot 4 in Ross & Alexander's 3d addition to Bu-

The cities of Tyre and Sidon, Mrs.

chanan, \$400. Ruth W. Babcock of Niles to the Standard Oil Co., 56 feet on Sycamore street in Niles, \$1. Miss Lydia Blakeslee to Edwin A.

Blakeslee, property in the village of Galien, \$200. John L. Reddick and wife to Samuel Quick, all of Niles, 28 acres in Niles township, \$2,000.

Leiter-Salisbury,

A pleasant company composed of the relatives and nearest friends of the contracting parties, witnessed the marriage on Thursday evening Nov. 28, 1895, of Miss Cora Salisbury to Mr. Wilson Leiter. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. David Salisbury, of Bertrand township, by Rev. Mr. Northum of the United Brethren church. Over one hundred guests were invited of whom about seventy-five were present. At seven o'clock the bridal party entered the parlor where the caremony was inerformed and the | Sarah Weber, 29, same. happy pair received congraturations. The bride wore an elegant gown of golden brown satin adorned with ribbons and white flowers. The groom wore the customary black. The bride was attended by her cousin Miss Jessie Bolton and the groom by his brother Mr. Ed Leiter. An elegant supper was served. Many costly and useful presents were received. Among guests from a distance were Dr. and Mrs. W. S. Leiter of Claypool, Ind., Miss Jessie Bolton of Niles, and Mr. H. A. Salisbury of Rolling Prairie, Ind. The young people will make their home in Buchanan.

Obituary.

PRISCILLA HUNTER BINGHAM was born in London, England, Nov. 9, 1821. Her childhood days were spent in and near her early home. She gave her heart and hand in marrage to Mr. Wm. Simmons, April 7, 1840, with whom she came to America and settled in the state of Ohio, in 1851. They came to Michigan and settled in Buchanan, in the year 1867, where they remained until their deaths. God bleseed their union with ten children. Two have been called away by death. Eight are still living: Mrs. Lizzie Wright, Tontogany, Ohio; Mrs. R. G. Clark, Michigan City, Ind., Mrs. W. R. Howe, Chicago, Ill; Mrs. A. M. Glover, Buchanan, Mich.; Geo. W. Simmons, Fremont, Mich.; C. L. Simmons, Cleveland, Ohio, C. B. Simmons, Canton, Ohio;

John Simmons, Buchanan, Mich. Her companion, Wm. Simmons, departed this life, May 14, 1878. Since this time the deceased has been living alone and yet not alone, for she loved her Bible and her God. She was an obliging neighbor, a kind, loving and tender mother, who "Hath done what she could" to lead her children to her of Nov. 26, 1895, God called her to her dren, and many other relatives and

friends to mourn their loss. The funeral services were held at her late residence, Rev. W. W. Divine officiating, and her remains were laid to rest in Oak Ridge cometery to await the coming of her Lord.

Semi-Annual Convention of Berrien County C. E. Union.

This convention was held at the Christian church, Buchanan, Nov. 29. Service opened at 2 o'clock with song and devotion. Rev. Frank Fox of Three Oaks gave a very helpful, practical sermon on Soul Winning. Rev. Mutchmore presented, very briefly, the topic Relation of the C. E. to the church prayer meeting. Miss Hattie Breece read an excellent paper on Foreign Missions. Miss Grace Sullivan read another very practical paper on the the Business reports of C. E. work, and Miss Clara Hubbell read a most excellent paper on How best paomote the devotional spirit in our prayer meeting. Harver Hilton could not be present to read his paper on Christian cltizenship,

In the evening, Rev. W. H. Rice gave an interesting address on The likes and dislikes of children, and a short consecration meeting was held, Rev. Frank Fox was chosen president, to fill the vacancy caused by the removal of Rev. G. L. Cady to Illinois.

The place of next meeting was fixed at Three Oaks. The committee on resolutions presented a report which was adopted. This was a good convention, though not largely attended. There were not COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular Session.

The regular session of the Common Council was held last Friday evening, Nov. 29. President Hinman was out of town, and Trustee Graham occupied

the chair. The Finance Committee reported the auditing of bills to the following amounts: Highway, \$\$2.86; general, \$489.90; water works, \$318.68. Making

a total of all. \$891.44. After other routine of business had been disposed of, a cammunication from Messrs. Howard & Roos of Kalamazoo, requesting a settlement of the bill for penstocks purchased last year and amounting, with interest, to \$855 .-85, which amount they claimed was due their clients, the Trump Mfg. Company. Owing to the absence from town of Mr. A. A. Worthington, whom the matter had been referred by the Council, the communication did not receive decisive action, but was referred to Mr. Worthington.

