D. H. BOWER.

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Business Directory.

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

NITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. Geo.
Sickafoosé, Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Preaching 10:30 a.m.: Young
People's Meeting 6:00 r. m.: Preaching 7:00 r. m.
Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services. ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. Moore, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 14 M. Y. P. prayer meeting Thursday evening. Cottage prayer meeting Tuesday evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday of each month, with communion the first Sunday of the month. Strangers always welcome.

Pastor, Sabbath Samutana, W. W. Divine. A Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 a.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.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. O. J. Roberts, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:20 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sabbath School 12:00 M. Young People's meeting 6:30 P. M. Prayer meeting, Wednesday evening, 7:30. RYANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oak and Second Sts. Rev. F. C. Berger, Pastor. Residence 47 Main St. Freaching at 10 30 a.m. and 730 p. m. Sunday School 11.45 m., Mrs. W. A. Koenler, Supt. Young People's Alliance every Sanday 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 Tueeday evening. (N. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the futi moon in each month.

1. U.U. W -Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holds its reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday even-ig of each month. Y A.R.—Wm. Perrott Post No.22. Regular T. meeting on the first and third Saturday woning of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

DOBERT HENDERSON M. D., Physician and R. Serreon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block. Residence, No. 90 From Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night.

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Office at his new residence, From St., Buchanan. E. O. Colvin, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route." TRAINS EAST LEAVE BUCHANAN.

Detroit Night Express, No.8...... 12:28 A. M Mail, No. 2. 9:48 A M Chicago & Kalamazoo Access. No 22. 7:22 P M IRAINS WEST. LEAVE BUCHANAN.

VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE.

in effect Sept. 24, 1895. Trains leave Galien, Mich., as follows: FOR THE NORTH. No. 52, Fx. Sun., 1:85 P. M. For St. Joseph No. 58, Ex. Sun., 8:54 A. M. " "

FOR THE SOUTH. No. 53, Ex. Sun., 11:23 A. M. For Terre Haute No. 57, Ex. Sun., 6:01 P. M. For Logansport For Comp ete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates, through cass, etc., address C. M. Wheeler, T. P. A., Terra Haute, Ind.

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

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.

BIG FOUR ROUTE. THE POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN CITIES AND ALL SOUTHERN POINTS. Trains carrying passengers leave Tiles NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

1:22 p m | No. *3 *1:02 a m
5:45 p m | No. 25 1:57 p m
8:02 a m | No. 27 *6:57 p m

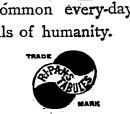
*The above train runs between Penton Harbo and Elkhart only. hart only.
L. O. Schaefer, Agent,
Benton Harbor.
Oscar G. Mukray, Traffic Manager,
Cincinnati, O. Cincinuati, U.
D. M. Martin, G. P. A.,
Cincinnati, U.
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OUR 12TH ANNUAL SALE — 0r—

Embroideries, Muslin Underwear

Table Linen, Napkins, Crashes,

BEGINS TO-DAY...

AND WILL CONTINUE Towels, Quilts, Muslin, Sheeting,) DURING JANUARY.

EXQUISITE EMBROIDERIES.

The advance styles and patterns are now on display. Our stock is apples with an air of satisfaction. The always very much the largest and best in the city. It is particularly the largest in "dainty designs," in "exclusive novelties," in the finer, choicer cheerful little office, better lighted or cheerful little office, better lighted or

HOUSEKEEPER'S SUPPLIES. We place on sale a large assortment of Table Linen, Napkins, Towels, Crashes, Quiits, etc., at the very best prices.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

You want good and pretty garments at low prices, and we show the largest and most complete stock ever placed on sale by us. A discount of 10 per cent given on all Muslin Underwear and

Embroideries bought during this sale. ROSE & ELLSWORTH, South Bend.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXX.

Curable by Dr. Hartman.

There are an almost countless number

of remedies said to cure chronic ca-

tarrh. The most of these are of no use

whatever, and many worse than use-

less, being actually harmful. A few

are successful in a small number of

cases-those which are very slight and

easily curable—cases which might al-

most get well by simply taking c re

not to catch cold again. But of all

this vast multitude of medicines it

can not be said that there are more

Than two or three which are actually

specifics, and without doubt the most

reliable is Peru-na. It always cures

when it is faithfully and conscien-

tiously jused. It not only cures ca-

tarrh of the head and throat, but ca-

tarrh of the stomach, liver, bowels,

ungs, bronchial tubes, kidneys, and in

fact any of the organs of the human

body. It is indeed a dreadful case of

catarih. wherever located, that Pe-ru

na can not cure, or at least greatly

help. It may be procured at all the

pages will be sent free to any address

by the Pe-ru-na Drug Manufacturing

ALL LINES OF

For the pext 30 days.

THAT MUST BE SOLD.

