## Business Directory.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. Geo. Sickafoose, Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Preaching 10:30 A.M.; Young People's Meeting 6:00 r. m.; Preaching 7:00 r. m. Prayer Meeting and Blble Reading Thursday evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. Moore, Pastor. Preaching at 10:40 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 14 M. V. P. prayer meeting Thursday evening. Cottageprayer meeting Tuesday evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the 1 st Sunday of each month, with communion tue first Sunday of the month. Strangers always welcome.

Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 s. m. and 7:00 p m; Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Junior League 8:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:00 p. m. Members are expected and strangers are always welcome.

R & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the furl moon in each month.

A. O.U. W —Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holds its reniar meeting the 1st and 3d Friday even-ing of each month.

OBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block. Residence, No. 80 From Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night.

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# BUCHANAN RECORD.

BUCHANAN; BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

MY LADY'S HAT.

VOLUME XXIX.

I WILL SELL REDUCED

ALL LINES OF

For the next 30 days.

|500 Pr. Oxfords,

ALL WIDTHS

ALL GRADES. THAT MUST BE SOLD.

G. W. NOBLE.

## FIVE FACTS ABOUT

## GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Firs . The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ryruns through Vestibuled Trains daily Chicago to Chicago via Kansas City daily at 0.10 p. m., and via Omaha at 10 00 p. m., arriving mountain cities second morning.

Second. The regular Tourist Car to Califorvia Omaha at 10 Op. m., arriving mountain cities second morning.

Second. The regular Tourist Car to California via Kansas City rues once a week, and leaves Chicugo every Thursday at 6 p. m., Kansas City at 10 50 a. m. every Friday. Tickets based on second ciass rate, and car 101 s on fastest tr..ins, and known as the Philips-Ikeck Island Tourist Excursions. Car arrives at Colorado Springs Saturday, 7.35 a. m., and Los Angeles Tuesday.

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Fifth. Send to address below for a Souventr called "Summer Vacations," that gives much information to tourists. Sett free.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.,

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.,





# The Chicago Times-Herald.

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HARRY BINNS

is the time to buy cheap:

UN ERWEAR, BLANme, all solicitude. Daylight was now stealing into the

> my bed, but the fact is you were ill last night, were you not?"
> "Ill?" I said. "Ill?" And I put my hand mechanically to my head. "Well, I think I must have been. My head does ache so!"

My deep devotion has been sound When you've elected To trail your skirts upon the ground, for the night."

And quite protected

My mind has been from haggard doubt
When you've essayed to do without. In strange and devious paths where you Have sought for beauty I've followed, and a rosy view Has been sweet duty— Determined ever to admire The fashion of my Jane's attire.

But now, ah, now, that reseate hue Too surely dies.
A hostile and "electric blue" Corrupts my eyes, And all around, infecting me, "Magenta" rages wild and free— "Magenta" shot with every shade Which erring man Has in his wildest moments made

Since shades began—
Such shades as make the blood run cold
And blanch the check of young and old.

Through many a season's cloud and sun And wind and rain I've watched the sands of fashion run

And loved you, Jane, And never has my firm belief In your fair fancies caused me grief.

In me they have so worked that, thin And pale, I send My cheerful resignation in My cheerful resignation ...
And "office" end.
I have no sight to follow more
My lady's hat from door to door.
—London Sketch.

### AN ADVENTURE.

Ten years ago found me not with the snug business I now possess, but employed as a commercial traveler in the grocery line. My duties frequently took me to Birmingham, and, if I am to tell my story trothfully, I must say I was at that period of my history, to put it mildly, no better than I ought to have been. The life of a commercial is one fraught with very great temptation, and I was not always strong enough to keep my fect out of the midst of the briers which then beset my path, with which statement my readers will readily agree when they read the strange incident I am now going to relate.

It was 6 o'clock on an autumn evening. The streets of Birmingham were swept with rain. I had had a tolerably successful day, and there reposed in my pockets the sum of £20, which I had collected from my firm's customers. Having nothing particular to do, and the torrents of rain absolutely prohibiting all open air enjoyment, I went to the hotel I was staying at, and although I had already drunk during the afternoon more than I ought and much more than I needed I called for a further supply of brandy, and while sipping it was joined by a stranger, who seemed eager to en-

ter into conversation with me. Nothing backward, and with tongue fairly set a-wagging, I talked, too, and I believe that before many moments he had ascertained that I had £20 belonging to my employer in my possession. The brandy finished, nothing would satisfy my new found friend but that he should take me to the theater, where the well known play of "Drink" was being performed. I remember well how, half tipsy as I was, I shuddered at the realistic portraiture by one of the artists of a victim to delirium tremens. I remember how the horrors of drink were delineated and was sane enough to remark to my companion:

"Bosh! They are overdrawing it!" "Certainly," he replied, "they are overdrawing it. But it's only a play. There are drinking bars here; they are a reality. Come, let's go and get some-

So we went and "got something," and, to cut a long story short, when I left the theater, leaning on the arm of my friend, I was helplessly intoxicated. The next thing I knew was this: The rainclouds had rolled away, and fitful gleams of moonlight revealed to me the fact that I was in a strange room, lying on a strange bed. Two o'clock chimed out from a neighboring steeple. Sobered with fright, I raised myself, and then, quick as a lightning flash, came the thought-my money! My clothes were thrown across the bottom of the bed. I

searched the trousers pocket. The gold Then I heard voices in soft conversation coming up from below. Noiselessly I opened the bedroom door and listened. 'Sure he's all serene?'' queried one voice, to which another responded, "He

won't wake till 6, at the earliest." "Very good," said the first voice. 'Mind, if he wakes while you're doing it''— The sentence was punctuated by the unmistakable click of a pistol, and I shivered—not from cold.

"And at 6 or 7, or whenever he does wake," continued the voice, "tell him you picked him up drunk in the street and carried him in here out of compassion for safety, and you will easily convince him that he was robbed out of doors. But, mind, I have done my part in plying him with drink and in decoying him here. See you do yours in gracefully relieving the poor fool of his £20!" Here a step on the stairs warned me o close the door, and I got back to bed. Hearing the knob of the door turn, I be gan to breathe heavily after the fashion of a drunken man, and the next instant, shading the candle with his hand, there appeared the form of a strange man, who was soon peering fixedly into my

Satisfied apparently with his examination, my visitor searched my pockets, pounced upon the gold, of course, and quickly transferred it from its erstwhile resting place to-where do you guess? He went to a birdcage, which now for the first time I observed hanging up, drew out its sliding door, quietly emptied my gold into it, replaced the slide and undressed and lay down beside me. He was soon asleep, and hope sprang up within me, but, alas, of all the light sleepers he was the lightest I ever knew! Whenever I moved, he anneared to be on the alert. It was impossible to crawl out of bed without his being conscious of the fact. Besides under his pillow I knew was the pistol, and, in despair, I had reluctantly to rest on as calm and

unconcerned as I possibly could. All wakeful I passed that horrible night, and the slow hours dragged on interminably. But at length a project presented itself to my now sharpened senses, which project I put into execution when 6 o'clock struck.

"Failure," said I to myself, "means simply death. Success means a saved reputation with my employers and a yow of strictest sobriety." Everything being perfectly quiet, I simulated a gradual waking up, and

my first yawn opened the eyes of my bedfellow. The second had the effect of raising him from his recumbent position in the bea, and when I slowly and painfully awoke he was bending over

"My poor fellow," exclaimed the as siduous one, "how do you feel now? You will wonder, no doubt, at being in

Ho smiled and replied, "Well, my dear fellow, not to put too fine a point upon it I found you late last night in the gutter, just a little bit the worse for liquor, and two somewhat disreputable looking men who were with you asked me if I could manage to look after you

I expressed my profound thanks to my good friend for his unselfish kindness, but he modestly waved them aside, saying deprecatingly: "Duty, sir, duty! I cannot neglect a genuine case of human suffering or danger without some attempt, however slight, at succor."

I thanked him again. "I am ill," I said. "I had too much brandy yesterday. I must have a hair of the dog that bit me. I must have a nip now. It is the only thing which will put me right. If you have any brandy in the house, for heaven's sake, sir, bring me a drop!"

He hesitated a moment, then rejoined: "Certainly. Lie there and I'll by back with it in a moment," and disappeared.

Much quicker than I can relate it, I sprang up, went to the birdcage, drew the sliding tray, transferred all the contents into my handkerchief and thence into my coat pocket, finally replacing the tray. Not a moment too soon was I back between the sheets, for in an instant my good Samaritan arrived with the brandy. I drank and professed to be

much better. I dressed; so did be. Would I have breakfast? No! I mest reluctantly asked to be excused, being in haste to catch the first train I possibly could back to town, and I pointed out to my noble host that either breakfast or that train must of necessity be given up. Would he forgive me if I felt compelled to choose the train?

I searched in my trousers pocket for my money, gave a start of surprise, shricked out: "They have robbed me, those villains. Robbed me last night!" And I simulated as ably as I could a most woeful expression of grief and despair. My good friend sympathized deeply with me. He invoked maledictions on the head of any one who could be base enough to rob an unfortunate stranger, and with a generosity well nigh unparalleled he pressed upon me to accept, seeing I was penniless, as a temporary loan if I liked, the sum of 10

shillings. "Do take it," he urged. "It is, you know, more blessed to give than to receive. I am not rich myself, but a few shillings in the cause of philanthropy I

shall not, cannot miss." So, with renewed assurance of indebtedness, I wished my estimable ben efactor adieu; told him I should never forget him as long as I lived (here I really was speaking the truth) and departed. What the locality was I knew not, but I wandered-nay, I rushed on and on-until I saw a sleepy looking jehn, whom I hade drive me with all possible speed to the station. The train was just starting, and I jumped into an empty compartment. Hastily I untied the bag and scanned the contents. Lo .and behold! I found that I had swept the birdcage clean, for when I counted the money there were £42 in gold and two £5 Bank of England notes, making the very respectable total of £52. Now I am happily and peacefully settled in life, and when round the fireside at night I am called on for a story, noth-

-London Tit-Bits. Last Evening of the Last. Century. On the last evening in December a number of the old and young of both sexes assembled at the old Assembly hall. I should judge the number of ladies to be 120, 15 or 20 of whom were perhaps upward of 50 years of age. Among this last number was old Mme. Wouster, widow of General Wooster, killed in the last war (American Revolution). This lady was between 70 and 80 years old. She said she had not been at a bill before since the middle of the

eighteenth century, which was fifty

years ago. She was, notwithstanding

ing delights me better than to tell my

tale of how the trappers were trapped.

her age, very lively and cheerful in the ballroom, but could not be prevailed upon to dance. Suffer me here to mention one instance to illustrate her mirth on the occasion, which I think worth noticing, considering her age. All the musicians, except the drummer boy, happened to be absent from the room. The drummer began to beat to call them up. This venerable old lady got up and went to the drummer and requested him to play some of her favorite tunes which she mentioned. She then asked him to play "Washington's March." Upon which Isaac Beers, aged about 55, as I should suppose, took her by the hand and marched across the room, taking the steps suited to the tune. As this was done in the presence of the greater part of those who wer, in the room it caused much mirth and applause, which was manifested by the usual manner of clanping the hands. -A Passage From a Ne v Haven College Boy's Letter In Ameri-

can Monthly Magazine. COLLEGE GIRLS AND MARRIAGE.

Bits of Confession That Throw a Light or the Question. I have no doubt that the remaining cause of the low marriage rate is that many men dislike intellectual womenwhether because such women are really disagreeable or because men's taste is at fault I shall not try to determine. And even among those who like them as friends many feel as the young man did who made this confession:

"I never expected to marry the sort of girl I did. You know I always believed in intollectual equality and all that and had good friendships with the college girls. But, you see, you girls hadn't any illusions about us. After you had seen us hanging at the board on problems you could work and had taken the same degrees yourselves, you couldn't imagine us wonders just because we had gone through college, and when I met a dear little girl that thought I knew everything-why, it just keeled me right over. It was a feeling I had no idea of."

And the college woman answered: "I will betray something to you. Lots of us are just as unreformed as you. We want just as much to look up to our husbands as you want to be looked up to. Only of course the more we know the harder it is to find somebody to meet the want. Probably the equal marriage is really the ideal one, and everybody will come to prefer it some day. But personally I like men to be superior to me. them—the wish to keep ahead of us by holding us back, like spoiled children that want to be given the game and then admired for their skill. If men would encourage us to do our very best, and then do still better themselves, it ought to be good for civilization."-"The Marriage Bate of College Women," by Milicent W. Shinn, in Century.

"Help! Help!" cried the man who was being robbed. "Calm yourself," said the highway-

man. "I don't need any assistance."

Town Topics.

A BATTLE OF HORSES.

A FIERCE FIGHT BETWEEN ARMY STEEDS AND WILD ANIMALS.

Equine Passions That Became Finndish When Fully Aroused-Riderless Cavalry Steeds That Showed the Results of Their

Just at sundown, and while we were

ut supper, a drove of wild horses numbering 88 suddenly emerged from Thatcher's pass and deployed on the level ground of the valley. They had made use of the pass to cross from Climax valley, where grass and water might have failed them or horse hunters had appeared to give them a fright. They emerged from the pass in single file, led by a spotted stallion whose mane reached almost to his knees and whose tail touched the ground when he was at rest. He wasn't as handsome as some of the drove leaders to be met with in the days of the wild horse, but he was yet a king among horses. Of the remainder of the herd about 30 were fine animals. The others would hardly be worth the catching. Three or four were recognized as cavalry horses abandoned on the march, and twice that number had collar marks to prove that they had stampeded from some im-

migrant train. When clear of the pass, they formed in line and advanced upon us to within a quarter of a mile. We had 75 horses at the lariat pins, and for half an hour we had all we could do to prevent a stampede. The wild horses were finally driven down the valley by two mounted men, but they did not seem to have much fear of us. On the contrary, the leader of the drove exhibited such temper that the men feared they would have to shoot him It was an hour before our cavalry horses calmed down in the slightest. Every animal seemed enraged at the sight of the free herd, and the captain's Kentucky stallion acted as if possessed by a fiend. He had been doubly fastened at the beginning of the excitement, and later on this proved a fortunate thing. He made the most tremendons efforts to get free, and when at length he realized the futility of further efforts in that direction he uttered shrill screams of rage and lashed out with his heels till no one dared approach him. All night long he stood on his feet pawing and snorting, and the camp sentinels reported the wild horses as hang-

ing about within half a mile of us. Daylight had come, and the sentinels of the night were coming into camp, when the wild horses rushed into view a mile below us. On the instant we discovered them, and while four-fifths of the men were yet under their blankets the captain's horse uttered a scream nal. He reared up, shook his head like an angry lion and freed himself of his halter. In the same instant every other horse in the command secured his liberty. Some pulled up the pins, some worked their heads clear of the straps, and away went the whole drove down the valley. It was not a stampede, as we naturally feared. Even had our animals desired to join the ranks of the free they would have been rebuffed. Our horses were bunched, and in a solid bunch they drove right through the lines of the wild horses and left four of them lying crippled on the grass as they passed. The prairie drove retreated up the valley half a mile and then wheel ed about in a single line. When our drove halted and turned, there was a distance of three-quarters of a mile between the combatants. We were ordered to fall in, with a view of advancing upon the wild horses and driving them off,

but before we had gotten into line it was too late. The sight was a wonderful one. The two leaders advanced as if they meant to decide the issue by a fight between them, but when within 40 yards of each other they wheeled and returned to their respective lines. Then we witnessed something which only a cavalryman will credit. Our horses fell into a double line and dressed to the right as perfectly as if a trooper had occupied each saddle, and while we looked the lines suddenly moved forward on a charge. When they swept past us, the alignment was absolutely perfect, with the captain's horse on the right and leading by about 20 feet. The line of wild horses bent and wavered, but did not break until struck. It was like striking a drumhead with a sledge hammer. I believe that fully 40 horses went down under the shock, but all except four were speedily on their feet again. From this on it was a melee, the whole drove circling around, and each horse biting and kicking and displaying such ferocity as to astonish us. The mob fought past us down the valley and back, and right in front of the camp the climax came. . e battle had been raging half an hour, when the spotted stallion hobbled out of it on three legs and bleeding from half a dozen wounds, and that seemed to take the pluck out of his followers. Some ran up the vallev and some down, but of the 88 only 57 got away. When the hottest of it was over, we dashed in and secured a horse here and there, and in this man-

ner we finally got hold of the last one. which was the captain's. Of the 75 only 5 had escaped scot free. Every one of the others had been bitten and kicked, and 12 of them were so crippled as to be worthless. In almost every instance our horses had kick ed off both hind shoes, and in some cases the front ones were gone as well. There were 7 dead and 36 crippled horses on that battlefield when hostilities ceased, and of the 57 wild horses which made their escape many were limping badly. Before breaking camp we turned to and put an end to the sufferings of the cripples, and we were not yet in the saddle when a hundred buzzards and a dozen wolves were feasting on the bodies.—Detroit Free Press.