Mr. Bishop reported that the committee to confer with Mr. Wm. Mead, regarding his suit for damages caused to his lot on Oak street, by reason of grading the street, would recommend that the village do \$50 worth of grading on Mr. Mead's lot. Mr. Bishop also stated that the committee had not talked with Mr. Mead, as they understood he would not accept this amount in settlement.

A communication from L. H. Wethey, receiver of the Hatch Cutlery Companv. was read, in which objection was made to the bill rendered the company by the village for water used at the factory. The later claimed that the amount charged, \$100 per year, was excessive and represented about oneeighth of the entire revenue from the water rentals. The communication was received and placed on file.

On metion of Mr. Bishop, the Clerk was directed to purchase two or three nozzles for the use of the fire department. No further business coming up, the

Council adjourned. The members present were Trustees Graham, Marble, Bishop, Dalrymple, Miller and Phelps.

Marriage Licenses.

Wilson Leiter, 30, Bertrand nownship; Cora Salisbury, 30, same. John W. Gibbons, 33, St. Joseph; Mary E. Boyd, 27, same.

Arthur E. Webster, 27, Berrien Centre: Bertha M. Nelson, 21, Chicago. William A. Gerdes, 24, New Buffalo; Alma O'Breen, 16, Springville, Ind. Joseph Keiser, 25, Bainbridge; Amanda Deckter, 22, same.

William C. Deckter, 30, Bainbridge; Edith May Matrau, 23, same. Franklin J. Webster, 25, St. Joseph; Caroline Margaret Sauerbier, 20, same. Winthrop B. Rouse, 29, Wabash, Ind.; Bertha M. Eaton, 23, Benton Harbor. Geo. Frederick Long, 33, Bainbridge;

May VanMatay, 17, Galien, Ind. Fred W. Case, 26, Sodus; Carrie C. Gano.

Andrew W. Clymer, 31, Sawyer; Myrtle Baldwin, 22, Bridgeman. John J. Klopfstil, 26, Benton Harbor; Mary A. Geoss, 22, same. Sam'l C. Rockey, 27, Royalton; Stella

May Ludy, 18, Sodus, Elzie West, 24, Bangor; Daisy Keen, 19, St. Joseph.

Israel Lamott, who died at the home of his brother, Joseph Lamott, here Nov. 22, 1895, aged 52 years 8 months and 18 days, was born in Buchapan, Berrien county, Mich. March 4, 1843. He was married to Hattie Kirkendall, in 1868. Four children were born to them, three of whom, one daughter and two sons are still living. These, with his wife and brother, Joseph, remain to mourn their loss.—Coloma Courier.

Presbyterian Fair.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold their fifth annual Fair, Dec. 12, 13, 14 in the basement of the church. and any one contemplating making Christmas presents will find it to their advantage to get them there, for beautiful gifts can be purchased cheaper than the material could be bought elsewhere. Sofa pillows, table scarfs, toi let mats, tidies, center pieces and mats for table, pin cushions, needle books, aprons and in fact many useful articles, as well as innumerable things to decorate and beautify a home. Fruit, flowers and novelties of paper will be one of the great attractions. Another important feature will be the vegetable counter, where everything in that line of the most choice varieties will be found, and that long talked of, oft heard of Cook Book will be on sale. Am sorry to say the supply is limited, and any one wishing a copy must secure it early, for our own tested recipes Saviour and Redeemer, who was so are at a premium, and those homenear and dear to her in her last hours. | made choice candies, oh, so sweet. Thus she labored on until, the morning | Dinner and supper will be served Friday and Saturday in a style to please rest, to go no more out forever, leaving | the most fastidious. Why, just think eight children, twenty-one grandchil- of it, turkey, chicken pie, puddings, cake and pie at a Church Fair, but it is a fact, so do not be slow to procure a season ticket, the first day at reduced rates. With all the attractions for the Fair we have enumerated, and very many we have been unable to on account of space, we would say to our many friends, that gifts for any department, and patronage, will be highy appreciated by the ladies.

> TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE. The undersigned will be at the First National Bank, Buchanan, every Friday and Saturday in December, for the

receipt of state, county and township taxes for 1895. MORRIS LYON.