G. W. NOBLE.

FIVE FACTS

ABOUT

GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE

Firs. The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ryruns through Vertibuled Trains doily Chicago to Denver, Colorado Sprines and Pueblo, leaving Chicago via Kansas City daily at 5.00 p.m., and via Omaha at 10 0) p. m., arriving mountain cities second morning.

JOHN SEBASTIAN, G. P. A.,

Estate of Anna B. Peterson.

First publication Jan 16, 1896.

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Bernen .- s

At a session of the Probate Court for said County held at the Probate Office, in the city of St. Joseph, on the 13th day of Jannary, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety six.

Present, Jacob J. VAN RIFER, Judge of Probate In the matter of the estate of Anna B. Peter-

In the matter of the estate of Anna B. Peterson, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Itla C. Wilson, praying that a certain instrument now on tile in this Court, purporting to be the last will and testatent of said deceased, may be admitted to probate, and that administration of said estate may be granted to her, the said lda C. 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 foremon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in 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 turther 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

[L.S.]

Last publication Feb. 6, 1896.

JACOB J. VAN RIPER,

ALL WIDTHS

ALL GRADES.

Company of Columbus, Ohio

I WILL SELL

REDUCED

PRICE

elsewhere to get ralief.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896.

A CURABLE DISEASE. THE ORCHESTRA. Upon the mountain's morning side The players, all in feathered coats, Chronic Catarrh is Pronounced

On tree tops swing, in thickets hide, And sound preliminary notes. The violinists here and there Tune all their many strings unscen Long sloping tones are in the air, With pizzicato bits between.

Hark, 'tis a flute's roulade so near That revels gay and unafraid!
And there the clarinet rings clear
Its mellow trill from yonder glade. The gentle tappings of a drum

Sound where the becches thinner grow; Nearer a humorist is come Upon his droll bassoon to blow.

And now a 'cello from afar Breathes out its human, dim appeal-A voice as from a distant star Where mortals work their wee and weel.

Then down a sylvan aisle I gaze. And to my musing sense it seems A leader mounts a stump and sways His baton like a man of dreams. And here behold a marvel wrought!

For marshaled in a concord sweet
The blending fragments all are brought To tune and harmony complete. Is it a masterpiece that men
Have heard before—and found it good?
Is this the Rhineland o'er again?
Am I with Siegfried in the wood?

Nay, for this priceless hour 'tis mine To share with nature's audience A symphony too rare and fine For skill of human instruments.

drug stores, and it should be given a Leader, what music hast thou stirred! Players, still heed him every one! trial by those who have tried in vain And God be thanked for every bird That sings beneath the summer sun.

-M. A. de Wolfe Flowe, Jr., in Youth's Com-A book on catarrh and catarrhal diseases of 64 instructively illustrated

A BOOKKEEPER.

"Brr-what a fog!" said the good man stepping out into the street. He quickly turns up his coat collar, covers his mouth with his mufiler, bends down his head, and, thrusting his hands into his coat pockets, he sets out for the office, whistling on the way.

Without doubt a regular fog. Not so very thick in the streets, because in the heart of Paris fog, like snow, does not stay long. It is pierced and torn by the many roofs, absorbed by the walls, and gradually loses itself in the interior of dwellings, even when the doors are open, making the stairs slippery and the balusters moist. The movement of many vehicles and the passing to and fro of the early crowd driven out to work by the pressure of poverty cut it up, carry it away, disperse it, dropping it on the clothes of the office boys, wetting the waterproofs of the shopgirls and dimming their thin, sleazy veils.

But at the docks still silent and deserted, on the bridges, the shore and the river, it is still a dense, heavy mist, 500 Pr. Oxfords, opaque, immovable, and the rising sun behind the church of Notro Dame seems shining like a night lamp through a tarnished cover.

Despite the wind and the mist, our good man follows the docks. He could easily take another road to reach his office, but the docks have a mysterious attraction for him. He seems to take pleasure in walking along the parapets, in grazing the stone balusters bearing the elbow marks of loungers.

At that hour and in such weather the loungers are 'few-only here and there do we see a woman carrying a basket of clothes leaning against the parapet, or some poor wretch resting upon his elbows and gazing into the water with a weary look. Our good man regards there a little closely—the water is so conveniently near them—and there seems to be in his mind some strange connecting thought as he looks at them and the river. The river is not cheerful this morning; the fog mounting between its waves seems to deaden the surface. The black roofs on the shore, with pipes jutting out unevenly from the chimneys, give a dim reflection of fog and smoke. Our good man does not seem to find this at all melancholy. He is thoroughly drenched with the drizzle, but he plods on with a pleasant smile at the corner

of his month. Long, long ago, he became accustomed to these foggy mornings on the Seine. Besides, he knows that a little distance farther on, at his office, he will find a snug, well lined foot warmer, a good fire in his stove and a warm plate for his breakfast. These are the joys of a bookkeeper — a prisonlike happiness known only to the poor stunted creatures whose lives are passed in dark corners.