A tough or freshly killed fowl may be made tender by burying in the ground

for some hours. How to Roast the Succulent Oyster. Select large oysters and have them scrubbed thoroughly, then place them in the oven in a large tin with the round side of the shells down, so that when they open the liquor will not be lost. As soon as they do open remove the upper shell, sprinkle them with salt, pepper and chopped parsley, add a little butter and serve hot as possible on a bed Only I'll tell you what I don't like in of water cress. Oysters served in this way make an excellent first course at dinner if accompanied by thin slices of brown bread and butter.-Ladies' Home Journal.

> Good Road Pointers. All good roads lead to prosperity. Narrow tires are road destroyers. Broad tires are roadmakers.

Good roads are a sign of civilization.

Mud is good enough for clams. A mudhole is a disease center that may spread ruin to a whole highway. The man who aspires to office these days should pave his way with good

HABITS OF THE MANATEE.

A Harmless Monster That Feeds Under Water on Grasses. The manatee belongs to a mammalian order called sirenia, or seacows, which

contains only three species-our manatee, that of west Africa and the dugong of Australia. As its clumsy form suggests, it is an animal of quiet and even sluggish habits, entirely harmless and easily taken when once its haunts are known. When at home, its food consists of tender aquatic plants and grasses, always eaten under water, and its presence is generally revealed by the bits of broken stems and grass which escape and float to the surface above where it is

feeding. In captivity it feeds on cabbage, lettuce, the leaves of the canna, celery tops, watercress, spinach, and also certain kinds of ocean seaweed. In the St. Lucie river its favorite food is a luxuriant, trailing aquatic grass, called manatee grass, in which the manatee finds not only good food, but good hiding

places from its human enemies. The bones of this animal are massive, solid and quite heavy (some hunters will tell you its bones are "solid ivory"), and its skin is as thick and tough as that of a hippopotamus. I have seen very good canes made of strips of manatee skin, twisted like a lightning rod and dried. Its flesh is very good, and, to me, it tastes quite like lean pork. Curiously enough, this strange creature actually sheds its outer skin every year, as does a serpent. The living specimens that from time to time have been captured and kept for exhibition in Demerara, Philadelphia, New York and London have in all cases been of small or medium size, varying in length from 4 to 7 feet. The one which was shown in the Central park menagerio in 1873 was 6 feet 915 inches in length and weighed 450 pounds.-W. T. Hornaday in St.

## A FAMOUS MAN'S MOTHER.

Thomas Wentworth Higginson's Beautiful Tribute to His Mother. I trace to my mether's direct influence three leading motives of her youngest son's life—the love of personal liberty, of religious freedom and of the equality of the sexes-writes Thomas Wentworth Higginson in The Ladies' Home Journal. As to the more subtle and intimate influences, they ordinarily came by contact, not by preaching. She always maintained that the younger children of a large family had a much better chance for development than the elder because they had more freedom to develop themselves. With her elder children, she always said, overconscientiousness almost

bore her to the earth. She felt personally responsible for every childish fault. She had been reared in the school of Locke, which regarded the human soul as blank paper, on which parents and teachers did all the writing. But her children were of strong and varied individuality, and she learned in time to study the temperament of each and be patient with its unfolding. Her whole formula of training consisted in these three things: To retain the entire confidence of the child, to do whatever seemed wisest and to be natient. Her trust in Providence was absolute and controlling, as was her sense of the personality

of the Deity. Most valuable of all her traits to her children next to her quality of sunshine was probably her absolute rectitude, the elevation of her whole tone, the complete unwerldliness, so that no child of hers ever heard her refer to any standard but the highest. With all this was combined the conscientious accuracy in affairs, the exquisite nicety in all household details, which belong to the best of the traditions of New England.

·The Centagion of Ideas. Affirmation, pure and simple, without reasoning and without proof, is one of the surest means of planting an idea in the popular mind. The more concise it is, the more free from every appearance of proofs and demonstration, the more authority it has. The religious books and the codes of all ages have always proceeded by simple affirmation. Statesmen called upon to defend any political cause and manufacturers advertising their goods know what it is worth. Yet it has no real influence, except it is constantly repeated and so far as possible in the same terms. Napoleon said that repetition was the only serious figure in rhetoric. By repetition an affirmation is incrusted in tho minds of hearers till they at last accept it as a demonstrated truth. What is called the current of opinion is formed, and then the potent mechanism of contagion comes in. Ideas that have reached a certain stage, in fact, possess a contagious power as intense as that of microbes. Not fear and courage only are contagious. Ideas are, too, on condition that they are repeated often enough.

When the mechanism of contagion has begun to work, the idea enters upon the phase that leads to success. Opinion, which repelled it at first, ends by tolerating and then accepting it. The idea henceforward gains a penetrating and subtle force which sends it onward, while at the same time creating a sort of special atmosphere, a general way of thinking.—Popular Science Monthly.

HIT ON THE BATTLEFIELD.

General Miles Tells of the Sensations Produced by Gunshot Wounds. "You have been wounded several times, general. How does it feel to be

"That depends upon where the ball strikes you, "replied General Miles. "If it passes through the fleshy part of the body without hitting the bone, it is a half mile away before you realize that you are shot. If it meets with resistance, however, you get the full force of the bullet, and it strikes you like a sledge hammer. I was shot in the neck. The ball cut along the side of my throat, under my ear and passed on. At Chancellorsville a ball struck my waist belt plate, and then, deflecting, went into the body. The blow paralyzed me. I could not move for weeks from my waist downward, and every one thought I would die. I was taken home to Massachusetts, and after a few days I sur prised the doctors by moving my right foot. They took this for a sign that the ball was in the opposite side of the body and probed for it, laying the bone of my hip bare. They found the bone broken and took out nine pieces, leaving one, which they failed to find. They found the bullet several inches farther down than these pieces of broken bone.

the shoulder by the half of a bullet. I was holding my sword up to my shoulder when the bullet struck the edge of the blade and was cut in two, one half of the bullet flying on and the other going into my shoulder. At another time I was wounded in the foot, the ball striking a Mexican spur that I was wearing and going off into my foot. By the way, I think I have the spur.' Here the general opened a drawer in his desk and pulled out a big Mexican spur, which was broken on one side. The break was caused by the bullet striking the spur.

"At another time I was wounded i

NUMBER 52.

WITH THE TIDE. I watched him I love going from me (Ah, would to God I had died!), And I prayed to the great all Father
To stay the turn of the tide.

The state of the property of the state of th

To stay the ebb! And he harkened, And ever the waves rolled on,
Till meadow and garden and hedgerows
I could see them never a one.

For I knew that my love was dying; At the turn of the tide he must go. The soul may not leave its dwelling Till betwixt the cbb and the flow.

And the people who all flocked inland, They called it a great springtide, And I listened and joined in their sorrow But I knew in my heart that I lied. And my love as he watched the waters

Sighed wearily for his rest.

Then I prayed onco more to our Father,
For I saw that his will was best. As the sea went slowly backward The spirit of one who had died Was borne on the waste of waters For the soul must go with the tide.
-Florence Peacock in London Academy.

HERE IS A MODEL.

Husbands May Fashion Themselves After This Approved Style. Scene 1-Front parlor. Enter husband, trimming his cuffs with a pair of scissors. Wife-Good morning, dear.

Wife-Do you wish anything? Husband—No. Exit husband. Scene 2-Library. Enter husband owing a button on his vest. Wife-What are you doing, dear? Husband-Nothing.

Husband-Good morning.

Wife-Why, yes, you are! Husband-No, I'm not. Exit husband. Scene 3-Laundry. Husband washing handkerchief. Enter wife. Wife-Are you busy, my dear? Husband—No.

Husband-Positive. Exit wife. Scene 4-Breakfast room. Enter husbanā.

Wife—Are you sure now?

Wife-Are you angry because breakfast isn't ready, love? Husband—No. Wife-Yes, you are! Husband-No, I'm not.

Wife-But here comes your train, and

you will have to almost break your neck

to get it. Exit husband. Scene 5-Hall. Enter wife. Wife-Goodby, dear. Husband-Goodby. Wife-Are you so very, very hungry? Husband-No, not very.

Wife-You're not in good humor. Husband-Yes, I am. Wife (with melting eyes)-Then, dear, will you let me have \$22.75 to pay for my bonnet when it comes? Husband—Yes, certainly. Take this \$50 and keep the change for pin money.

Exit husband. -New York Times.

A Remarkable Woman. The dewager Lady Stanley of Alderley, whose death took place not long since, was a remarkable woman. Her great age of 87 was no hindrance to her extraordinary intellectual and physical activity. She was born before the jubilee of George III, was presented at court to George IV, was familiar with the widow of the young pretender, and was present both at the coronation and at the jubilee of her majesty Queen Victoria. More than half a century ago Lady Stanley was one of the original promoters of the Queen's college and one of the members of its first council. She assisted Miss Emily Davies, to whom the

foundation of Girton college was mainly owing. During her whole life she has been working for the education of women, never endeavoring to monopolize the credit, and all this good work was accomplished while taking a due interest in her children, even to the second and third generation. Lady Stanley had 12 children, 7 of whom are now living. Recently she regretted she was not ten years younger, to explore some of the newly investigated regions of central Asia, and it is related that on one of her last visits to the premier, Mr. Gladstone, when he endeavored to turn the conversation from politics by alluding to a recent novel, she said: "Do not let us talk of novels. Leave them for your old age as I do." A singular remark for a lady of 87 addressing a statesman of 85.—Woman's Journal.

## The Typewriter In India.

A quaint tale of a typewriter is told by an Anglo-Indian who has just come nome. One of the English judges in India was an expert on the machine. and it occurred to him to use it for the taking of judicial notes. The machine was conveyed into court, when a certain novelty was imparted to the proceedings by the click of the keys and the tinkle of the bell which indicated that a line had been completed. The prisoner was found guilty and sentenced. Promptly he appealed, on the ground that instead of listening to the evidence the judge had whiled away his time by playing on a musical instrument.-Realm.

The Danger of Belts. Doctors say that they fear the general wearing of belts of late has caused not a little overlacing. There seems some ground for this apprehension. One can so easily pull up a belt a little and the result makes all the difference between an absurdly large waist and one that looks trim and becomingly curved. Women who have never thought of tight lacing are induced to try it for the first time when they wear a silk belt with a gown. The only other refuge for the

stout is no waist line defined at all. Acre once meant any field. It is still used with this significance by the Ger-

mans, who speak of God's acre, alluding to the cemetery. The language of a deaf mute is a

thing that goes without saying.—Texas Siftings.

Baroness Rothschild. The Baroness Rothschild paid a pretty if somewhat exaggerated compliment to a prima donna the other day. She invited the young lady to dine with her and after dinner asked her to try the tone of her piano. Not a sound came from the keys when touched. "I had the instrument unstrung this morning, mademoiselle," said the baroness, that you might see that the only pleas ure I promised myself from your presence this evening was the pleasure of

Crimsonbeak — Is pitching pennies

your society."—London Tit-Bits,

considered gambling? Yeast-Yes, I believe it is. "Well, I see a New York dry goods store has two cologne fountains as at-

"Certainly." "Well, why do they allow them to throw up a scent?"—Yonkers States-

a new leaf in a new book.



BLANK BOOKS, DIARIES, POCKET BOOKS. SCHOOL BOOKS, MAGAZINES.

FOR THE NEW YEAR 1896.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

## BINNS,

OPPOSITE HOTEL, BUCHANAN

## SUNDAY SCHOOL EVANGEL

EDITED BY

REV. O. J. ROBERTS. This column is open to any who has any communication bearing upon practical Sunday school work, or has any news concerning the progress of the work. We solicit correspondence along

Berrien Township S. S. Convention. This paper was read at the Christian Endeavor Cenvention, held in Buchanan Nov. 20, 1895, by Miss Hattie Breece of Three Oaks:

CHRISTIAN AND MISSIONS. In facing the task of Christianizing the world, we should not blind our eyes either by its magnitude or difficulties. Inspiring 'beyond all other undertakings and more of final success, it is at the same time beset with the most formidable opposition and the most perplexing and embarrassments. It is no easy task to meet and overceme institutions, customs, prejudices and vices that lave bound whole nations with fetters of iron for thousands of years. The evangelization of the world is far from full reali-

zation. Naturally among those at home here is a disposition to look at the work already done. We sing happy triumphast hymns; we hear of what the Lord has done, of encouragements which a mercical Father gives to indequate and feeble efforts, and some of us think, perhaps, think that little remains yet to be done, and that the kingdem of the world is about to become "The kingd m of God." But -uch is no the case, and we may well, instead of congratulating ourselves upon the work done, though we are th akful for what the Lord has enaalled us to do, bow our heads with shame that we have done and served so little. The work is only begun and we have only touched the fringe of it. Nevertheless the conviction grows within us that this is to be changed; that the change is now going on, and that the signs are unmistakable which foreshadow a period of rapid progress near at hand. It is the call of God which bids us discern the signs of the

monuments of medern religion. Begining with the English Baptist society, org :n'z: d in 1792, there are about 300 organizations, and of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, there are about 80, forty of which are in America. During the same time, as if by the same growing impulse various supplementary organizations have been council. The growth of the church is being stirred with this great movement. These organizations are numerous and world-wide. The vast army of Christian Endeavor has envaded every land. It is not the number but rather the purpose which they disclose to carry on the work in the most effective way. Our missionary board is called upon to admirister difficult trusts and -ustain the work of evangelization. Tay are impartial in the distribution of for de and, as a rule, guide the affairs of their world wide abor, with an enterprise unsurpassed by any calling.