Township Treasurer. FOR RENT. Several good offices over millinery store. Apply to

The wife of Mr. D. Rolinson, a prominent lumberman of Hartwick, N. Y.. was sick with rheumatism for five months. In speaking of it, Mr. Robinson says: "Chamberlain's Pain Balm is the only thing that gave her but his paper was read by Rev. W. H. any rest from pain. For the relief of pain it cannot be beat." Many very bad cases of rheumatism have been cured by it. For sale at 50 cents per bottle by Barmore, the druggist. Dec.

MRS. F. H. BERRICK.

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 enmany delegates, and the people of Buchanan were largely conspicious by their absence.

of John dissatch files of hair, with name and age, to Dr E. F. Butterfield, Syracuse, N. Y.

—adv. July 4-6 mo.

NEW ARRIVALS. THE EMPORIUM.

We have just received an invoice of

Rockingham

and are passing it out over our counters at prices that would take your breath. Just look at those Tea Pots. They are dandies for 12c,

18c and 20c.

And Cuspidors for 10c, 15c and 25c, that you never saw anything to compete with them for the price. Stewers, 3 quart for 22c.

Boys' and Men's Cast Steel Lever Clamp Skates, 38c per pair. Boys' and Men's Cast Steel Nickel Plated Lever

Clamp Skates, 75c Ladies' Peck & Snyder Club Skates. 98c

Second door east of Bank.

Govern Angles But Little Talk Necessary.

Come and see the elegant line of Crepons, Novelty Goods, Serges, and all other kinds, in the latest styles and at lowest prices. A full line of Table Linens, Napkins, Prints, Shirting Flannels and Cotton Flannels. Well, a full line of everything to select from. Come and see the goods. I will be glad to show them.

Yours Truly,

NOW IN NILES.

Dr. W, J. Morley Lee, the Distinguished Japanese Throat and Lung Surgeon. DR. HELEN E. LEE,

A noted specialist, who has enjoyed such wonderful success in Japan, Europe, New York and this state, has opened an office in the Pike House. All invalids who visit thes results before Friday, Dec. 13, will results free. They treat all constitutions such as rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgia, headache, fits, sleeplessness, brain and nervous exhaustion, St. Vitus' dance, cancers, tumors, skin disease, including pimples,

freckles, ulcers, salt rheum, etc.; also heart, liver and kidney diseases, male and female weakness, nervous debility, exhausted vitality, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and energy, etc.; is quickly and permanently cured by an orig-inal and never failing treatment. Cures guaranteed when others have failed, but will not accept incurable cases. They will examine you thoroughly, free of charge, and if you are incurable they will frankly,

kindly tell you so. Take one candid thought before it is too late. A week or a month may place your case beyond the reach of hope. Young men who have become the victims of solitary vice, that dreadful habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of an exalted talent and brilliant intellect, may

call with confidence.
Consumption, asthma, bronchitis and catarrh are no longer incurable diseases by their new and never failing method. Remember it costs you nothing whateve to consult these eminent specialists, and therefore the most humble in circumstances can avail themselves of their vast experience. Catarrh and catarrhal deafness are positively and permanently cured by their new Japanese method.

DR. HELEN E. LEE gives special attention to diseases of ladies. Merited reward. Her cures unequaled in the history while in Japan and will positively and permanently cure all female complaints. The

doctor can be consulted daily at her parlors in the Pike House.
Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sunday

WANTED. A first-class lenter, to take charge of a good farm of 120 acres. Enquire of GEO. W. COLVIN, Buchanan, Mich The young people of the Evangelical church have succeeded in securing the North Western College Glee Club again who will give an entertainment at the Evangeliyal church Thursday evening, December 19. The entertainment given by the Glee Club last Jnne was highly appreciated by those who heard them. who will be glad to learn that they may hear them again. They will be here

made as low as possible to guarantee expenses: Adults, 20 cents; children under 12, 10 cents. Mrs. Howard Smith, dressmaking parlors over store of G. W. Noble

but one evening. Admittance has been

All the latest styles. W. H. KELLER, Groceries, Fruits and Confectionary, at Scott's old stand, Buchanan, Mich.

When most deened, it is not unusual for your family physician to be away from home. Such was the experience of Mr. J. Y. Schanck, editor of Caddo, Ind. Ter., Banner, when his little girl. two years of age, was threatened with a severe attack of croup. He says: "My wife insisted that I go for the doctor, but as our family physician was out of town, I purchased a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy which relieved her immediately. I will not be without it, in the future." 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Barmore,

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. DR.

the druggist.



MOST PERFECT MADE.

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.