Chicagó via Kansas City daily at 6.00 p. m., and via Omaha at 10 0 p. m., arriving mountain cities second morning.

Second. The remlar Tourist Car to California via Kansas City ruts once a week, and leaves Chicago every Thursday at 6 p. m., Kansas City at 10 50 a. m. every Friday. Tickets based on second class rate, as d car in s on fastest trains, and known as the Philips-lack Island Tourist Excursions. Car arrives at Colorado Springs Saturday, 7.5 a. m., and Los Anceles Tuesday.

Third. Many persons are buying farm lands in Tyxas, Kansas and Oklahoma. The Great Rock Island "I must not forget to buy some apples," says our good man to himself from time to time. And he whistles and hastens along. You have rarely seen one hurry to his work more cheerfully. Docks, and still nothing but docks, finally a bridge, and we are behind the

Notre Dame. Here the fog is much more intense. It comes from three points at once, almost blots out the high towers of the church, and gathers in a thick mass at the angles of the bridge, as if striving to conceal something. Our good man stops. He is at his

place of work. Dimly in the dark shadows we can distinguish some forms on the sidewalk, bending over as if waiting for some one. And, much like the venders at the hospital gates and public squares, they have large flat baskets filled with oranges, apples and crackers.

Ah, the beautiful apples, fresh and

rosy in the mist! Our good man fills his pockets, smiling at the apple woman, who shivers with the cold though her feet are encased in a foot warmer. Then he pushes through the fog and touches a door, opens it and crosses a small court, where a cart is standing, with the horse harnessed.

"Is there anything for us this morning?" he asks, as he passes along. "Yes, sir, and something very genteel

Then he quickly enters his office. It is very warm and comfortable there: the stove crackles in the corner, the foot warmer is in its place, and his armchair is waiting for him close up to the window in a good light.

The fog makes a mellow curtain over the window panes, giving a mild and uniform light. Big ledgers with green backs are ranged in order on their

shelves. One would say a notary's office and study. Our good man breathes at ease. He is

at home. Before beginning his work he opens a large closet, takes out a pair of heavy silk sleeves, which he draws on carefully; also a little red plate and some pieces of sugar. He then peels his arranged in such good order. But, singularly enough, one hears the noise of water everywhere; it surrounds you, envelops you, very much as if you were in the cabin of a steamer.

Below you the Seine rolls and tumbles at the arches of the bridge, making heaps of foam at this point, always clogged by floating debris. Even in the house itself, all around the office, there is a noise of trickling water. I know not why, but the sound makes you shiver. It drops upon a hard surface and, rebounding, falls upon a broad stone floor. There are marble tables which make it seem still more cold.

What To duey wash at this strange laundry? What ineffaceable stain? At times, when the trickling and pattering cease, down below we bear the sound of solitary drops of water, one by one, like snow in a thaw or the beginning of a shower. We might think the fog was condensing, gathering upon the walls and continually dripping. It does not disturb our good man. He is entirely taken up with his apples, which are beginning to steam in the little red plate, giving out a faint perfume of burned sugar,

him from hearing the sound of the water-that horrible dripping! "Are you ready, recorder?" says a hoarse voice from the adjoining room. Our recorder casts a glance at his apples and leaves them, with regret. Through the half open door a current of cold air, smelling of reeds and marshes, strikes him, and a vision of clothes hanging on a line - faded blouses, workingmen's garments, a calico dress stretched at full length by the sleeves and dripping, dripping!

and the pretty song seems to prevent

He has finished and re-enters. He lays down upon the table some small objects, all wet, and goes to the stove to thaw out his fingers, benumbed and reddened by the cold.

"They must have been mad in such weather as this," he said shivering. 'What is the matter with them all?" When he is again comfortably warm, and when the sugar melts and runs over the side of the plate, he breakfasts in a corner of the office. While eating he opens one of his great books and complacently turns over the leaves. This big book is beautifully kept; the lines are straight and headed with blue ink, with little reflections of gold powder and a blotter for every page. Everything is in perfect order. Business seems to be good. Our re-

corder has the contented air of an accountant looking over a good balance at the end of the year. While he turns over the pages with delight they open the doors of the adjoining room. There is the sound of a crowd upon the stone pavement and

hushed voices as if in a church.

"Oh, how young she is! What a pity!" And there is a hushing and a whispering What is it to our good man whether she is young or not? He tranquilly finishes his apples and draws toward him the objects which he placed on the table but a short time before. A thimble full of sand, a pocketbook

containing a son, a little pair of rusted scissors, so rusted that they never can be used again. Oh, something else! A working girl's book, all the pages stuck together; a torn, defaced letter-a few words are still legible-"the child-no money—a month as a nurse, ' The bookkeeper shrugs his shoulders

as if to say, "I have seen all that before." Then he takes his pen, blows have fallen upon his book, makes a little preparatory gesture before getting his hand in the proper position, and then, in large round letters, he writes, "Felicie Rameau, metal burnisher, age -17 years."-From the French of Alphonse Dandet in Short Stories.