The subject, Missionary Organiza-

tion, is one of the most significant

locked-for are coming; the tramp of einforcements are heard. In the year 1880, Williams college students's Jemily dedicated themselves to the heathen world, and during the last seven years, seven thousand wom in and men from our Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor have signed the missionary pledge. Of these six bundred are in the foreign field. Surely we cannot but feel that the

During the present century alone the

word of Ged has been put into 250

language:-five times as many as in

the preceding century, and lators long-

young people are awakening to duties Among many other foreign fields of the Christian Endeavor is the founding of a college for the training of girls in Adana, Turkey, about 40 miles from the nearest scaport. This school was taught by Miss Tucker of Missouri, in the basement of a church. But as time passed, it became neceseary that a larger building erected. The work began a practical form in 1885, when Missouri sent the first contribution for the college building. Since that, the history of the school has been one of steady growth. English has been introduced, kindergarten added, and departments marked out and established so that a girl may enter and stay until she has finished the regular seminary course. The object of this school, which is to train Christian teachers for numerous towns and villages now destitute, has never been lost sight of and their influence is gaining a slow but

firm hold. Who has not heard of Marash College. It is located in the city of Marash, a town of one-storied mud houses on the lower slope of the mountains in Turkey. The college is the property of the American Board, under the care of the Woman's Board of the Missionary of the Interior. The early history of the mission work in Marash is one of painful stoning, imprisonment and exile. The first attempt to gather the girls was a failure, because of the bitter opposition of the natives. But the leaven of the Gospel

never fails. Ten years ago the same people of Marash asked the American Board to establish a school there which would fit the girls for teaching among their own people. From the poverty of their mud houses, the people themselves gave

(Concluded nezt week.)

### ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS DISCONTINUED AT EXPIRATION ADVERTISING HATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION OFFICE-In Record Building, Oak Street

GHRISTIAN 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.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. 0, J. Rob erts, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School 12:30 M. Young People's meeting 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30. LYANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oak and Second Sts. Rev. F. C. Berger, Pastor. Residence 47 Main St. Prenching at 10 30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School 11.43 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 sects are free. All cordially welcomed.

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

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

Office at his new residence, Front St., Buchanan.

## MICHIGAN CENTRAL

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

TIME TABLE.

Or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Pass, Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

THE POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN Trains carrying passengers leave Nice

D. M. MARTIN, G. P. A., Cincinnati, Q. C. S. Blaceman, Trav. Pags. Agt., Anderson Ind. DIX & WILKINSON,

BUY AND SELL REAL ESTATE. BERRIEN SPRINGS MICH.

R·I·P·A·N·S

NEW MANAGEMENT.

LEAVE SUBSCRIPTIONS WITH

# JANUARY CLEARING SALE

With Winter



UTRENGTH MODERATE

Michigan Crop Report for January.

December was a cold, wet month,

The mean temperature for the state

was 1.1 degrees b low, in the southern

counties 10 degree below, and in the

central counties, 1.9 degrees below the

normal. In the northe a counties is

was 1.0, and the Upper Peninsola 0.1

degrees abo a the normal. The over

age precipitation for the moth is the

compared with the normal. The pre

equation in the southern counties was

5.76 inches, an excess of 3 60, and a

the central it was 4.28 inches, an ex

less of 1.16. There was a slight d. fie

tency in the northern counties and an

excess of 0.81 inches in the Upper

Peninsula. In answer to the question,

Has the ground been well covered with snow during December?" 170

correspondents in the southern count-

ies answer "ves," and 318 "no," in the

central counties 32 answer "yes," and

131 "no," and in the northern counties

17 answer "yes," and 80 "no." From

he first until after the middle of the

month the depth of snow ranged from

3 inches in the southern to 6 inches in

re northern counties. A thaw occur-

red after the 16th, and for several days

he graud in the lower peninsula was

ir icrical v bare. Near the end of the

month sufficient snow fell to again

cover the ground. The average depth

a snow in the southern counties was

25 inches on the 15th, and 426 inches

was 7.60 inches on the 15th, and 2.74

suncies it was 10,97 inches on the 15th,

The total number of bushels of

n net-December, 5,329,724, which is

mixed in the same months last

ear. The average e ndit on of live

teck in the state is reported as follows,

is ewe, of lat high \$3.10 perent, and

n dressed pork \$4.25 per cwt. The av-

erage price of hers swas as follows:

w rch \$26.45 per head. Cattle other

chan much coas, under one year old

lete worth, per head, \$7.03; between

me and two years old, \$12.44; between

wo and three years old, \$19.16, and

tree year old and over \$25 70. The

v-rage price of sheep an der one year

old was \$1.52, and one year old and

ver \$1.91; and hogs under one year

old sere vor. a \$3.92, and one year o'd

The prices here given are for the

stat . F. r each class of hors s, sheep

and housthey are higher, and for mile cows and each class of eattle

other has mite covs lover, that the

prices ruling in the southern four tiers

or counties. Compared with January

1, 1895, there has been a decline in the

prices of all farm products named in

his report excepting wheat, hay, sheep

and cattle. Wheat averages 9 cents a

oushel, and hay \$5.17 a ton more now

han one year ago. Sheep under one

hose one year old and over, 27 cents

per head, and the several classes of

cattle have advanced from 9 to 26 cents

per head. The loss on corn is 14 cen's.

and on oats 11 cents per bushel. The

decline in tat cuttle is 11 cents, fat

hogs 77 cents, and diessed pork, 72

cents per cwt. Several classes of horses

nave declined in value as follows: Un-

der one year oid, \$2.49; between

one and two years old, \$4.05, between

two and three years old \$6.46, and three years old and over \$8.12. Mulch

cows have declined \$1.46 per head.

Hogs under one year old average 40

cent less, and those one year old and

over, \$1.36 less than one year ago.

Horses bre years old and over were

worth \$118,10 on January 1, 1890,

since that date there has been a decline

The average price each year since 1890

\$101.17; 1893, \$91.91; 1894, \$75.83; 1895,

The Biggest of Its Kind.

Every farmer in Michigan knows

what a Fa mers' Institute is. Sixty-

eight counties in the state have held

them this winter. Some of them have

been very largely attended, and ali

have been very successful. But we

expect to have the biggest one of the

year at Grand Rapids, Feb. 11, 12 13

and 14. It will be called a "Round-up,

and the list of speakers will include

noted protessors from the Agricultur-

al College, and some of the mest suc-

cessful and best known farmers and

fruit growers of the state. The feast

will be opened by Gov. John T. Rich

on Tuesday, Feb. 11, and will continue

for three days and four evenings, until

Friday evening, when it will be closed by Ex-Governor Luce, There will be tree sessions a day of the main Insti-

tute. Wednesday will be fruit day.

Thursday will be stock and dairy day,

and Friday will be tertilizer and gen-

eral crop day. The evening session-will be occupied with taiks or a more

seneral nature, but all of great interest

and monet to farmers. Three after-

noons, in a room separate from the

main institute, well be held a weman's

section under the charge of Mrs. Mary

A. Mayo of Battle Creek. It is expect-

ed that on two of these atternoons

demonstration lessons in cosking will

be given by Miss Margaret M. Sill of

Detr it. Still another separate section,

called the mechanics' section, will be

nela two evenings for those who are

WHAT WE WANT.

We want 2,000 of the most progres-

to make this the biggest meeting of

the kind ever held in Michigan. We

want to make it a model Institute in

conduct as well as in attendance. The

papers and discussions will be the best

that can be procured in Michigan, and

we want people to come to hear them

We expect every farmer in Kent coun-

ty, and we would like to have every

other county send large delegations.

Further announcements, giving pro-

gram and other arrangements more in

detail, will be made later. Do not for-

get the dates, Feb. 11, 12, 13 and 14,

and remember to come and stay as

long as you can. You never will for-

C. D. Stuart Sells Out.

The firm of Spencer & Barnes will Continue

the Furniture Business.

art changed, Wednesday, by the retire-

ment of Mr. C. D. Stuart, who has sold

his entire interest in the concern to

John E. Barnes. The new firm of

Spencer & Barnes will continue the

manufacture of furniture as hereto-

fore, with no other immediate changes

in the establishment. The interests of

the firm affected by the change include,

not only the factory here, but 308 acres

of land in Weesaw township, a quanti-

ty of logs and lumber there, a saw

mill and 2,500 cords of wood at Glen-

dora, lumber and logs at Hartford,

tre, Michigan: and Milford, Indiana.

Breedsville, Bangor and Berrien Cen-

We have not been advised of Mr.

Stuart's plans, but he says he will not

leave Benton Harbor.—Benton Harbor

Palladium,

The firm of Spencer, Barnes & Stu-

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD.

Superintendent of Institutes.

Spencer and

get it.

interested in mechanical lines.

\$60.77, and 1896, \$52.65.

of \$65.45 or more than 55 percent

was as follows: 1891, \$111.16; 1892,

905.379 bushels less than reported

id 2.91 inches on the 21st

the 31st; in the central counties it

ANNUAL

Geo. Wyman & Co. offer for terpains, etc.

We also offer at special price: Ladies' made Underwear, such as Night Gowns, at 89c, 49c up: Drawers, 25c, 50c, 75, \$100 up; Shirts, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 up.

Children's Shoes and Rubbers —the winter as well as summer goods.

COME AND SEE US.

Bouth Bend, Ind.

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

## ROBES RELINED AND RENEWED

Made Over and Remodeled.

CATTLE HIDES

## For a Good Shave or Hair Cut ——GO ТО——

WALTER HOBART'S BARBER SHOP,

Buchanan Record

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896.

to the American sufferers, under the

925 Old Celony Building, Chicago, Ill., have arranged for a very interesting tour of Mexico. The party leaves Jan. 21, and will be gone over a month. The trip will be an enjoyable one, as this association is famous as tour managers, and look well to the comfort of their patrons.

The new year begins with such uncertainty that business is somewhat retarded. The proposed sale of bonds offers ground for confidence, in the future, but no one is able to determine Europe, about \$4,425,000 for the week, leads to some question as to the outcome within the time allowed for subscriptions to the bonds. Otherwise money markets are undisturbed, although the demand for commercial loans is small for the season, and rates are unusually high. On first-class commercial paper as high as 10 per cent is paid, which hinders transac-

NEW TROY.

Jan. 14, 1896. This is the best wheeling this winter, and is being improved.

Spencer & Barnes has a large quantity of wood on the track at Glendora. A. W. Pierce is finishing, this week, loading about 900 cords of wood, which tate was 4.89 inches, an excess of 2.68 goes to South Bend.

The dredge still digs. It is bound to g t there Eii". We do hope it will get to New Troy before sucker time. next spring, as we are counting on so much dirt coming down the creek it will fill the sucker's eyes full of sand and we can cooper them. The masked ball was a howling suc-

THE POPE.

THREE OAKS.

From our Regular Correspondent. Jan. 14, 1896. Our young people are taking advan-

tage of the opportunities afforded for skating, and are enjoying themselves immensely.

The White Morgan Concert Co. entertained a fair sized audience, in the Congregational church, Saturday even-

Presiding Elder Carlisle was present, wares on the 31st, and in the northern Sunday evening, at the quarterly meet-

Our teachers are preparing to attend wheat reported marketed in December s 1,211,713, and in the five months, the Benton Harbor Institute, next week. lce cutting will begin tomorrow.

Much of the ice will come from Clute's

TWIN SPRINGS. From our Regular Correspondent.

The short run of sleighing was improved here: A number of legs were hauled on the river, besides the hauling of wood to St. Joseph. We have neither wheeling nor sleighing now, so business is at a standstill agaiu. Mrs. Peter Joslin will move to St.

Joseph, in the near future. Miss Walworth is visiting her cous-

in, Mrs. James Carter. Our Township Association, held Sat ander one year, \$15.70; between one in I two years old, \$24.37; between two and three years old, \$33.12; three years old and over \$52.65. Much cows were urday night, was a failure as far as program is concerned, but a Literary society was organized for the district, which may prove of more worth than the other. We try the Association once more, next Saturday night.

Our school seems to be moving along very nicely, with an enrollment of 51. We would enjoy sleighing until the

first of March. It is too bad, the trouble the New Troy people have. There must be something wrong with their food or drink, to make such a disturbance.

BERTRAND TOWNSHIP. From our Regula**r Corr**esp**on**dent.

Jan. 15, 1896. Mr. Andrew J. Heim has returned from a three weeks visit, at his home in Snyder county, Pa.

Peter Wormer is getting better and is able to be up part of the time. Protracted meeting is still in prcgress at the Evangelical church.

Elmer Rough met with a painful accid nt, one day while chopping wood, a chip flew up, striking him in the eye. Elmer wears green glasses now, to shade his optical peepers.

Last Tuesday, while on their way to town, near Riley Scott's, the Misses Jennies and Cora Wilk's cutter tipped over, throwing them out. The horse ran to William Rough's, where he stopped. Results, a broken thill.

Mrs. Adam Shibach has been sick, but was able to go to town Tuesday. Ice harvest is here.

Emory and Elmer Rough are filling their house with a fine quality of ice from Clear lake, six mches thick.

BENTON HARBOR. From our Regular Correspondent.

Jan. 14, 1896. Now is the ice harvest.

Our mayor is in Washington, D. C. C. D. Stuart has withdrawn from the firm, and it is now Spencer & Barnes as of old.

Abraham Smith, rabbi of the Hebrew church, has declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the U.S. Walter Thomas Mills is giving

series of fine lectures at Conkey's hall on "Co-operation." "The Folly and Crime of Anarchy," and kindred topics. Only five errors in our communica tion last week, but we will excuse the editor under the circumstances. However, there were between six and seven hundred people instead of one hundred, who bar queted with the Wcodmen.

The new board of public works finds plenty to do, and, as is usual with newly appointed, or elected bodies, find some need of reforms also. 'For instance, only one, of all our busy plumb ers, has as yet, renewed his license for the year. Again, all property owners, whose waste-pipes connect with the city sewerage, were to pay \$1 annually for the privilege. Not a dollar of this has ever been collected.

BERRIEN CENTRE.

Jan. 15, 1896. S. Z. Waltz and daughter Ruby came back from Kalamazos to care for Mr. Waltz's mother who is ill at her home one and one-half miles north of Berrien

Mrs. Henry Hays is sick with typhoid fever.

Mrs. Hannah DeLong died at her home in Eau Claire at 1 o'clock Monday morning. The funeral services will be conducted at the Christian church today and interment at the Long Lake cemetery.

Rev. W. W. Hess preached an excelleut discourse on Sunday even ng at St. John's Lutheran church.

The County Grange is in session as we write. An excellent open session was held last evening (Tuesday) in which warm discussions upon the leading topics of the times were given. There were delegates present from Pearl Grange, Fair Plain, Mt. Hope, Mt. Tabor, Glendora, North Pinestone, Stevensville and Bainbridge. Berrien Centre was also well represented.

The four leading orders viz: 1. O. O. F., G. A. R., K. O. T. M. and L. O. T. M elected officers for the ensuing term during the past week. Isaac M. Smith has put down at this

station for shipment 25 fine poplar logs which will average 800 feet each. Ira Miller is hauling quite a large number of ash and bass wood logs to the station for Goshen parties.

Jas. M. Smith is delivering some fine oak and bass wood timber for Milford parties.

Isaac Light, manager of ithe county farm is putting up a supply of ice for summer use at the county house.

DAYTON. From our Regular Correspondent.