Did You Ever Feel This Way

after buying footwear? Did the dealer say you were getting a great bargain? And did you have to take that "bargain" to the cobbler to be half-soled in about three weeks after it was bought?

All Shoes will wear out, of course, but the kind sold by the best dealers will wear the longest. We do everything we can to entitle us to be called "the best dealers."

CARMER & CARMER

32 FRONT STREET. BUCHANAN, MICH.

Pupils on Piano wanted by MRS. IVY H. FLOWERS. Go to MISS CARRIE SHAFER to have our new winter dress made. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Oysters by the quart or can at ARrnur's restaurant. A BARGAIN. I have 80 acres of good land for sale cheap. Will accept house and lot in

Buchanan in exchange. J. G. HOLMES. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Dr. J. El. Watts, druggist and physician, Humboldt, 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. Sev-

eral physicians I consulted, said it was

Rheumatism of the Heart. It was almost unendurable; with breath, palpita-tions, severe pains, unable to sleep, especially on the left side. No pen can deings, particularly luring the last

four weary years.

DR. J. H. WATTS, I finally tried 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 it 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 suffer-ing then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervine and other remedles also

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. A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. Dr. Miles' Heart Cure

give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS.

R. O. MYERS & CO.,

115 W. Washington St., South Bend.

Wool Felt Hats.

All shapes and colors at 25 cents, (1895 make). Former price 50c and 75c. All our SILK CROWNED SAILORS, 50 cents. Former price \$1.45. All our TAM O'SHANTER CAPS, 25 cents, silk lined. Former price 50c

We exhibit some new designs in

Dress Hats Today, the Latest Out.

P. S. The above prices will pay your railroad fare if you buy only one hat. Take a day off and come to South Bend.

For flargest stock and best prices on

AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES

CALL EARLY AT

RUNNER'S Greatest Wonder of the Age.

Fire and Waterproof Leather

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes.

I have a shoe that you cannot burn and is waterproof. Call and see it before buying.

J. K. WOODS

Chilery

FOR SALE ONLY BY



Economy.

perfect it.

The Question of

When great corporations are expending thousands of dollars in devices to save time, labor and materials, there is evidence enough that this is an age of economy. We wish to put the strongest

emphasis upon the economical features of the

This Stove is the greatest saver of fuel, food and of woman's strength and nerves. It brings the cost of cooking down to the minimum and keeps it there.

The Acorn is no experiment—took years to

JAY GODFREY.

SOLD BY

hase and anborn's

Seal Brand Java & Mocha Best Coffée grown at Mocha Perfection of streng a Milian Guaranteed absolutely and

TREAT & REDDEN, SOLE AGENTS.

Restores Health





Is now offered you to buy "Holiday Presents" at the saving of a good round profit by taking advantage of our

Great Clearing Sale.

See our advertisement on inside of this paper.

One Price Large Double Store.

WEAVER & CO.

THE FOLLOWING GOODS JUST RECEIVED:

• •				
Dress Overcoats, worth	\$7.00	for	\$5.00	
Dress Overcoats, worth	8.00	for	6.50	
Dress Overcoats, worth	9.00	for	· 7.50	
Dress Overcoats, worth				
Undershirts, wool, worth				
Undershirts, Camel's Hair, worth		for		
Good Winter Caps, slip bands, worth		for	25	
Look at our Calf Mitts, worth		for	50	

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GLOVES AND WOOL SOCKS.

A Dainty

Christmas

Present

is always appreciated by the recipient. Our stock of Watches, Jewelry, Sterling Silver Novelties. &c., is replete with the most dainty goods imaginable. You can make a selection now and we'll reserve it for you.

H. E. LOUGH.

HOLIDAY GOODS

For all at the lowest possible price for good goods, consisting of Toilet and Manieure Sets, Cuff and Collar Boxes, Handkerchief and Glove Boxes, Bibles, Books, Games of all kinds, and everything to make your friends happy. Call and see me.

BARMORE, Front St.

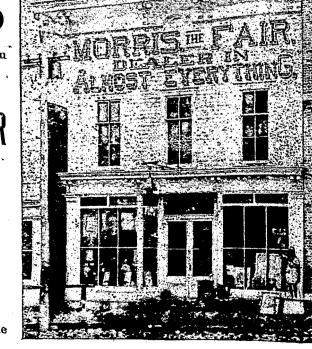
SANTA CLAUS HAS ARRI

in anything and everything you want, for less than you can buy elsewhere. In

GENTS' UNDERWEAR

COME EARLY and make your selections while

the stock is complete.