Moving an Indian Settlement. Many a time, while the morning stars were still shining, I have watched the mother dismantle the tent poles, wrench them ont of their earth sockets, and lash them, two on a side, to a meek pony that had outlived his skittish days, and was now to be trusted with the little ones, who would ride in a comfortable nest made of the folded tent cover fastened between the trailing poles. Before ponies were obtainable dogs were the burden bearers, and in some remote places they are still used. Great were the snarls and quarrels incident to a dog train. Often an irritable fellow would find himself on his back or caught by his poles, so that he became frantic with impotent rage. When fording a stream, the children and the puppies were carried over on the backs of women; the dogs and ponies had to plunge for themselves .- "Tribal Life Among the Omahas," by Alice C. Fletcher, in Century.

Japanese Occultism. You talk about the miracles of India, but Japanese occultism isn't to be despised. The Indian adept will throw a rope into the air and lasso an imaginary peg, then climb up the rope, throw it still higher and climb a second time, after which he will disappear altogether. That is very well, and I should like to see it done. Herrmann says he can duplicate most things, but I imagine he would be puzzled by this feat. The Japanese adept is not behindhand with his wonders. He has a ladder, and in place of the ordinary rungs he has 12 swords as sharp as razors. After a lot of incantations he begins to mount the ladder and doesn't stop until he reaches the uppermost rung. I don't think I should like to do it with bare feet, but it would be a delight to see some one else do it whose feet are not as valuable as mine are—to me. The old song runs, "I don't know how to do it, but you do."-New York Herald

A Dox Car.

It is probable that in spite of the fact that one-twentieth of the population of this country is dependent to a large extent upon railways for the money it has to spend but very few people know much about the cost of railway transportation. For instance, there are few business men who can say what the cost of an ordinary bus car is or how much it costs its owner a year. As a matter of fact such a car costs about \$500. The wear and tear which has to be repaired costs on an average about \$20 a year. The average life is 13 years, and at the end of this time the car will be worth about \$80 fer scrap, so the annual cost for renewal, or the annual sinking fund, will be about \$25. The railway owning the car has to maintain shops to repair its rolling stock and that of other roads, and it is probably about correct to estimate the wear and tear of tools while repairing the car at \$4. It has generally been the custom to add 10 per cent to bills for work done for outside parties as compensation for the use of tools, or a little more than the estimate of \$4 made above. Taxes will add another \$4 to the annual cost of a car, and interest at 6 per cent adds \$30 more. Hence it will be seen than the annual cost of a box car to the owner is about \$89. If the car is assumed to be in the shop 30 days, it will be in service 335 days, and its cost per day of service is nearly 25 cents. A flat or gondola car costs about \$450 orig-

Before and After.

Louis Globe-Democrat.

He (before marriage)—Some of your angel cake, darling? It is "angel cake," I suppose, because an angel made it, isn't it, sweetheart?

inally, and a similar series of estimates

for the time it is out of the shops.—St.

He (after marriage)—Umph! Angel cake! You call it that, I suppose, because it's soggy enough to make a lot of people into angels if they were fools enough to eat it!—Somerville Journal.

THE RATTLESNAKE.

FIGHTING ABILITIES. Doesn't Have to Coil Before Striking and

Kills by a Blow-Quickly Replaces Lost

Fangs-He Will Not Go Out of His Way

to Attack Anything. "Nobody was ever bitten by a rattlesnake, and nobody ever will be," said a man who has studied them. "And the reason is the best that could possibly be. A rattlesnake can't bite. It isn't likely that any creature that lives and is provided with teeth and jaws has less power of biting. The snake's jaws are not hinged. They are attached to each other by an elastic cartilage. Thus the snake

has no leverage whatever in closing one jaw against the other, and if it attempted to inflict injury by biting it couldn't so much as pierce the skin. The fangs of a rattlesnake are driven into the flesh by a stroke, not a bite, as is well shown by the fact that punctures are made only by the armament of the upper jaw. The lower jaw has nothing to do with the act. A man striking a boat hook into a log is an exact representation of the manner in which the rattlesnake bites. So whenever any one tells you about some one else being bitten by a rattlesnake bet him it isn't so. You'll win. It is an impossibility for a rattle-

snake to bite.