Jan. 15, 1895. Mr. S. P. Redding and family, of Crum's Point, Indiana, spent Sunday in Dayton, the guests of Mr. Redding's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Red-

The school realized between six and seven dollars from their Saturday even ing entertainment. We have about twelve dollars on hand ...w. which will be expended in purchasing books

for our school library. The lake affords fine skaring firsh boys and girls

M. L. Vantilburg and family. of Galien, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. Goodenough, Sunday.

Frank McCreary, of Buchan: n. visited our school Tuesday. Miss May Brewer, of Bucharan spent Saturday and Surday in town,

the guest of Mrs. J. Goodencugh. Meetings are still in progress at the Mount Zion church, south of town, Rev. George Sickafoose, of Buchanan,

David Salisbury was in town Monday. B. Dalrymple was in town Velnes-

Ernest Kroll returned to M chigan City Wednesday.

The Presbyterian C. E. Society have elected for the next six months, as

Pres., Mrs. F. T. P.impton. Vice Pres., Miss Ada Sl cum. Sec., Miss Clara Hubbell. Treas., Chas. B ack.

A Junior Society I as been organized, with Miss Clara Hubbell as Superintendent and Miss Ada Staum as Acsistant Super atendent.

The following soloists have been engaged for the choral unio reoficert of Jan. 17, at Ann Arbor, when the great oratorio of "Elijah," will be presented. Mrs. Genevitieve Clark Wilson, of Chicago, soprano; Mrs Marshall Pease, of Detrois, contralto; Gardner S. Lamjson, of Ann Arbor, baritone; Charles B. Stevens, of Detroit, tenor; and Mass Florence Potter, soprano; Miss Francis Taylor, contralto, and Master Gerald Brown, soprano, of Ann Arbor.

LITERARY NOTES.

Pansy for January contains a great deal of interesting reading. The contents are, "Rouben finding uts way." by Pansy; "A miserable Christmas" by Fansy; "The gingham bag," by Margaret Sidney; Sunday afternoon, Young people's work, Baby's corner, Dally thought, etc. Published by Lathrop Pub. Co., Boston, Mass.

The first reproduction of Mr. Percy Ives' recent portral, of President Cleveland is one of the many features of the January issue of The Art Amateur, and the article on "Beardsleyism" extravagances is pertiuent appropriate. Painters of marine subjects, oli and water-color painters and china-painters will, as usual, find an ample supply of practically useful material in the shape of hints, instructions, and working designs, and the latter especially will rejoice in the possession of the beautiful design in old Delft style, printed in blue mono-chrome from a painting by C. Volkmar, while there is a number of dainty little pictures scattered up and down which will be found most suitable for the decoration of small objects. The supplement of the month is anounitedly the beautiful sunny landscape by the Belgian painter Veyrassat, entitled "The last load". This maga zine is absolutely indespensable to every lady of culture, and every man who appreciates art in the the household should see that at least one copy comes in the house to stay every month. Montana Marke '38 Julyan Source New York.

comes in the house to stay every month. Montague Marks, 23 Union Square, New York. Price, 35 cents. \$4.0) per annum. Have our readers ever noticed that some of the largest fish stories are told in the winter? Prob-ably that is because the big catches have had time to arrange themselves in the tellers mind, so that noty that is occause the old catches have that the can spread them out to the best adventage; and it may be that his "yarning machinery" works better before an audience that "was't there." or anywhere near there, and hence cannot call the details into question. "A January Fish Story," in the last number of Will Carleton's Magazine, "Every Where", is what gives rise to the preceding reflection. The old fisherman is represented as sitting before a large family of astonished conlidren, with his arm stretched to their fullest tension, showing the length of one of the fish canght on a particular occasion—which is narrated in rhyme, in his own peculiar dudect. It all seems fairly reasonable, except when he avers that "the fishes stood in line to bite." A story of John B. Gough and his entertainers in a small country town, where he went to lecture in the old-fashioned lyceum days, is one of the attractions of the number. All the asual bright Departments, edited with care and intelligence, are in full force. Only fifty cents a year—five cents for sample capy; sent to Every Where Publishing Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.

KOREAN CURIOSITIES.

All the Tools Made by Hand and Native Frank G. Carpenter, writing about the peculiarities of Korea, says among

other things: "One of our nonies had to be shod, and another time we put shoes on the bull which carried the baggage. The pony was first thrown to the ground, and his four legs were tied together so that he couldn't possibly kick.

"Then the blacksmith pounded hoop iron shoes on his feet with a rude iron hammer. It was the same with the bull, though one man had to sit on his head while he was being shed. The iron seemed to be very good, and it comes from the mines in the northern part of the country. The tools of the country are made of it, and the farming tools are very ingenious, the three and four prouged hoes being quite as good as anything we have in America. They were making tools in this blacksmith's shop, and all the tools and plows are

made by hand. "The blacksmith had a rude bellows which was worked by a boy who stood on a seesaw and by moving up and down pumped the fire into a blaze. In other places I saw bellows which boys worked by pulling a stick in and out like that of a squirtgun, and everything

is rude in the extreme. "Sometimes horses are shod by being strapped up to poles, so that only two of their feet can rest on the ground, and the band which goes around the belly holds the horse up while he is

shod."—Roxbury Gazette. A Lake of Boiling Lava.

Mauna Loa, the gigantic Hawaiian volcano, has two craters or cpenings, one of which, Kilauea, is the largest active volcanic crater in the world. The mountain is 14,100 feet high, and Kilauea is situated on the eastern side, about 4,000 feet above the level of the sea. This marvelous crater is really a vast lake of boiling lava which rises and falls continually by the action of subterranean fires. In tossing to and fro like a troubled sea of molten metal the lava is dashed against the cliffs and hardens there in the form of long, glassy filaments, gigantic knobs, miniature

trees, and in imitation of grass, leaves.

Another form of glassy filament to be found along the shores of this fiery lake is in the shape of queer bunches and tufts of lava made up of an aggregation of vitreous threads which the natives call "Pele's hair," Pele being the goddess to whom the mountain is dedicated. These glassy threads appear to be caused by the passage of steam through the molten lava. In so doing small particles in the shape of bubblelike balloons are thrown into the air, leaving a tail behind like a comet. When the scene of these miniature steam eruptions is near a rock or the shore all solid and cool surfaces are found covered with bunches of "Pele's hair." This "hair" was formerly used in mystic native ceremonies, and of late years has been gathered in large quantities by curiosity seekers. -St. Louis Repub-

Neutrality is no favorite with Providence, for we are so formed that it is scarcely possible for us to stand neuter in our hearts, although we may deem it prudent to appear so in our actions. --

HE GOT A CLERKSHIP

THE SENATOR MADE A BLUNDER BY WHICH THE APPLICANT PROFITED.

When Senator Blank Wanted Anything From Secretary Chandler, He Wanted It Bad-How the Young Man Was Lot Down Easy and Remained.

Back in the seventies, when Zach Chandler was at the head of the interior department, a young man from one of the western states came to Washington to try clerical life in one of the departments. He had been quite a ward politician in his western home and imagined both the senators from his state would be glad to do him a favor. He spent several days taking in the sights of the capital, then went up to the senate one afternoon and sent in his card to Sena tor Blank. The senator responded promptly, had the visitor shown into the marble room, and for some time they sat on a sofa together, talking of home news and the home crops. Then the young man broke the ice by inform. ing the senator just what kind of a place he wanted-didn't care much what de

partment it was in. 'Well, I don't know,' said the sena "Such places are not to be found every day, and there are hundreds here from about every state in the Union looking for almost anything in the shape of an appointment.

"Come up to my house about 8 o'clock tonight," said the senator, "and we'll talk the matter over."

Promptly at the appointed time h pulled the doorbell and was ushered into the library, where he found the senator puffing a cigar and looking over The Evening Star.

"Ah, good evening, Mr. --! I was just thinking of you," said Senator Blank. "I have written a strong letter to Sccretary Chandler, requesting him to give you a position in the interior department"-picking up an unsealed letter from his desk and handing it to the young office seeker-"and I would suggest that you call at his office and present it about 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. I have also mailed the secretary a little personal note, letting him know that when I want anything in his office I want it bad."

The young westerner was bowed out of the room with smiles and a hearty handshake. At his hotel he sat down to think over his good luck. Then he thought of the senator's letter, and pulled it out of his pocket and read: DEAR CHANDLER—Some time tomorrow morning a young citizen of my great and glorious state will call on you with a strong indorsement from me for a elerkship. I have no earthly interest in him, so I turn him over to your tender mercy. Let him down easy. Yours,

BLANK.

The young man dropped the letter, and a big sigh struggled up from under his watch pocket. "I wonder what he said in the little note he mailed to the secretary?" thought the young candidate. Then he realized that the senator had given him the wrong letter, and he at once determined to call at the interior department the next morning and see what the next chapter would bring forth. About 10 o'clock the next forenoon

the colored messenger showed a young man into Secretary Chandler's office. "Senator Blank told me last night he had written you and advised me to call on you this morning," said the young

"Ab, yes," smiled the secretary good naturedly, picking up from his desk an open letter and glancing over it. "The senator speaks of you in the highest terms, and is very urgent in his reques for your appointment. Wait a moment. And touching a bell he sent his messenger for the chief clerk. After a moment's conversation with the chief clerk the secretary said:

"You are fortunate. There is a \$1,200 clerkship made vacant by resignation this morning, and I have ordered your appointment to the place." A month later Senator Blank was

walking through the patent office, and in the corridor met the new clerk in his office coat. The senator was surprised and a trifle disconcerted, but he shook hands with his young friend and said he was glad to see him there. "Well, I'm glad to be here," responded the clerk. "And, senator," putting his hand inside his vest and looking

squarely in the other's eye, "right in my inside pocket I keep that little personal note you thought you mailed to Secretary Chandler, telling him when you wanted a thing you wanted it bad.' Explanations were unnecessary. The senator went out of public life and died long ago, but the clerk manages to

squeeze along through the hard times on his \$1,800 a year. —Washington Star. The First Lesson of an Arab Boy. The very first lesson which an Arab baby learns when he begins to talk is to keep facts to himself. It does not sound very friendly put in that way, but it saves a deal of trouble. Foreigners do not understand Arabs. They ask them pointed questions and receive peculiar answers. They construe the answers to please themselves, and come away to tell the world that the Arabs are a nation of liars. They are not a nation of liars. Perhaps if they should tell the foreigners to mind their own affairs

in St. Nicholas. Blenheim. Blenheim is one of the biggest and most beautiful places of the kind in England, and the expenses of keeping it up are enormous. The late Duke of Marlborough used to say that it cost £800 a year in putty, and this may be true, since there is a great deal of glass

and let them and theirs alone the for-

eigners would understand them better. —

"Yamoud," by Henry Willard French,

about the place. - London Tit-Bits. TWI. LIFELONG LOVERS. A Septence Overheard In the Street Answers the Old Conundrum. Tired by a long day's work and feeling a bit "blue" over some matters which had gone counter to my hopes, I was walking down Broadway one night last week, on my way home. It was

after 10 o'clock and the down town streets were almost deserted. As I turned through Sixteenth street I noticed an old lady and an older gentleman walking slowly, arm in arm, evidently husband and wife. He was apparently about 70, she perhaps five years younger. They seemed very fond of each other.

There was just the least little inclinafion of the head of each toward the other, and they were strolling along so slowly as to suggest the thought that their pace was regulated not so much by the infirmities of age as by the desire and pleasure of being alone together. They were talking earnestly. It had rained earlier in the evening and the sidewalks were still wet, so

that I had put on my rubbers before

leaving the office. Consequently my ap-

proach was noiseless. Just as I overtook and passed the old people the man turned to his wife and said, as if in answer to some remark she had made, "But, my dear, I like to think God sent you to From a lover to his sweetheart or from a young husband to a young wife the words might have sounded sentimental, and would certainly have seemed commonplace, but from a husband of

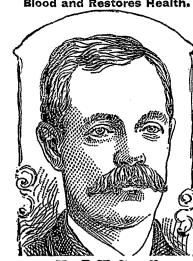
had a weight and dignity which made them sweet to hear and wholesome to recall. Here was the whole story of two lives told in a sentence. Here was the answer to the old question about marriage. For them it was surely a divine success. Here at least was proof that the writers of fairy tales and of old time novels spoke truly when they said that "they were married and lived happy ever aft-

er. '-New York Herald.

three score and ten to a wife of 65 they

16 Boils at Once

Hood's Sarsaparilla Purifies the Blood and Restores Health.



"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: "About four years ago my wife was troubled with salt rheum. Although we tried nearly overything it got worse instead of better and spread over both of her hands so that she could hardly use them. Finally she commenced to use Hood's Sarsaparilla and when she had taken two bottles her hands were entirely healed and she has not since been troubled. In December, 1892, my neck was covered with boils of a Scrofulous Nature.

Hood's Sarsalila Cures
scars. I then commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and after taking four bottles the boils had all healed and the scars have disappeared. I recommended Hood's Sars parilla to all suffering from any disorder of the blood." F. W. STOWELL, Wilmot, South Dakota.

There were sixteen of them at once and as soon

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and

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

Formers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Berrien County, high, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1895.

MEMBERS.

RISKS. Amoutt at Risk Dec. 31, 1594...........\$4,656,836 "taken during the year 1895...... 1,184,595 Total. \$5,791,431

Decuct Expirations, Surrenders, etc. 993,143

Total amount at Risk Dec. 31, 1895 \$4,825,285

Gain for 1895 \$171,452 RECEIPTS. Total receipts.... EXPENDITURES. " 1895....

Wm. R. Rough, President.
Freeman Franklin, Secretary. \$25 of which were for services last year and for new index.
Levi Sparks, Treasurer.
Levi Sparks, Director.
A. K. Clark, "L. T. Rodentik, " A. K. Clark, " J. T. Beckwith " Wm. Burrus, "
K. V. Clark, " •••• \*\*\*\*\* Samuel Mars, "
S. C. Thompson"
Francis Wells, "
R. M. Hogue, "
Jas. Truitt, "
Borrowed money. ----------Interest.
Postage and stationery.
Printing.
Office rent.
Justice fees
Constable fees " Miscellaneous.
" Overdraft of 1894.
By cash on hand.

Total expenditures.......\$16,756 13 LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities, Dec. 31, 1895...\$5,771 00

LOSSES. The folk wing are the losses that have occurred since Jan. 1, 1895, that have been assessed and paid: Jan. 12, Geo. W. Cambell, damage to house contents.

28, Dick L. Ford, damage to dwelling and household goods by fire.

28, Ed. D. Gifford, farm implements 575 00 Feb. 24, W. D. Balmer, farm implements 28, John Lintner, damage to dwelling Mar. 3, J. C. Marshall, loss of household goods, wearing apparel and provisions 200 00
3, S. E. Marshall, loss of dewelling.... 100 00
6, Mahitabell Lamotte, loss of dwel-

"23, Amiel Metzger, household goods, provisions, implements and produce. 317 00 23, Amiel Metzger, loss of dwelling... 550 00 25, Martha Pegg, damage to dwelling 27, by fire.
April 11, John Kling, loss of barn, imple-

ling by lightning...

June 8, Luther Sutton, loss of dwelling...

17, O. W. Ballard, loss of creamery and July 2, Fred Andrews, wheat burned in shock...... "4, Lewis Miller, damage to dwelling " s. Daniel Zeiger, loss of sheep by lightning..... 31, C. F. & O. C. Howe, barn, live stock

20 (0

by lightuing.

Sept 29, Ed D. Gifford, loss of farm produce and implements.