MORRIS' THE FAIR,

DEALER IN

ALMOST EVERYTHING



SOAPS



Toilet Articles

ALBUMS.

In many shapes, sizes and prices. Everything goes at a very low price. Dodd's Sarsaparilla, 75c per Bettle.

DR.E.S.DODD&SON DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS.

SOMETHING

SERVICEABLE

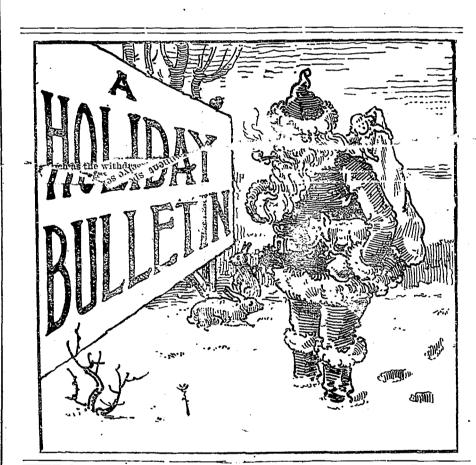
In a Holiday present can always be found at my store.

J. GODFREY.

ALL GOODS MUST GO.

21 pounds Granulated Sugar,	\$1.00
Lion and XXXX Coffee,	20c
All Calico, at	4c

C. H. BAKER.



PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.

Xmas is mostly for them, you know. We have a well selected stock of sensible Toys, Juvenile Books, etc. Well bound Books at wonderfully low prices. Everything in Toilet and Fancy Goods. In fact

BINNS, OPPOSITE EARL HOTEL, BUCHANAN, MICH.

FOR A SUBSTANTIAL CHRISTMAS PRESENT

---GIVE A---Stove, Buggy or Bicycle, —AND BUY OF—

E. S. ROE.

WILL SLAUGHTER

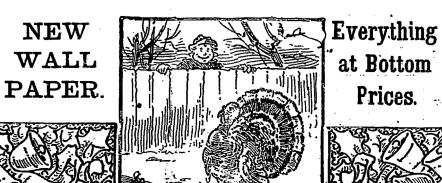
Boots, Shoes and Clothing, In fact all lines of goods he carries, for the next 30 days.

Holiday Goods in Stock.

RUNNER'S CORNER DRUG STORE

is at the bottom of this column, but leads the market in low prices and splendid assortment of

Dolls, Books, Toys and Fancy Goods



at Bottom Prices.

LOOK AT OUR ALBUMS.

You can buy a dandy for \$1.00. And also look at our

JAPANESE WARE,

if you are looking for something dandy. You can make a good selection from this stock. We also have a very good line of

Handkerchiefs and Mufflers,

and in connection with these useful articles we have an assortment of

Toys at Very Low Prices.

OTIS BROS.

Second Door East of Bank.

GEO. B. RICHARDS, At the Old Furniture Store,

Will help you solve that perplexing problem of finding suitable Holiday presents- He

> Has An Elegant Line To Select From.

LOOK HIMRIE, LADIES.

I am in it, and so will you be when you buy a pair of my new style

Ladies' Dongola Kid Shoes.

With every pair bought of me I will give you a nice present. Call and see them.

J. K. WOODS.

The Thinking Minds_

of the last two decades have wrought. wonders in the mechanical world.

Shoe Making Shows It.

Our Fall and Holiday Styles Prove It.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

MAKE OUR STORE YOUR HEADQUARTERS WHEN IN TOWN

Carmer & Carmer.

HOLIDAY OFFERINGS.

IF YOU WANT

A nice present for Father, Mother, Husband, Wife, Son, Daughter, Sweetheart or Friend, come and see my supply.

GOODS AND PRICES CORRECT.

S. P. HIGH.

YES, SIR-EE! IT'S NO JOKE!

We are positively selling Double Breasted Boucle Cheviot Jackets at \$6.00, \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.00. They are the correct thing for Xmas gifts; useful and

Of course you will take advantage of our Hat Sale, beginning Nov. 23d. We don't want them but you do. See our bargains in Ostrich goods. Feather Boas, any size and price. High grade Perfumes. Prices cut down the remainder of the season.

MRS. F. H. BERRICK'S MILLINERY EMPORIUM.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Call and see the latest. Just the kind of pictures your friends would like to receive for a

XMAS PRESENT. VAN NESS, BUCHANAN, MICH.

THIS SPACE

BOARDMAN,

GROCER,

Who will be on hand with a full line of Holiday goods. CALL AND SEE HIM.