"But although the rattlesnake can't bite, if you're fooling around in a country where he is spending the summer, you want to keep your eye peeled. And there is one particular thing you don't want to forget. It is a common and widespread fallacy that a rattlesnake is entirely harmless so long as be is uncoiled. I believed that once and found ont by a startling personal experience that it wasn't so. It is true that when a rattlesnake is stretched at full length, with the muscles extended to the utmost, he could not strike an inch forward, but from that position he can strike backward his full length and with lightninglike velocity. One day I dropped a big stone on the head of a big rattler that lay in this position, crushing the head, the stone lying partly on the head. After gazing for some time at the quivering reptile so suddenly taken from life, I stooped down to remove his rattles. I had no sooner tonched his tail than his mutilated head flew back, and almost grazing my cheek struck the sleeve of my coat just below the shoulder, where both fangs were buried, pulling out of the jaw and remaining in the sleeve as the snake fell back to the ground. They had not missed my cheek by more than a hair's breadth. With precaution I have made that test of a rattlesnake's capacity of striking in that way many times since then, and the snake always struck. The instinct is so strong in this reptile that I have known a rattler two hours after its head was severed from its body to

strike back fiercely with its bleeding stump the instant its tail was touched. But the typical position of the rattlesnake when intent on deadly assault is the coil. This is not always a symmetrical spiral, but the body is massed in more or less regular folds, the muscles are contracted, and the reptile is literally an animate set spring. From this position the rattler can spring from one-half to two-thirds of his length. Before the stroke the mouth is opened wide, the fangs falling down from their sockets in the upper jaw and standing firmly in their position. The head is thrust forward, the half coils below it being straightened out to lengthen the neck and to give power to the strike. There is no preliminary motion. The stab is made with abrupt swiftness that defies escape of the victim. There is but one strike. The snake passes back into its coil again with the same swiftness that it threw itself out. As the fangs enter the flesh the venom is injected. If the thing struck at is beyond the rattler's reach, the snake has the power of squirting its venom in jets, which it can do to a distance of four feet or more. "Sometimes a rattlesnake loses its fangs in the flesh of the object it strikes, but that does only temporary damage to its deadly armory. There are plenty of incipient fangs lying in the jaw, only waiting for a chance like that to come forward and be in line for business. They grow very fast, and in the course

of two or three days a raftlesnake that has lost its fangs is refitted with a brand new pair. This is a good thing to remember, for it is the popular belief that a rattler is made harmless by extracting its venom fangs. The only way to render one of these reptiles harmless, besides killing it, is to apply redhot iron to the cavities left by the fangs This will destroy all the vitality of these dangerous parts, and new fangs will not come in.

"The rattlesnake never pursues his prey; he waits. He will not go out of his way to attack anything. He will invariably keep on his course if not cornered or teased. You may step within four inches of a rattlesnake and will not be disturbed by it if you keep right on your way. If you stop, the snake at once will take it for a challenge and hit you only too quick. It is said, as if by authority, that the rattlesnake never sounds his rattle until he has coiled. If that is so, rattlesnakes that I have seen must have been freaks, for they have rattled when lying at full length and even when moving, as well as in their coils. The rattler, when traveling, will cross lakes and streams, and he swims with his head and his rattles raised well above the water. The force with which a rattlesnake can strike is such that I once teased one into striking at a piece of belting at least a quarter of an inch thick, and he sent his fangs clear through it."-New York Sun.

Landlord (apologetically)-This elevator seems to run a little slow just Guest-Oh, that's all right. There's

clerk on board with one of the guest's bills.—Chicago Record. FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

unihilation of the British Empire Fron a French Point of View. As a specimen of rabid writing in the French press I give a passage from an article I once read in Le Matin: "The English empire in India is now a spectacle of extortion, rapine, famine

pass through deserted villages and di-\$75, and its daily cost about 22.4 cents lapidated towns; the ordinary highways are impracticable-it is impossible to use a carriage 12 miles outside of Calcutta. The English have made a purely superficial conquest of these vast regions. They do not live there; they are only encamped; their children die there, and with their gross bodies-all flesh and blood-they cannot acclimatize themselves there. India is for them a place of exile, a tropical Siberia, which they escape from as soon as possible; they are equally detested by the Hindoos and Mussulmans. The flame of this implaca-

ble hatred poisons the lives of the conquerors. The day when Russia blows LOMMON ERRORS REGARDING ITS

upon this castle of cards it must fall immediately, and England of the British channel will perish through India. 'Asia will cease to be a sterile and withered branch of humanity. Once escaped from the vampires of London, she will revive and awake to a new existence. The Russian conquest on the banks of the Ganges will be the signal for the downfall of the Anglo-Saxon power in both hemispheres. Nothing will remain standing in the parent country-aristocracy and church, commerce and indus-

try, will simultaneously disappear."

The writer, having thus annihilated the British empire and distributed her colonies "among the great powers." goes on to preduct that "a new hour will then have struck for the human race," etc. —National Peview.

Matters According to the Pentateuch. There is no mention of mules in the Pentateuch. Such breeding was contrary to the law, but the Assyrian sculptures. in later times, give figures of mules, and they are noticed in later books of the Bible (Ezekiel xxvii, 14; Zechariah xiv, 15). Nor are domestic fowls noticed, though known in Palestine in the time of Christ and represented on cylinders of the Persian period. There is no mention of the citron, which is native to Media, but which was only known in the Persian period in Palestine. Cotton (Esther i, 6) and silk (Ezekiel xvi. 10) are alike unnoticed in the Torah. but occur in later books, while flax, one of the most ancient materials in Asia and in Europe, is so noticed. The cochineal insect ("crimson," Isaiah i, 18) may early have supplied a dye, for it is found on the leaves of the Syrian oak, and the purple dye from the galbanum or operculum of the shellfish used at Tyre may date back to any age, since it is found all along the Palestine coast, as are the yellow crocus or saffron and the orange colored henna and kohel for blackening the eyes.