29, Janet Storick, loss of barn.

29, Willie Storick, farm produce and implements. Section No. 9 of the By Laws has been amended by sul stituting the following for the same: "any loss or damage by fire, the origin of which any Rail Road Company is responsible for, must be collected from said R il Road Company, by and in the name of the member sustaining the loss, unless he can show to the satisfaction of the Board of Directors of this company, that it is impossible to collect from said Rail Road Company.

WM. R. ROUGH, President.

Estate of Anna B. Peterson. First publication Jan. 18, 1886.

FREEMAN FRANKLIN, Secretary

CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien.—8s is At a session of the Probate Court. for said County held at the Probate Office, in the city of St. Joseph, on the 18th day of January, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-six.

Present, Jacob J. Van Ripen, Jadge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Anna B. Peterson, decased. son, deceased.

On reading and fling the petition, duly verified,
of Ida C. Wilson, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this Court, purporting to be
the last will and testament of said deceased, may ment now on file in this Court, purporang who the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to her, the said idad. Wilson, the executrix named in the will of said deceased, or to some other suitable person. Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 10th day of February next, at 10 o'clock in the formoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the he'rs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said cetate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the City of St. Joseph, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

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

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

(A true copy. Jui ge of Probate

Last publication Feb. 6, 1896.

# GREAT Remnant Sale!

While measuring our stock for invoicing we threw out all remnants of every description sof goods, and now find a very A large lot of them accumulated which we will place on sale

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17th.

at a reduction of from

One-Third to One-Half Of Former Prices.

Remember that first comers will have best selections.

B. R. Desenberg & Bro.,

The One Price Big Double Store.

# GROSSMAN.

DRESS GOODS DROP. Fancy and Novelty Dress Goods drop from Black and navy Boucle drop from 75c to.... Albatross and Henriettas, etc., in evening shades formerly up to \$1.00 drop to..... ......35c, 45e and 75e SILKS DROP. 24-inch \$1.25 Plaids drop to..... \$1.00 Fancy Taffeta Silk drop to...........59c

\$1.25 highest grade Fancy Silk drops to......79c KID GLOVES DROP. Broken sizes of our \$2.00 Gloves drop to....\$1.25 Broken sizes of our \$1.75 Gloves drop to.....1 25 Broken sizes of our \$1.25 and \$1.50 Gloves drop to..... Lined Kid Mittens and Gloves very cheap.

Odds and ends of Hosiery and Underwear,

JACKETS AND CAPES DROP

Ice Wool and Zephyr Yarn Shawls.

bought cheap will be sold cheap. GREAT REMNANT SALE of hand-male

UNDERWEAR.

Notice of Sale in Equity. NITED STATES OF AMERICA. The Circuit Court of the United States for the Western District of Michigan, Southern Division. In I Court of the United States for the Western 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 Court made on the 20th day of November, 1895, in the above entitled cause, we shall sell 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 (benny 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 situ-

ceivership in this cause). Included in the assets to be sold under the terms of said order are the following:

1. Alt those lands, premises and property situate in the village of Buchanan, County of Berrien and State of Michigan, described as follows: Commencing four (4) feet north of the southeast corner of lot number forty-two (42) in Hamilton's plat 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. Alt those certain picces or parce's of land stuate and being a part of the ucrithwest quater of section twenty-five (25) in town numbers ver (7 s with, range ciphteen (18) west, bounded as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the quarter post on 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, 64 degrees west, 20 28 10 rods to a stake from which a double maple brars south, 81 degrees west, 81 links distant, also double maple north, 63 degrees west, 8 links distant, also double maple north, 63 degrees west, 8 links distant, also double maple north, 63 degrees west, 8 links distant, also double real estate situate in said County of Berrien and described as being in section time 37 11-100 rods to the place of beginning, c ntaining 45 18-100 agres 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) south, range eighteen (18) west, beginning at the southeast corner of Thomas Fulton's land at the fence post for corner in quarter section line and fifteen and sixty one-hundreths chains east from quarter, section corner on the west boundary of section twenty-five (25); thence north twenty-five and seventy one-hundreths chains east from quarter, section corner on the west connaint of section twenty-five (25), thence north twenty five and seventy one-hundredths chains, to the left bank of St. Joseph river; running thence up the river, along the left bank therefor, south, severty-two degrees, six and twenty-eight one-hundredths chains; south, sixty-four and one-half degrees east, two chains and seventy-six one-hundredths; south, seventy-six and one-half degrees east, two chains and seventy-six one-hundredths; south, seventy-six and one-hundredths. and one-half degrees east, two chalis and seventy-six one-hundredths: south, seventy-six and one-half degrees east, six and twenty-eight one hundredths chains to the corner of land sold by Joseph Sparks to E Beck; thence south, twenty-nine degrees we-t, seven and twenty nine one lumdredths chains with line of Beck's land along fence to fence poet corner; thence south, fifty-four and three-fourths degrees enst, fifteen and ninety one hundredths chains to the center of the highway running from Buchanan to the St Joseph river bridge; thence south, sixty-one ann three-fourths degrees west, eight and seventy-six one-hundredths chains, with the center of highway, to the quarter section line and H. Weese's land; thence morth thirty-four and 'fhree-fourths' degrees west, with fence on Weese's land, three and twenty-eight one hundredths chains to the corner of Weese's land; thence south fifty-three and one-half degrees west, four and forty-seven one hundredths chains to the corner of the south eight on hundredths chains to the lence west eight and fifty-five one-hundredths chains to the place of beginning. (Excepting a place of and at the southeast corner of the above describ-

CLOTH CAPES. New line of CLOTH CAPES just received; GREAT REMNANT SALE. Great REMNANT SALE of Table Linen, Napkins, Towels and Toweling, and Bed

Torchon Laces and Embroideries REMNANTS OF EIDERDOWN and Wool REMNANTS of Dress Lengths, in black Serges, Henriettas, Crepons and fancy Dress

REMNANTS of Snitings, 1 yard wide, at.....914c ANNUAL SALE OF MUSLIN

Our annual sale of Muslin Underwear is now in progress—Trilby gowns, Trilby drawers, Trilby skirts, corset covers and chemises, infants' dresses and slips, etc. We wish to bear particularly upon the excel-\$10.00 Garments drop to....\$5 and \$3.98 | lence of our makes, and emphasize the fact that the prices are very much lower than equal qualities can be bonght in other stores; in fact, suring \$20.00 Garments drop to....\$10.00 | \$7.50 | \$20.00 Garments drop to....\$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.00 | \$10.

ed land having a frontage of twenty (20) rods along the center of the above mentioned highway and extending back from said highway by a line parallel with the southwest line of the above mentioned Beck land, now owned by Henry Brocens, far enough to include ionr acres). Also the dam across the St. Joseph liver in the village of Buchanan, and the franchise therefor, and all water power and privileges connected therewith or perchanan, and the franchise therefor, and all water power and privileges connected therewith or pertaining thereto, including all races, ga'es, fiumes, pen-stocks, wheel-pits, wheels, machinery, buildings, and rights of flowage heretofore cwined 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.

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) seet of lots seven (7) and eight (8 in block B in Andrew C. Day's Addition to the village of Buchanan.

4. The franchise heretofore 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. 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; L'ne consisting of twenty-four miles copper wire, poles,

sisting of twenty-form miles copper wire, poics, &c.

6. The franchise owned or heretofore owned by said Buchman Power and Electric Company for a dam across the St. Joseph river about five miles lower down said stream than the dam above mentioned.

7. All machinery and tools of every name, nature and description owned by said Buchman Power and Electric Company or which were owned by it on April 29, 1895.

8. All the contracts which said Buchman Power and Electric Company has, or upon April 20th last past had, with said village of Buchman for libling 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 are now in the possession of the undersigned as are now in the possession of the undersigned as receiver.

9. The office furniture and fixtures situate in the office building into accupied by said corporation and now occupied by the a dersigned as receiver, at the village of Buchanan afore-aid.

10. One team, wagon, harners, &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.

now in the possession of the undersigned ceiver.

12. All other property, chaitels, rights, privileges, franchises and assets of every name, nature and description owned by the corporation Buchan an 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 receiver. ceiver.
Dated, Grand Rapids, Michigan, December 2nd, THE MICHIGAN TRUST COMPANY.

By LEWIS H. WITHEY, President.

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

Attorneys and Solicitors ents, United States and Correspondence solicited, tion Primphlet free. 37.
CONGRESS STREET, DET

omparison being with stock in good, 30 days at special price: Table realthy, and thristy condition: Horses, 2 per cent; sheep, 93 per cent; cattle, Linens, with Napkins to 4 per cent, and swine, 97 per cent. match: Table Cloths, with The average prices January 1 of some of the principal form products in Napkins to match; Table ne mark ts where farmers usually Linen without Napkins; Counnarket : uch products, were as folio vs: he average price of wheat was 50 ents per bushel; of com 32 cents, and of oars, 21 cents; and the average price of hay was \$13 12 per ton The average price of fat cattle was \$2.83

|| We have decided to go out of the Shoe business. We are unable to turn the stock but once a year, and it does not pay to keep a department that you can only turn once. We shall commence Monday, Jan. 13, to close out our Ladies' and

GEO. WYMAN & CO,

OLD FURS

Tanned for Robes. J. S. TUTTLE, NILES.

Front St., second door east of Roe's hardware.

D. H. BOWER, IPUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

F The American Newspaper Directory for 1895 accords to the Record the largest circulation of any weekly published in Berrien County. sive farmers from all sections of Mich igan to attend this meeting. We exnect reduced rates on the railroads. We have been assured of reduced rates The Porte of Turkey has refused to at note's at from \$1 00 to \$1 50 per day allow the distribution of relief funds for good accommodations. We want

auspices of any organization. .

R. G. Dun & Co's Weekly says: what its earliest effects may be in the money market, and for the time it is a cause of hesitation rather than hopefulness. The Treasury no longer makes known the amounts withdrawn from the gold reserve, which adds a little to the feeling of doubt, and the outgo to

Do not take any substitute when you ask for the one true blood purifier, Hood's Sarsaparilla. Insist upon Hood's and only Hood's.

The American Tourist Association,

tions materially.

## 1-4 OFF FOR 30 DAYS.

FOR CASH ONLY

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

Call and See Bargains.

W. TRENBETH, MERCHANT TAILOR.



## -----AT THE-----

OLD FURNITURE STORE,

## Jardinieres.

Yes, lots of them, and they are beauties too. The prices are down to bard pan and range

You want one of them for a Christmas gift for your friend who loves flowers. Maybe you want two of them! We'll sell you as many as you want.

## Lough the Jeweler.

Claim not to own the earth, but we do claim to own some very desirable Christmas presents which we are

## SELL

at prices which will enable everybody to get something. Our stock of Perfumery, Toilet Cases, Books, Bibles, Fancy Boxes, Pocket Books, Albums, Hair Brushes, Harmonicas, all to go

## CHEAP.

Druggists and Booksellers,

P. S.—Dodd's Sarsaparilla, 75 cents per bottle.

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.

## ORVILLE CURTIS, M. D.

Office over First National Bank. Residence, C. D. Kent's, Main Street. Office hours until 9.00 a.m. 1.00 to 3.30, 7.00 to 8.00 p. m.

## 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 & Readen block. Successor to S GOLD CROWN AND BRIDGE WORK.

ing 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.

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

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1896. Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich. as second-class matter.

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

**Buchanan Markets**. Hay-\$12 @ \$16 per ton.

Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$3 60@\$4.00 per bbl., retail. Honey-12c.

Live poultry-5c. Butter-14c. Eggs-14c. Wheat-62c Oats -20c

Clover Seed-Rye, 58c. Beans-\$1.00 @1.10. Live Hogs-31/c.

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

Subscribe now. A new \$2.000 school house is to be be built at Sodus.

The Coloma Courier presents a very handsome appearance with that new dress, and all "home print." The Courier is all right

B. Chamberlain has so improved in health as to be able to be out. He was in town the first time for about three months, last Thursday afternoon.

The late rain and wet snow was quite a benefit to the wheat in this section. Although the wheat is small and thin on the ground, it now looks green and healthy.

The Epworth League of the M. E. church will give a "Hard Times" social on Friday of this week, at the home of Miss Elmira Bnrras. Be sure

An Inspiration Institute for Barrien county will be held at Benton Harbor, beginning January 23 and continuing until Saturdey, January 25. State Superintendent Henry R. Pattengill will conduct the Institute.

At the annual election of the Board of Directors of the First National Bank of Buchanan, the old board we.e re-elected. James Reynolds was elected p.es:dent, Chas. F. Howe, vice president, and Jno F. Reynolds, cashier.

The Benton Harbor Palladium starts 1896 with a new dress, and many other indications of the "up-to date" n wspaper that Brother Gilson knows so well how to conduct.

A silver medal contest will be held under the auspeces of the Junior Prohibition League, at the Evangelical church, Tuesday, January 28th. An admission fee of 5 cents will be

In our notice of the annual meeting of the Berrien County Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company an error was made in the hour of meeting. Last week's RECORD gave the hour as 3 o'clock when it should have been 2 o'clock. Our readers will please notice the correct hour as published in the notice this week.

The special election on the bonding proposition, which was held Saturday, resulted in the defeat of the proposition, by a vote of 179 against to 176 in favor, or 66 votes short of the required two-thirds of total vote, as provided by the charter.

Mrs. Geo. W. Noble has returned home, from Albion, N. Y., where she was called some weeks ago by the severe illness of her mother. Mrs. Noble's sister, Mrs. Alice Rosa of Galien, will take her place at the invalid's

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Jan. 13, 1896: Miss Ella Dempsey, Mr. and Mrs. Charley Terrrere, Mr. S. M. Smith, Mr. John Younger, Mr. Henry Wilson, C. H.

Brown, Bud Hanover. Call for letters advertised. JOHN C. DICK, P. M.

The annual report of the Presbyterian church shows, that there are 130 members, 120 familes in the congregation, 190 enrolled in the Sunday school. Total amount of money raised during the year, \$1,891.69; of which the Ladies' Aid Society raised \$430.44; the Y. P.

\$90,00, and the Stebbins Band, \$27.00. The Evangelical Sunday school was re-organized. last Wednesday evening,

S. C. E., \$102.00; the Sunday school,

with the following officers: Mrs. W. A. Koehler, Supt.

Mrs. F. C. Berger, Asst. Miss Anna Freshley, Sec. Miss Carrie Andrews, Tress. Miss Mary Lyddick, Librarian. Miss Jennie Beistle, Organist.

Many of the readers of the RECORD will recall Miss Zora Howe, a former resident of Buchanan who lived on Lake street. They will also be shocked to know of her death, which occurred Saturday of last week, at St. P. ter, Minn. The funeral occurred from the Episcopal church, Niles, Tuesday afternoon, Rev. R. H. F. Gairdner officiat-

The Monday Literary club held a very interesting meeting at Mrs. Levi Redden's on Monday afternoon, Jan. 13. Mrs. Henderson and Mrs. Graham conducted the exercises. The next meeting will be held at the home of

Mrs. Horace Black, Jan. 20: Lesson-Review of the last twelve chapters of the Lliad. Jupiter in Heroics, Mrs. Plimpton

E. J. Hopkins of B. R. Desenberg & Bro's big double store had quite an experience with an empty kerosene barrel that was being used as a reservoir for their hot water heating system. The barrel became empty by some means and when Mr. Hopkins went to investigate, the gas that had accumulated in the barrel exploded. Mr. Hopkins had his hair and moustache singed but he fortunately escaped serious injury.

### Church Notes.

The meetings at the Christian church, conducted by the able evangelist, E. A. Black, have thus far been largely attended and have grown in interest from the beginning. These meetings will be continued the coming week. Singing Evangelist J. A. Bither will be here next Lord's day to assist in the meetings. All are invited to attend these interesting meetings.

Special services were held at the Presbyterian church all of last week and continued this week, with a very good attendance and special interest.

Preparatory services will be held at the Presbyterian church, Friday afternoon, at 2:30, and communion on Sabbath morning, at 10:30, when new members will be received, and the newly elected elders will be ordained.

Quarterly meeting and communion services at the Evangelical church next Sunday. Presiding Elder W. A. Koshler will preach on Friday evening and Sunday morning. All are wel-

## Marriage Licenses.

Bishop I. Frank, 45, Berrien tp.; Fannie Dohner, 39, same. John Olehaffer, 30, Benton tp.; Mary S. Yore, 29, same. Jacob Seiber, 39, St. Joseph: Anna Krop,

29, Bainbridge. Willis A. Koch, 20, Plymouth, Ind. Nannie M. Rowley, 17, Bertrand tp.

Mr. Willis A. Koch of Plymouth, Ind., and Miss Nannie M. Rowley of Portage Prairie, were married, Wednesday evening, Jan. 15. 1895, at 8 o'clock, at the residence of the parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Rowley. The ceremony was performed by Rev. W. A. Koehler of Buchanan, in the presence of a large number of relatives and friends of the contracting

parties. A very pleasant social event

followed, during which a wedding

supper was served. Mrs. Koch was

the recipient of many valuable and

useful presents.

The Independent of last week makes a very lame excuse for the publication of that garbled report of the Niles water works. It says, "We copied the figures from the Niles Star, to which we gave due credit", etc. We admit that the Independent did copy two of the figures, but when a statement of that character is made, why not be honest and publish all of the figures. In order that the two statements may be compared, we publish both of them just as they appeared in each paper. The Ntles Daily Star of Dec, 28, 1895.

contained the following: FIGURES TELL THE STORY. The city's receipts from electric light and water works, and the expenditures during the past month are as

RECEIPTS-ELECTRIC LIGHTS. On hand, Nov. 1, '95.....\$101 90 Nov. collections.... 390 77 \$492 67

WATER WORKS. On hand, Nov. 1, '95...\$1,919 01

\$2,099 71 \$2 592 38 EXPENDITURES.

Electric lights.. .....\$1 004 93 Water works...... 1 553 45

\$2 558 38 Dec. 2, bal. on hand... 34 00 \$2 592 38 The way the Independent "copied the figures from the Niles Star, to which we give due credit", was as follows, in issue of Jan. 2, 1896:

The Niles Daily Star publishes the monthly report of the electric light and water works of that city, and the figures show that after making all repairs and paying all running expenses, they net into the city treasury \$34, besides furnishing street light, etc. This is quite a gain over paying some rich corporation five or six hundred dollars pet month for the same service and taking it out of the lax-payers.

PERSONAL.

H. A. Hathaway was at St. Joseph Mrs. E. Barney went to Chicago Monday morning.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Wehrle were in Niles on Friday. Henry M. Lee was down from Dowgiac on Tuesday.

Dr. Swasey of Chicago spent Saturday in Buchanan. Chas. Pears left on Friday for a tip

to Atchison, Kansas. E. A. Blakeslee of Galien was in town on Wednesday.

J. Desenberg of Lawton visited B. R. and Sig Desenberg last week.

Mrs. Fred Eaton and Mrs. Dott Ortand spent last Thursday in Decatur.

Rev. F. C. Berger is at Marcellus this week assisting in revival meetings. Mrs. R. A. Myler returned on Monday from a visit with relatives in South

Mrs. Ella Hudson of Arborville, Neb., is visiting relatives and friends in this

Miss Myrtie Dutton of Niles visited relatives and friends in Buchanan

Mrs. Alice Rose of Galien was in Buchanan on Tuesday visiting her sister. Mrs. G, W. Noble.

Miss Bertha Paul, went to Cincinnati. O., on Saturday for a visit with relatives and friends. Miss Lillie Dalrymple of Benton

Harbor has been visiting Buchanan relatives the past week. M. S. Crocker of the Benton Harbor

Eeening News was in town Tuesday, in the interests of his paper. Mrs. E. J. Grover went to Niles yesterday for a few day's visit with her

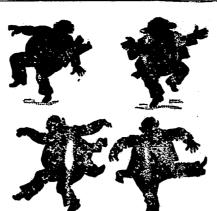
son, H. W. Grover, and family. Miss Anna Brown of Niles came to Buchanan on Saturday for few days visit with Miss Frances Brown.

Mr. Abner Robinson moved his family to Wabash, Ind., on Saturday, where he has secured employment. Mr. and Mrs. Levi Logan of Buchanan visited at the home of Arthur Lo-

gan here yesterday,-Galien Advocate. Miss G. Wilcox of Buchanan was a visitor in town Tuesday.—Misses Carrie and Minnie Shaffer of Buchanan were guests of Cassopolis friends, over Sunday.—Cassopols Vigilant.

Gene Boyle of Buchanan is visiting relatives in this city.—B. F. Needham and wife of Buchanan were in this city on Tuesday .- Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Chittendon of Buchanan are in this city, the guests of their daughter, Mrs. B. J. Allen, on High street.—Benton Harbor Banner-Register.

H. N. Case went to Laporte Monday, and Tuesday morning started from that place for Fitzgerald, Ga., where he expects to locate permanently.— Miss Grace Palmer of Buchunan is visiting Miss Edith Valentine this week.—Miss Jessie Valentine of South Bend has been visiting relatives in this place this week. — Three Oaks



### No Corns Here.

There is no good reason why there should be such things as corns. There is a reason, however, but it isn't a good one. The reason is that people buy and wear ill-fitting footwear that makes corns faster than chiropodists can cut them off. All

this is caused by not beginning right. If you will bring the children to us, and take the Shoes we recommend, and keep on bringing the children year after year, those boys and girls will never have to spend a cent for corn medicine.

## CARMER & CARMER

32 FRONT STREET.

**BUCHANAN, MICH.** 

### Real Estate Transfer.

Denver F. Grooms of Galien to Clarence Swank, same place, one-half acre in Galien; consideration. \$100.

W. T. Adams of Niles to Georgia A. Adams, same place, lot 151 in Hoffman's addition to Niles; consideration,

Lawson A. Duncan of Niles to Andrew Donner, same place, lot 113, in Benson's addition to Niles; consideration, \$800.

O. W. Coolidge and wife of Niles to Andrew Donner of Benton Harbors lot 4, block D, of Union addition to Benton Harbor; consideration, \$1. Casper F. Kehr and Dontha T. Kehr, both of Berrien county, Bertrand tp.;

consideration, \$1. Emile Koenigshof and wife of Bertrand tp. to Casper F. Kehr of Niles. property in Bertrand tp.; consideration, \$600.

Ferdinand Smith and wife of Bertrand to Casper F. Kehr of Niles, lot in Dayton; consideration, \$350. Louis Lamore and wife of Berrien

ep. to Alva Sherwood of Three Oaks, property in Weesaw tp.; consideration, Richard Milham et. al. to Arad P.

Moore, property in the village of Bn-John B. Alexander to Arad P. Moore, property in the village of Buchanan.

## LEE BROS. & CO'S BANK

Opened for Business this Morning. For sometime Mr. Geo. Churchill has had a force of men at work in the building just east of that of the First National Bank of Buchanan. This week witnessed the completion of their work and at the appointed time this morning the Messrs. Lee Bros. & Cos the well known Dowagiac bankers. opened their Buchanan branch for the transaction of a regular banking and savings business. Interest will be paid on time deposits and accounts from \$1

upward taken on deposit. This firm is composed of the following named persons all residents of Dowagiac: Henry M. Lee, Fred E. Lee, Kate Beckwith Lee, Sarah H. Lee, and Chauncey T. Lee, and the firm's responsibility is placed at the sum of \$500, 000. The long career of the Dowagiac branch of the concern speaks well for the success of their Buchanan venture, and their interests will be well looked after by Mr. Wallace C. Edwards for seven years the cashier of the Dowagiac banking house who has been placed

in charge. Mr. Edwards will be assisted by Mr. Ray E. Lee of Dowagiac. The banking house has been thoroughly remodeled and adapted for the purposes intended. The fixtures are antique oak, with marble slabs and bases, and oxydized grill work. The painting?and decorating was done by David Montgomery and George Slater in their usual good taste. The building is heated by a Round Oak Furnace. The rooms will be lighted by electric lights. The banking hours will be from

8:30 a. m. to 4:30 p. m. The firm believe in a liberal use of 'printer's ink" as their advertisement in the RECORD testifies. The RECORD extends a cordial welcome to the "new bank" and wish them abundant success in their undertaking.

## Card of Thanks.

The undersigned wish to express their many thanks to their kind friends and neighbors, both far and near, that so kindly cared for and administered to our many wants, in our late illness. May Heaven's choicest blessings rest on all, is our prayer.

MR. AND MRS. WM. P. BIRDSALL. The First National Bank of Buchanan will pay interest on time deposits, on and after January 16, 1896.

Will the party who borrowed a neckyoke of the undersigned, please return the same to I. N. BATCHELOR. Geo. Wyman & Co. have their annual linen sale; also muslin underwear. They are going out of the shoa business. See advertisement.

For a pain in the chest a piece of flannel dampened with Chamberlain's Pain Balm and bound on over the seat of the pain, and another on the back between the shoulders, will afford prompt relief. This is especially valuable in cases where the pain is caused by a cold and there is a tendency toward pneumonia. For sale by Barmore, the druggist. Clairvoyant Examinations Free.

fational treatment of chronic or lin rering disease of any kind, is its thorough examinations and true diagnosis. You can secure this with a full explantaion of the cause, nature and extent of your disorder free of charge by enclosing a lock of hair, with name and age, to Dr E. F. Butterfield, Syracuse, N. Y.

The first and most important thing

for the proper understanding of and

Shelf Paper, all colors, 12 sheets for Dennison's Crepe Paper, 10 ft. in a roll, per roll,

## Tablets, Cheap! Cheap! Cheap! Lead Pencils. Slate Pencils.

3 for 1c \ Quart Cups,
10 for 1c \ 12 qt. Galvanized Pails, 6 for 1c \ 10 qt. Tin Pails, 2 for 1c Boys' Club Skates,

## OTISEROS.

Second door east of Bank.

# 512,000

# GO

If in need of anything in Dress Goods, Notions, Underwear, Hosiery, Wool Blankets, Flannels, Yarns, Groceries, Carpets, you can't afford to miss this sale. Come early and

YOURS FOR BARGAINS WHILE THE GOODS LAST. H. BAKER,

BUCHANAN, MICH.

KATE BECKWITH LEE.

MEMBERS OF FIRM.

RESPONSIBILITY \$500,000.

NOTICE THIS AD'V.

Do not fool away your money when

you want to buy shingles, but call on

J. L. Reddick, Niles, Mich. We have

got them and are going to sell them.

You must see our Red Cedar shingles

Go to Miss Carrie Shafer to have

avenue and Sixth street, Friday eyen-

lng, Jan. 17. Supper from half-past

five to eight. Price, 15c. A cordial in-

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

Dr. J. H. Watts, druggist and physi-

cian, Humboldt, Neb., who suffered with heart disease for four years, trying every

remedy and all treatments known to him

heart disease is curable. He writes:
"I wish to tell what your valuable medi-

cine 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.

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. 1

have not had a symptom of trouble since

and I am satisfied your medicine has cured

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 remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. Watts.

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.

Restores Health

me for I have now enjoyed, sinc

Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '94.

endurable: with

chartness of

breath, palpita-

pains, unable to

sleep, especially on the left side.

No pen can de-

scribe my suffer-

ings, particularly

four weary years.

self and fellow-practitioners; believes that

vitation is extended to all.

J. L. REDDICK,

NILES, MICH.

our prices on lumber.

faction guaranteed.

## NEW BANK. LEE BROS. & CO.,

BANKERS OF DOWAGIAC, MICH.,

Have opened a banking house in Buchanan and solicit the patronage of the citizens of Buchanan and vicinity.

## Interest Will Be Paid On All Time Deposits.

A Savings Department will take charge of savings in

deposits of \$1 and upwards. A general banking business will also be conducted. Collections promptly made. Drafts bought and sold, and accounts subject to personal check cared for.

W. C. EDWARDS, Cashier. W. H. KELLER, Grocerles, Fruits and Confectionary, at Scott's old stand,

Buchanan, Mich. Oysters by the quart or can at AR-

THUR'S restaurant. Notice is hereby given that the an- at \$2 25 per thousand. You should get nual election of officers of the Farmers Mutual Insurance Company of Berrien county, Mich., will be held at the office of the Secretary, in the village of Buchanan, Mich., on Saturday, Feb. 1, 1896, at 2 o'clock p. m., at which time there will be elected a President, Secretary and four trustees, and to

lawfully come before the meeting. FREEMAN FRANKLIN, Mrs. Howard Smith, dressmaking

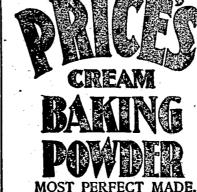
parlors over store of G. W. Noble.

transact such other business as may

All the latest styles. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Not a few who read what Mr. Robert Rowis of Hollands, Va., has to say below, will remember their own experience under like circumstances: "Last, winter I had la grippe, which left me in a low state of health. I tried numerous remedies, none of which did me any good, and I was induced to try a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. The first bottle of it is so far relieved me that I was enabled to attend to my work, and the second buttle effected a cure." For sale at 25 and 50 cents per bottle by Barmore, the druggist.

Awarded Highest Honors-World's Fair. ·DR:



A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free Dr. Miles' Heart Cure from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant. 40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

S. P. HGH

Dry Goods.

You can buy lots of nice things with a

little money. Seeing is believing. COME IN AND SEE.

# cratest 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.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

J. K. WOODS

**ENDLESS VARIETY OF** Toys, Books, Pictures, Vases, Perfumes, Bibles, Albums,

Dolls and Doll Heads, Everything in our line at bed rock prices, at RUNNER'S

HARDWARE HARNESS

> BUGGIES

> > E.S.ROE.

The Question of Economy.

> 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 your new winter dress made. Satis-The Epworth League will give a Hard Times social at the home of Miss Elmira Burrus, at the corner of Day's

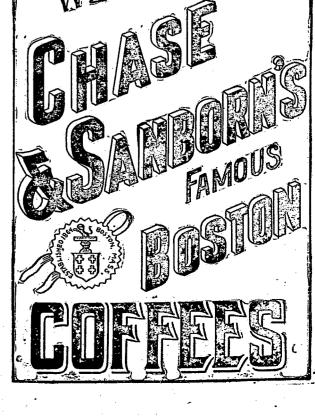
perfect it.