The Hebrews do not appear to have used horses before the time of Solomon, but the Canaanites had horses and chariots, which are noticed monumentally between 1709 and 1400 B. C., as well as later. The Egyptians also had chariots long before the Exodus. Trading caravans, such as led Joseph to Egypt, are noticed in the fifteenth century B. C., in Palestine, and ships on the Syrian coast as early as 1600 B. C .- Scottish Review.

Man's Best Friend.

"Hev a dog, miss?" says Bob Jakin wisely. "They're better friends nor any Christian. Lor, it's a fine thing to hev a dumb brute fond on you; it'll stick to you, and make no jaw." George Eliot, wise as she was, never wrote anything wiser, and her wisdom is still in What does Jerome say? And the chronicler of Montmerency may be supposed to know of what he was talking: "They are much superior to human beings as companions. They do not quarrel or argue with you. They never talk about themselves, but listen to you while you talk about yourself, and keep up an appearance of being interested in the conversation. They never make stupid remarks. They never observe to Miss Brown across a dinner table that they always understood she was very sweet on Mr. Jones (who has just married Miss Robinson). They never mistake your wife's cousin for her husband, and fancy that von are the father-in-law. And they never ask a young author with 14 tragedies, 16 comedies, 7 farces and a couple of burlesques in his desk why he doesn't write a play. They never say unkind things. They never tell ns of our faults, 'merely for our own good.' They do not, at inconvenient moments, mildly remind us of our past

follies and mistakes." — Gentleman's

Fun For Bank Clerks. A London merchant has a portrait of himself engraved on his checks so that when he pays a bill his creditor has the satisfaction of gazing upon the counterfeit presentment of the payer. These checks go to different towns and pass through various banks and clearing

When the gentleman who thus advertises himself has his deposit book settled at the end of the month and gets back his canceled checks, it is a question whether he is pleased or vexed.

The portrait on each and every check is ornamented in a manner that is, to say the least, startling, and the more banks the check has passed the greater the change. The first clerk through whose hands the paper passes will adorn the picture

add a beard, the next a pair of goggles, and the next may change the aquiline cose to a retrousse. All the changes capable of being made are rung, and by the time the check gets back the self advertiser doesn't recognize his own photograph. - London Tit-

with a fierce mustache, the next will

His First Trousers There is an old and true saying to the effect that a little boy's first pair of tronsers always fit if the pockets are deep enough. That this and similar truisms do not exaggerate the degree of love entertained by youth for its first wee trouserlets was well evidenced by the remark of a Franklinville youngster who had recently attained to the dignity of "real pants." After exhibiting them to a large circle of envying acquaintances and friends he returned to his fond mamma with the question, "Say, ma, do angels wear 'em?" He was gently assured that tradition and Biblical history bore out no such wild supposition. "Oh, well," Freddie replied, brightening up after a resulting fit of abstraction, "I guess we don't all have to go to heaven, do we?"-Philadelphia Call.

How Treasure Is Transported In China.

We have heard much of the diverting of public treasure to private gain by Chinese officials of all ranks, and the evidence of it in the failure of the Chinese army and navy to be ready for the inevitable struggle with Japan is too recent and convincing to be disputed, but on the other hand we can only wonder at the power of this law of responsibility which, in such a land, enables the remotest province to transport its dues to Peking in solid silver, by the simand bankruptcy. All crumble into ruins plest means, without loss by the way -towns, villages, reservoirs and public and without the protection of a single will show that its annual cost is about | works, temples and tombs; the railways soldier. Nothing impresses one more with the absoluteness of this power as applied to transportation than to meet a line of pack mules, horses, or camels, loaded with silver bullion. The silver is usually confined in rough logs of wood that have been split, hollowed out, and then bound together, and each load is marked with a little flag of imperial yellow, stating the amount and destination. That is all the protection there is except the ordinary drivers, who carry host be defeated by merely throwing no weapons, and are attended by no out a skirmish line. We must fight, guard. In what other land on the face | go up and possess, knowing that what of the globe could the same be done?— | we occupy is ours, no more. In our Professor C. M. Cady in Century.

EDITED BY

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 these lines from all workers.