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

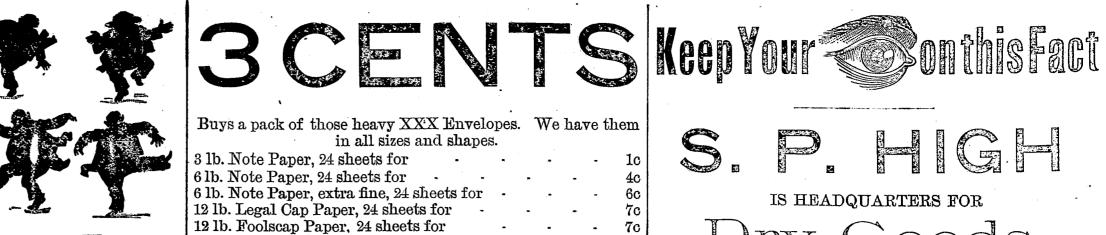
The Acorn is no experiment—took years to

GODFREY.

SOLD BY



Buchanan, REDDEN, Mich



### Slate Pencils, wrapped, Slates, from 4c to 20c { Carpet Tacks, 1 doz. boxes, Slate Sponges, Pint Cups, 2c each Boys' Club Skates, nickeled,

occe<del>ssessesses</del>OFeccessessessesses

# AT AUCTION.

Commencing THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 2, 1896, at 7 o'clock, and continuing each day and evening until the entire stock is closed out.

## NO RESERVE. EVERYTHING GOES.

secure best bargains as this is a chance of a lifetime.

A plain, old fashioned name, unheard by mo for many years. But still I see it has the gower to ope a fount It calls up, too, the youtaful days among the hazy hills,
Of mornings thrilled by meeking birds, of pression. He locked frankly and earns, nights by whipperwills.
And semehow even new I think, as often long ago. No days have been as sweet as then, when !

was Liza's beau. I'm told her married life was hard and changed her much at last,
But now she's slumtering well up there, where all her years were passed.

Forgotten are all wrongs to her in that unend-

ing sleep—
The look unkind, the cold neglect, the words that made her weep— But now and then I find myself a-wishing she could know

One heart is still as true as then, when I was

Liza's beau

-Memphis Commercial-Appeal

## STABAT MATER.

Father Michael—the choir boys had dubbed him Old Hunchback-was organist in Muhlhausen Every man, woman and child in the parish knew him. Mon Dient for over 30 years the old women had dezed and nedded to his music and the young girls had sat dreaming about weddings and christenings while Old Hunchback up in the organ loft sat and improvised soul swaying melodies on his instrument. But outside of the parish not a cat knew Father Michael.

What happened to him has happened to many others; after his death his name was known over land and kingdom Then fame took it on its wings, and now, wherever dwells an Alsatian is known the legend of Father Michael's Stabat Mater.

In his youth he had dreamed of great achievements and honor as an artist, but never had he believed that his name would be celebrated in legend and in song—he who in his old age had become accustomed to being laughed at by ev-

And pitifully ridiculous looking he was with his hunched back and his menkey face, so ugly that the degs barked when they saw it. And for this reason he had gone through life with love for naught but his music.

Up in the organ left of the church, lifted above his fellow men, he was transformed into another being. And he played with such wonderful skill and touch that the maidens heard sweet whisperings of love in the flow of melody, while the dezing mothers were swayed into dreams of happy girlhood under the influence of his strains. But this was of no consequence to Father Michael: he played mostly for himself -expressions of his heart's silent dreams

They jeered and ridiculed him in the village. Every time he went into Moser's, the tobacconist, he was greeted by a sareastic.

'Why don't you marry, Father Michael? Are you going to live without leaving so much as your name after What you improvise on the organ amounts to nothing, it dies away at once No. it is a great deal better to give the schoolmaster a little trouble and present some fine boys to the ar-

Everybody in the store laughed a this sally Michael was just the right one to give his country brave soldiers! But he let the people laugh and sought consolation in his beloved organ.

The war was ended.

But after that time it was that Father Michael felt his loneliness heavier and more dreary than ever. The wounds of icering words sunk deeper, and he felt their cut with bleeding heart. There were memeuts when even the music failed to bring him peace. It seemed to him as if the words of his neighbors were becoming more cruel and that there lay more sericasness in their raillery. Perhaps he was right. Misfortune dwelt with them; there was bitterness in many hearts. Perhaps now they found a certain satisfaction in giving relief to their bitterness by termenting Old Hunchback—him who did not weep with them, but only played on his organ—the old good for nothing. Yes, poor old Michael thought that he himself was the most wretchedly

useless creature in existence. Moser and the others were decidedly right. During the anxious days of the war the others had done everything they could. Fathers and sons had seized their arms and gone forth to battle; the women had cared tenderly for the sick and the wounded-he, he alone had only been able to mourn and dream. Day after day he had sat for hours before his organ immovable, with his face hidden in his hands—seeking after something he had never been able to find-a melody which breathed and lived in his if it weren't for yeu. -Boston Transcul; a miserere full of tears and of script. sorrow, but through the sighs there should sound the cry of wrath! the cry of revenge! Oh. if he, with thunderous, raging and rushing billows of sound could have checked the advancing ens-

But days, weeks, months passed The loathsome annexation was a bitter fact. The time passed and no deliverer came. Gradually the necks were bent. Slow-

ly, almost imperceptibly, they grew accustomed to the burden of the Joke. Now and then was heard an exalted voice hurling an insanely impotent protest against the conqueror and seeking to incite the neople, but the people listened, terrified, to the bold words Once in a while a rebellious conscript created a scandal in the barracks by shouting, "Vive la France!" when the oath of allegiance was to be administered. It also happened that a daring patriot had nailed the tricolor to the belfry of the church tower on the morning of the 14th of July. And great consternation was caused by a young blond girl who at a fete crossed the market square, where all the military authorities were assembled, dressed in a neckerchief of red, white and blue.

Further than that the rebellious spirit did not evince itself. But with every such outburst the grief and pain of Father Michael became intensised. The memory's fever, which was whipped out of the others as soon as it showed itself, was locked up and hidden in the soul of the old man. But there it lay and grew to a sickly hate, to a helpless envy against all these others. He envied the unknown youth who had nailed the flag of France to the old tower, he envied the recruit who had shouted, "Vive la France!" in the barrack yard, and he envied the girl who had had courage to bear the colors of France right through

the lines of the enemy. Everywhere about him every day some new way of showing their strong memory and a faithfulness that knew no death. He alone could do nothing, could find nothing. He was useless—always useless. Yes, yes—his soul could weep, but his organ-it sang beneath his fingers

But one day Old Hunchback stepped the passion and desire of youth fade into the tobacco store, and they scarcely knew him. His face beamed Muser pansionship as constant as it is holy. filled his snuffbox, and as usual began without which their lives would indeed his sarcastic remarks. Without which their lives would indeed be barren.—Lady Jenne in Saturday Re-\_ Well now you see, my good Fa-

ther Michael, of what use really is such

an organist, ch?" But Moser did not finish This time Father Michael did not bend his head This time it was Old Hunchback who smiled with a neculiar and proud exestly at these propert, and there lay a calm dignity over this hunebbacked old man with the curious monkey face, and his voice was resemble and firm "Yes," he said, "even organists may

be useful | Just wait; I will prove it." They crowded around nim They insisted and coaxed him to tell them what it was, but he was silent. Smiling as they never before had seen him, he stepped out of the same and his step was elastic as that of youth. He looked almost straight, this hundring ked old man, as he plessed as we the street Moser and the clay dan the store scon came to the one conclusion that the organist had gone in 11, stark and In the evening the v' le v'llage knew that old Father M well had a serew leese. This volume vowe hacu Wednesday Monday " and are rung for the contract the wis less world, even for the Annional son is everybody goost of the library Araco-Levraine they them as a post the holy resurrecease later and in herthe morning of their percentaged liberty, which no belis as yet had pro-

ed with people. If he again the altar steed the black to you eass. Heavy bands of craps your twent about the unlighted can't. From the chancel the priest read there y and should the halv words of the sound of our saviour; about him we bear his head in death to give to the world peace, forgiveness and liberty.

And the period reverentially knelt on the flagstones and deted up their hearts in silent, somewing prayer. Slowly the priest goes toward the altur, and now the grand total of Pater Delenesa' was to be sung. It was a moment of deepest silence in the charche are exagregation had opened their prayerbooks. To them it seemed as if their country was the serrowing mucher was stood under the cross, with the sweed piercing her heart, sighing with deliverance and lib-

The silence become long, oppressively long. The clash would not begin. Was it then ready tree that Pother Michael had give in the

The sex on in the chancel pulled the string that led no to the organist. Over the entire charch sould be heard the faint tinkling of a look bell. Then the organ woke The whole church resounded with flere, then bet walls. The singers arese in will, and something. Why, this was not the probable to "Stabart". And the whole congregation was as if struck by lightning.

No! It was not "Stabat Mater" that, sounded from the organ! It was a hymn fall of thunder and of fire, the organ pipes rang out like brazen trumpets. deep bass tones roomed t and the deflant rattle of the snare drum's beat echoed through the sanetuary. Clanging of arms, rattle of musketry, shricks intermingled with trumpet blasts and clashing of swords there were in this fierce outburst of sounds The organ groaned and trembled beneath its burden.

But the congregation below had risen. They were like a crowd in tumultuens uproar. Voices took up the strains of the organ; first one, then a mighty union of voices burst forth in fierce unrestraint. Mothers stood upon the seats. stretching their children toward the organ, weeping, but singing with wild intensity. Choir boys and priests made frantic motions to check the organist. but all the while they were singing the 'Marseillaise' unconsciously.

And Father Michael played on; nothing could stop him. He played like one possessed, and now and then his thin. shrill voice could be heard, as if spurring on the tones of the organ, now rising in a wild, challenging cry: 'Aux armes citoyens! Le jour de

glorie est arrive!" Suddenly the organ was silent Father Michael had sunk from his bench They found him lying on the floor. They heard him whisper with a peculiar smile "I knew that I should find it. It is my hymn-'Stabat Mater,' retribution's

stabat mater dolorosa!' A restful sigh-Old Hunchback's soul had fled.—From the French

Grateful Appreciation. Drummer-I've done a big day's work today. Have taken orders for over \$5,000 worth of goods

Bill Collector—Who are the parties?

Drummer-All to Skinner & Slow

Bill Collector - That means steads employment for me for ten months Thanks Don't know what I should do

THE MARRIAGE TIE.

Men and Women Not to Be Judged by Whether it is that we are poorer, or that we are more luxurious and exacting in our tastes, and that the girls of today require more in their marriage than the ordinary Englishman can afford, I cannot say, but unless girls have great beauty or large fortunes we hear much more of the difficulty of their marrying. Among the mass of women, however, there is no revulsion from the marriage tie, and all healthy minded girls and women seem to be just as much interested in the question as were their grandmothers. The one great fact that has kept English society is the inviolability of the marriage tie. Infidelity in a married woman is surely reason enough to justify her husband in getting rid of her, and the weman who clamors for divorce on the same grounds as men is surely lowering the standard of female purity in a ruthless way. Is man, with his stronger, cearser, more animal nature, to be judged by the same standard of chastity as a woman, with her higher

exemption from temptation which sho enjoys? If we think for a moment of the temptation to which men are exposed from their very early youth, and which they undoubtedly comeat very unsuccessfully, and which attacks them at a time when they are most prone to succumb-in the period of youth, vigor and ignorance—and contrast their position with that of women, we must surely feel that we are degrading our sex when we ask for a corresponding code of morality, or even suggest that women

ideals of life, her purer nature, and the

are to be tried by no higher standard than that to which men strive to attain. We are told that no union can survive the conjugal customs and intimacy of English married life. Perhaps the new woman thinks so because in her ephemeral passion no feeling of constancy, affection or gratitude is possible. We be lieve that the overwholming majority of old fashioned English women regard that intimacy as one of the purest and sweetest ever devised-one which, when away, blessoms into a friendship, a com-



PROGRESS OF IRRIGATION.

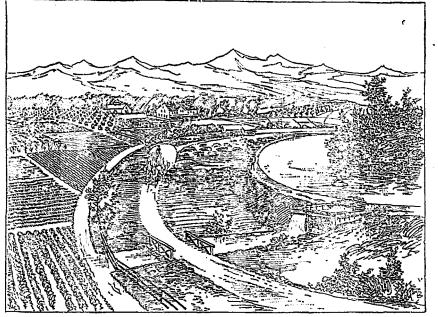
Pulse of This Industry as Indicated at the

Last National Irrigation Congress. Outside of the immediate irrigating districts the general public knew practically nothing about irrigation until after the organization of the national irrigation congress. Now the subject commands to a greater or less degree the attention of the whole country. Increased interest has succeeded each meeting of the congress, and the one held not long ago at Albuquerque, it is bolieved, has given a new impetus to irrigation. All arid America save five states was represented, besides a half dozen of states east of the Missouri river. Until recently the great mass of people looked upon irrigation as an iridescent dream, and many rediculed the idea that human agency could change natural conditions.

visions of the law should be changed. The appropriation in Connecticut is \$75,000, but as each town in which a roadway is to be improved, as well as each county, must expend as much as is received from the state, the total to be expended during the year is \$225,000. Interest in the matter is gratifying, nearly half the towns in the state applying for a share of the appropriation. Looking ahead, the chairman of the Connecticut commission sees the time when every country road will be graded from fence to fence, will be lined with shade trees and lighted by electricity.

GCOD ROADS IN POLITICS.

The Demand For Better Highways Is Too Strong to Be Ignored. The good roads movement has forced its way into politics, but not as a party issue, says the Washington Post. All parties are in favor of improving the highways, and though there are various and radically different opinions as to the agencies through which the work should be accomplished party lines have not been drawn on these differences. It is



IRRIGATION DITCH IN WASHINGTON.

The irrigation congresses, however, have directed the attention of our people to the fact that in our country and in other countries ratural conditions have been even reversed by human agency. Their attention has also been called to the fact that for centuries milions of people have subsisted bountifully in regions far more arid than curs. As a result of this great international

gathering of experts the science of irrigation is much better understood. The poor and half discouraged farmer on the plains has learned better methods, has received practical advice and encourage ment, and is going forth with quadrupled energy and faith to retain the water that falls upon his farm, store a portion of the flood waters, bring some of the underflow to the surface, soak his ground this fall and again next spring and build up a home where he can live, independent and prosperous, on a small, but productive and unmortgaged farm. Efforts to farm in the old American desert in a scientific manner have met with phenomenal success. Reports show that 98 per cent of all who have made a test of rational methods of irrigation and cultivation have been successful far beyond their most sanguine expecta-

The impetus given through the irrigation congresses has been very marked in Utah, where during the past year has been inaugurated the era of reservoir construction for irrigation purposes, thereby making available three times the amount of water possible to be obtained heretofore from streams.

In his report to the fourth national irrigation congress D. W. Ross, the member of the committee from Idaho, very clearly outlines the work accomplished in his state during the past year. From this report it was learned that the Idaho legislature last winter enacted some very important irrigation laws. Nebraska during the past two years

has made rapid progress in the construction of irrigation canals that have at present a capacity to irrigate fully 1,000,000 acres. The gospel of irrigation has become an accepted principle in this state. One of the powerful factors in spreading irrigation is the abandonment of the theory of the increase of rainfall. The valley of the Wenatchee river, in

the exact center of the state of Washington, is being rapidly developed by means of irrigation. Two large canals are now under construction. In addition to these larger canals there are numbers of smaller ditches. All the small streams which here come down from the mountains have long since been diverted and used to their entire capacity. The Irrigation Age, from which the facts here present ed are gleaned, gives an illustration of an irrigation ditch on the line of the Great Northern railway, which is also here reproduced in the belief that it will prove of general interest.

The tendency of irrigation work in Arizona is toward schemes of greater magnitude and increased cost, including storage reservoirs in the mountains and watertight dams at the point of diversion to save all the underflow.

Evaporated Raspberries. Western New York leads the world in the production of dried raspberries. According to figures furnished by Professor Bailey of the Cornell station, in a kulletin just issued, something like 1,500

tons of that evaporated fruit are marketed each year. Most of this product is consumed west and northwest of Chicago. Probably four-fifths of the product is used in lumber and mining camps and on the plains, where fresh fruit is scarce. Raspherries are dried to an important extent in southern Illinois and in Michigan, and lately also in Arkansas. These dried rasplerries have as much merit in cookery as the fresh berries, and they

NEW ENGLAND HIGHWAYS.

are used in the same manner in sauces

Splendid Progress Made In Massachusetts. Plans For the Future. With a continuance of present interest good roads will soon be a realization in southern New England, says the New York Post. Legislative appropriations therefor are available in Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. The work is just beginning in Rhode Island and Connecticut, but in Massachusetts the greater part of a total state appropriation of \$700,000 has been expended on contracts covering 80 miles of high-

This would appear to be costly road building, but the explanation is made by the chairman of the highway commission that it chose to begin work where it was most difficult, either because of grade or character of soil, in the belief that it was wise to offer relief where it was most urgent. By thus attacking the worst places the commission have had to pay 21/2 to 8 times as much per mile as the average mile will cost. They hope further to reduce the cost per mile by increasing the size of the contracts for materials and by the introduction of road machinery. The work is proceeding on a well considered plan, by which each section of good road is to be a link in the network of highways with which the commission hope to cover the state, if the state appropriations

are continued. In Connecticut, where the town is paramount in everything, the highway commission has not the choice of the roadways to be improved. Local jealousy too often gaverus the choice, and thus the Massachusetts idea of a continous improved readway may not be realized in Connecticut unless existing pro-

generally conceded that the work of roadbuilding should be prosceuted by state, county and township authorities, but there is no consensus of opinion as to the part which cach of the three

The movement is in politics because politicians see the expediency of caterng to the wishes of the large and rapidly increasing number of citizens who earnestly desire good roads. The farmers have been slow to recog-

nize the importance of this movement. They have seen in it little more than a proposed increase of taxes. But reports from New Jersey and Massachusetts, where roadbuilding has been systematically undertaken, are working a change in the rural mind. The farmers begin to comprehend that they will be the chief beneficiaries of this reform; that it will greatly enhance the value of their lands by increasing the profits of their work. Many of them do not take kindly to the wheelmen and are resentful of the demand of residents of cities and towns for better country roads. But the average farmer is too sensible to let prejudice stand in the way of his interest. He can see that it is a good thing to have the drawing capacity of his herses and mules increase 25 to 75 er cent. Eccing this, he is sure to join the wheelmen and other residents in towns and cities in pushing the reform

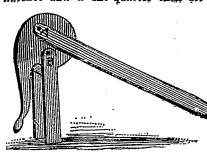
PASTURING WINTER WHEAT.

Conclusion Drawn From Results Obtaine at the Kansas Experiment Station. At the Kansas experiment station considerable attention has been given to the effect of pasturing winter wheat. The results, while not conclusive, are of value. At this station the plats were fenced each by itself, and grazed close to the ground in the latter part of October, and again in November. Those plats which were pastured in the spring were fed cff in the beginning of April. By making a comparison with plats that were not pastured it was found that there was a gain of 11/2 bushels per acre by not pasturing, but the question whether the food obtained by pasturing would equal the value represented by the difference in yield has not been de-

This pasturing of wheat is an important practical question, and many farmers place no small dependence on the feed that their wheatfields furnish in fall and spring, and oftentimes cattle are allowed to run on the wheatfields all from this practice, it is yet to be proved whether the increased food secured will more than compensate for the loss of yield. Does pasturing itself inflict injury to the crop? Yes, but the extent of injury is not positive in all cases. It has been shown that on wet and clayey soil the cattle are likely to do greater harm by puddling the surface and thus retarding the growth than if by browsing off the tops, whereas a dry soil may not suffer at all from this cause.

The theory, which is very commonly held, that pasturing in some unexplained manner benefits the wheat is not upheld by experiments, and it has been shown that pasturing injures the wheat and reduces the yield. Another theory which is occasionally advanced is that pasturing is beneficial in fields infested with the hessian fly, because it is supposed the cattle eat the pupe of the fly with the wheat. The is a fallacy which should be correcte. The pupa or "flaxseed" of the fly which winters in the wheat is not found on 'he upper portion of the plant, but is securely lodged between the sheaths at the base of the young stems below the surface of the ground, and out of the reach of animals browsing on the tops. The only time when pasturing might possibly be of some aid in destroying the fly is either early in the fall before frost or late in the spring after frosts are over. Then the my is active laying eggs and some of these may be eaten with the wheat, but cattle are not on the wheat so early or so late in the season, and instead of benefiting fly blown wheat, pasturing will injure it still more in that it weakens the plants and renders them less able is withstand the attacks of the fly.

Handy Wagon Jack. An illustration from Ohio Farmer shows a good jack, and the only tools needed to make it are a saw, an ax or hatchet and a one-quarter inch bit or



A GOOD WAGON JACK. auger. You can use neavy pieces and mortise out places for the lever, but lighter boards nailed together will answer every purpose. Be sure to have the parts so adjusted that the bolt at A will stand outside of the bolt B, as indicated in cut, when the jack is elevated, as it will then stay in position.

Not All Bad.

It isn't a half had motto that of "good roads by bad men," as applied to the construction of highways by convict

## WOMAN'S POSITION.

WHAT IT WAS BY NATURE AND WHAT MAN HAS MADE IT.

Intended For Maternity and Homekeepers, Many Are Driven Into Occupations That Were Once Only For Men-Some Yery

Plain Talk.

The reiteration of any statement, however important or timely, becomes monotonous, but so long as mischievous ideas are promulgated they must be met and discredited, though it be seventy times seven and more. Otherwise the world would remain eternally in error. It will be admitted, even by the most radical of the so called woman's rights advocates, that, in conformity to her peculiar physical organization, the female of the human race has been especially created to perform a specific work in the domest'e economy. This is, comprehensively stated, to bear children and maintain the home. On the other hand, it was man fortly intended that the male of the human race should cherish and protect her, assuming the soverer physical labor which must to performed and shielding her from every danger that might threaten the health, happiness and perpetuation of the species. In the original plan one duty was not regarded subordinate or inferior to the other. Nature had simply divided the burden of existence, assigning to one the active part of providing food and shelter, and to the other the more important part in the reproduction of the speciesto strip it cf all its sentimentality and state it plainly.

But in this, as in all things else, the majority of men have subverted the law of nature and have promulgated the theory that they, the actual earners of wealth, owe little to women who merely raise children and preside over the home which they, the men, have founded, and which they alone work to sustain. This assigns maternity and home keeping to an inferior position and places the mother and the head of the household in the attitude of dependent, who must be content with whatever the husband and father sees fit to give her, disregarding common justice and that which is her rightful due—the absolute and equal division of all that accrues through his work and her economy.

The increasing love of laxury among men, the comfort which club life provides, with emigration from thickly populated centers to remote fields of industry, have reduced the number of marriageable men in many states. This, with the unwillingness of the few to accept the dependence of the nature described above, has also largely increased the number of unmarried women who choose to, or are forced to, provide for themselves. Whether they belong to one class or the other, it remains none the less certain that whatever income they are to have they must acquire by their own efforts. They have no other alternative, unless they are willing to accept the distasteful charity of wealthy friends or relatives, or join the army of the lest, whose brief season of ease and luxury almost inevitably ends in the prison, the almshouse or the potter's field.

And yet, again and again, and still again, solemn exhortations are sounded from the pulpit warning "woman" from deserting the home, her proper sphere, to join the feverish multitudes who crowd the marts and highways of the world. Women themselves, weak, foolish and unthinking, selfishly satisfied with their own seclusion, echo the senseless and cruel command.

For it is cruel, as heartless as the suggestion of the pampered French queen whose subjects, starving for bread, were advised "to put a chicken in the pot." The wife of a famous Union general some time ago deplored the exodus of woman from the home into business and the professions. In all her life she had never known want or the lack of a thing she desired. After the death of her husband friends and the government, in consideration of his service, provided for her so that she might enjoy the same comfort to the end of her days. Not a dollar of the generous income was the result of her own personal effort, and but for the bounty of the country she might have learned something of the stress which forces other women to seek

an honest livelihood for themselves. The situation has passed beyond the power of any human being to alter it. Instead of decreasing, no matter what the result may be, the exodus will continue. Those women who have braved the world have tested through experience the sweets of independence and the satisfaction which comes from being able to do work and do it well, which not only provides a living for the present, but independence in old age. Poverty, helplessuess-bread and board that are bitterly grudged-have hurried many a woman to her grave whose old age, had she been able to benefit by the new conditions of today, would have been serene

and unclouded. There is no fear that women will cease to marry and to aid in founding homes, but the skilled workwoman of the twentieth century will be able to demand that oquality in matters of domestic authority and finance which her ignorant sister dared not ask, hampered by the limitations of her sex, aggravated by her ignorance. A new era has dawned. Neither prejudice, nor conservatism, nor the combined hostility of church and state can order the sun to stand still. The day of miracles, in this direction at least, has passed —Mary H. Kront in

Chicago Inter Ocean. Fattening Lambs In Winter. At the Michigan station the value of the rations used for fattening lambs seemed to depend more upon the supply of available starch and sugar than upon the supply of protein. The lambs receiving a good quality of clover hay, with a grain ration of whole corn, required the least dry matter to produce a pound of gain, made greater gains, kept in better flesh and were fed at a greater profit than the lamb's fed either corn and bran, corn and wheat, or wheat and oatmeal. The results with wheat, however, indicated that the feeding of wheat to fattening lambs was more profitable than selling it at low prices. The addition of roots to the ration increased the profits in every case.

Another point noted was that while cold weather was favorable to increased gains in fattening lambs the warm spells were generally accompanied by decreased gains. In the cold weather less dry food material was needed to yield a

pound of gain. Bad Roads Increase Distances. The work of road building is of no mean importance in the development of the state. Professor Shaler of the Massachusetts highway commission says that he has computed, in terms of freight transportation, the distance of a manufacturer in Cummington, in the west part of Hampshire county, from Boston. The result showed that by this test the manufacturer was farther away than if he had lived beyond Omaha. The same man testified before the commission that it cost three times as much to get his goods from Cummington to Williamsburg, the nearest railroad station, as it did to transport them from

Williamsburg to Chicago. Rhode Island Falls Into Line. Now that the ball has been started in Rhode Island we may look for a general awakening on the good roads question in the state. The construction of half mile sections of roads in towns petitioning for them, for which the legislature appropriated \$30,000, the towns to pay one-quarter of the cost, is a move in the direction of good roads which can hardly fail of producing reest excellent results.

## MIMICRY AND REASON.

Indication That This Monkey Is Endowed With a Share of Each. "That the monkey possesses intelli-

gence to a considerable degree is probably true," said a hotel proprietor who has a small menagerie on his premises. "I believe, however, much of the inteligence with which that animal is credited is due to his love of mimicry.

"The other day two young men with two girls were at the monkey's cage feeding him peanuts. One of the girls was chewing gum, and one of the men suggested that she give the monkey some, expecting that if he took it in his mouth it would stick to his teeth, and he would make sorry work of trying to chow it. The girl at once parted with the sweet morsel she was so industriously chewing, extending it toward the cage. The monkey grabbed it instantly and put it into his mouth, but instead of chewing it, or attempting to, began pulling it out in small ribbons, as childreu are frequently seen to do. When he had it all out of his mouth, he rolled it into a compact ball between his hands, threw it into his mouth and began the operation again. He appeared to enjoy the performance as much as his visitors. That was imitation." "That's all right," rejoined another,

"but I had an experience with that same monkey wherein he displayed intelligence. I was by the cage smoking one day, and I thought to annoy him by blowing smoke in his face. I was much surprised to find that, instead of being annoyed, he enjoyed it, as was evidenced by his edging up as near me as possible to receive the smoke in larger volumes. Soon he began scratching himself at the point where most of the smoke came against him. When I had smoked one side for a few minutes, he would turn squarely round to have the other side treated in the same way. Then he sat up directly in front of me and received the smoke squarely in the face and neck. I don't know whether he held his breath, but he did not cough, sneeze or wince a particle. To complete the job he then sat with his back toward mo, and it would have done you good to have seen him throw his hind feet over his back and scratch. It made me think of the kickers of a hay tedder in motion. Now that monkey knew, through some sort of intelligence, that nothing will send fleas and other insects to the surface or stupefy them as effectively as tobacco smoke."-Utica Observer.

Here is a diamond, here is a piece of charcoal. Both carbon; yet between them stands the mightest of magicians-Nature. The food on your table, and your own body; elementally the same; yet between the two stands the digestion, the arbiter of growth or decline, life or death. We cannot make a diamond; we cannot make flesh, blood and bone. No. But by means of the Shaker Digestive Cordial we can enable the stomach to digest food which would otherwise ferment and poison and incipitent consumption, with weakness, loss of fiesh, thin blood, nervous prostration the Cordial is the successful remedy. Taken with food it relieves at once. It nourishes, and assists nature to nourish. A trial bottle-enough to show its merit-LAXOL is the best medicine for children.

Explained. "Pa, what is a trip hammer?" "It's the hammer, my son, that your ma leaves on the carpet when she hangs

Doctors recommend it in place of castor oil

up a picture."—Detroit Free Press. "Dry Geysers" of Yellowstone Park. There are several holes in the Yellowstone park region which are locally reputed to be "bottomless." Geological authorities say that they are "dry geysers." Into one of them, known as "Hell's Back Door," 10.000 feet of line, with weight attached, has been lowered, without striking bottom. -St. Louis Republic.

The strangers who go up the railway to Vesuvius, in spite of the long journey (eight hours there and back) and the high price (£1), number about 10,000

Life is to be fortified by many friendships. To love and to be loved is the greatest happiness of existence.—Sydney Smith.

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# New York Weekly Tribune

OF NOVEMBER 4th, 1896

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*<sup></sup>* Es ate of Wesley T. Martin. First publication Dec 26, 1895. CTATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien,—ss
At a session of the Probate Court for said County, held at the Ptobate office, in the City of St Joseph on the 19th day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

Present, JACOR J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Wesley T. Martin, deceased.

-THF-

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deceased.
On reading and filing the petition, duly verified,
of Ida M. Martin, widow of said deceased, praying that a certain instrument now on file in this
Court, purporting to be the last will and testament
of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and
that Administration of said estate may be granted
to William Burrus, the Executor named in the
will of said deceased, or to some other suitable will of said deceased, or to some other suitable person.

Therenpon it is ordered, that Monday, the 20th day of January next, at ten o'clock in the forencome of the said of the hearing of said petition and that the heirs at law of said deceased and all other persons interested in said estate are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate office, in the city of St. Joseph, and show caus; if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition and, the hearing thereof, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Brchann Record, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

[SEAL.]

JACOB J. VAN RIPER,
Last publication Jan, 16, 1885. vill of said deceased, or to some other suitable Last publication Jan, 16, 1896.