An address delivered at the Buchanan-Bertrand Surday School Convention, Sabbath evening, Jan. 19, 1896, by President O. J. Roberts:

"The science of government, that part

of ethics which consists of the regulation and government of a nation and Hence, the use in certain circles of the sneering expression Sunday school. politics is, to say the least, in very

bad taste, for it is equal to an admission that the pure integrity which the Sunday school inculcates is in striking contrast with the politics of the day which has in it very few of the elements comprehended in Webster's de:finition Well has a recent writer said, "Empires have their strength in con ciousness of God; their decay and ruin is their atheism. If we can believe that affirmation we may then also s e the service that the Sunday school is to render to the state. We shall set the Sunday school over against all the powers which make against the interests of the people" We have here an ideal which in time will revolutionize society, transforming it into its own nature. The Sunday school bas its work, its purpose, its mission, God given Sprit-moved in touch with a whole world, its victor es sure, comp'e e, certain, its future glorious, subtime, measured in part here, fully estimated by the hereafter. The day is past when Sunday school work can be belittled or relegated to the rear. It is today one of the mightist factors in the civilization of the world. It demands a place in the literature of the times second to none. It has entered o r colleges and universities, compelling them to pay tribute to its pur, oses. I numbers among its patrons and workers men and women from the very

highest walks in life, the very best in talent and culture. The Sunday school has come to stay, come to battle for the right, and press that battle to the very gate of the enemy to unfurl the banner of Calvary in every breeze, and to litt up the standard of righteousness, whenever the enenemy comes in as a fleod. It is ours. in this meridian time of human history, to have high ideals of service, broad conceptions of du y, intense interest in the study of how we can grapple with the conditions that confront us :oday. Live, set, not in the past, but in the present; busy, pushing. restless as it is. New purposes, are the outling, the model, of a new broad l fe, a well defined, comprehensive ac tivity, that can stand on the defensive, or assume the aggressive, as occasiou demands.

The world is perishing for want of truth. Yea, even so; but that truth saves not except as brought is touch with human hearts by some other heart. When we die for men, we are ourselves transfigured, and thus have power to transfigure others. Consecration and purpose precedes purity of life, and both we must have to do true, valiant service, for the good of our fellows. A vision that comes to us will, from us, come to others, and the ideals of life, and service born of those visious, wil spread along the common channels of thought, of sympathy, and move thousands on ward and upward toward a higher and better attainment. The very genius and idea of the Sunday school is in living touch with these principles, and is very nature is a response to conditions as they are. The demands are upon us, as high as Heaven, as wide as the race, as deep as the possibilities of des truction, as intense as the interests of souls, as fixed as the judgment What will the Master think of us if we fail in this, the day of His power. He never falters, never wavers, but as a Conqueror goes forth traveling in the greatness of his strength, mighty to

Today is the crucible of all past tlme. There never was such an age as ours. The armagedon of all time is being fought now, and it means victory for the right. Are we awake to the demands of the hour? Are we "willing", in this the day of power? Finding the post of duty, do we there stand guard as sentinels, true and brave? There is a sound in the top of the mulberry trees, and the King's business requireth haste. God is march ing on. His army is the grand army of occupation. Ours it is to serve to wait, to watch. Napoleon at one time, just before a great battle, found an exhausted sentinel asleep. Taking his gun, the great commander stood guard until the grenadier awoke, when, as he handed the poor fellow his musket, he said: "You've had a hard march. I was awake and did y ur duty Somebody must watch, for a moment of inattention may prove fatal."

With these demands pressing upon

us, we will move on, conscious that

save. Who dares be disloyal, in such

an army, and under such a leader.

the world, in its thought and spirit, respond to our efforts more and more as the years pass on. We will advance on our knees, like Cromwed's host, knowing we are strong so long as we serve with Ged, ever exalting Christ. -self, never-and blend patriorism with righteousness, the colors of "old glory" with Calvary's banner, put the cross above the shield, and as soldiers brave and true march onward to victory. It will require work, patience, self-denying, determined work. The world cannot be taken for Christ with a Chautauqua salute, neither will Satan's work we need determination and deci-

NUMBER 3.

NEW EYES.

Isn't it about time you were getting some new eyes? It surely is

if your arm is getting too short for you to get your paper at the

proper distance for a focus. We

fit your eyes and furnish you with

Spectacles for 57c

that can't be told from gold ones.

Choice of three styles bow-Eye

Glass, Riding Bow, Straight Tem-

ple. We also furnish steel, nick-

el, gold filled and solid gold bows,

sion. Our campaign ought to be short

general approached Nap deon, saying, the battle is lost, sir," Looking to

the west, Nap deon calmly said: "The

sun is an hour high; ample time to win

colored glasses, etc.

REV. O. J. ROBERTS.

BINNS. Buchanan-Bertrand S. S. Convention. OPPOSITE HOTEL, BUCHANAN

sharp and decisive During a battle, Webster defines politics as being

anoth r 'Our cause is right, based upon the Truth of God and a respons to the a state, for the preservation of its safety, peacel and prosperity; compreneeds of humanity, hence invincible. Last eve I stood before a black-mith's door And heard the anvil ring its verper chime; Then, looking in, I saw upon the floor Old hummers worn with beating years of time. hending the defense of its existence and rights against all invaders the augmentation of its strength and resources and the protection of its citizens 'How many anvils have you had," said I,
"To wear and bat er all these hammers so?"
"Just one," he answered, then, with twickling in their rights, with the preservation and improvement of their murals." eye,
"The anvil wears the hammer out, you know." The Sunday school is an organizat on, having in view the study of re-And so the Bible, anvil of God's word,
For ages skeptic b ows have bent upon;
And the noise of Paine, Voltaire, was heard.
The anvil is unworn—the hammer's gone. vealed truth, systematically and thoroughly in accord with the most aprov ed educational methods for the specific Apprentice blows of ignorance, forsooth,
May awe with sound, and blinding sparks deathpurpose of enlarging the circle of knowledge, impress right principles whirled: The Master holds and turns the iron, His Truth, upon conscience, that true character And shapes it as he wills, to bless the world may be developed, ascertain the very best methods, and extending its benefits to the largest possible number, and A Dancer in Kurdistan exerting a protecting influence over The performers had already drawn the interests of society in all of its themselves 'y in line when I arrived, relations. Placing these definitions and a minute later the shrill notes of side by side convinces one and all that the pipe gave the signal for the dancing the Sunday school has a relation to the to commence. Some score of young state, an essential fundamental relamen and women stood shoulder to shoultion Not only for the home and the der, clasping hands, the line forming a church is the Sunday school needed, but for the protection and prep-tuation of the common wealth as well, for the interests of church, home and state are one, and that which is essential to one is equally essential to ail.

crescent. At the given signal, the clapging of his hands by a youth who stood in front of the semicircle of performers, the dance commenced, the entire line of men and women stepping slowly forward and then back again, each pace being taken a little to the right, so that a rotating movement was given to the string of dancers. As the music quickened so did the pace, and at each step the body from the waist upward was bent forward and drawn back. Nor were the steps themselves the same, for the youth who gave them time ran up and down the line clapping his hands and singing and shouting directions and The principal feature of the dance seemed to be the bringing down of the right foot smartly upon the ground at

intervals, when, hand in hand, the whole company remained with their bodies bent for a second or two, to spring back into position again at a fresh blow of the pipes. Meanwhile the slow rotating movement was maintained, so that the entire body was circling round the musicians. What laughter and fun there were! Men and girls giving themselves up to the enjoyment of their national dance, which, graceful and exhilarating, bore no trace of the sensual movements which usually mark the art of dancing in the east.—Blackwood's

Inception of Fish Hatching. During the middle ages, and throughout the period of the European predominance of the church of Rome, the necessity of providing a proper supply of fish for use on Fridays and during Lent did much to create a species of fish culture.

That this did not extend to fish hatching, but stopped short at inclosing and regulating the supply of fresh water fishes, seems to us probable. At the same time, the Romans were at least acquainted with the securing of oyster spat, and from this to the artificial hatching cf fish ova does not seem a very long step or one that may not really have been taken. The probability is, however, that the cost of such artificially produced fish would have been far beyond the parses of the multitude, and the wealthy had viviers and ponds in

which they kept their own fish for their The extent to which they have gone may be judged by the system in use among the monks of the monasteries and the great seignears of the continent, which was also introduced into this country, probably by the Normans originally. The absence of proper conveyances for the supply of sea fish to the inland parts of the country made it imperative for the various proprietors to meet their own necessities. In doing so they did not fail to discover that certain fishes required a particular kind of "cultch" upon which to fix their spawn. As the supply of this material was an acknowledged necessity this may be considered the first step toward fish

hatching.—Scottish Review. The Ways of the Fijians. The national character of Fiji finds its best expression in the songs once common among the natives, but now, under Christian influences, almost obsolete. These songs, or mekkes, as they are called, generally recount the story of some ancient hero, of some military campaign or naval expedition, or perhaps of a peaceful fishing excursion. They are generally sung of evenings by the men only, who assemble for the purpose in one of their long, low huts. Here they sit in solemn state on mats laid upon the ground, the only light being that of a smoky fire in one end. According to Major Abercrombie, an eye witness of the ceremony, one man begins the chant alone; a second soon joins him, then a few more, till finally all present have taken it up, accompanying the wild music by much pantomime and earnest gesticulation. The time is beaten upon a wooden drum by on of their number, and is occasionally accentrated by a general clapping of the hands. After a certain climax has been reached the music stops quite abruptly with one loud clap.-Popular Science

Monthly. Ingenuity a la Bordelaise. At Bordeaux recently a wine mer-

chant, whose business success was about in keeping with the bad quality of his wares, decided on a bold stroke. Every day he assiduously sought out a complete list of deaths of the well to do in the town, and also the date and hour of the funeral. He then wrote a letter to the deceased, thanking him for the order he had received, and at the very hour that the relatives were assembled at the house for the funeral his dray arrived with a quantity of wines and spirits. The hill was always paid, no one suspecting that he was being made the victim of an ingenious trick and quite convinced that the dead relative had given the order.—Galignani Mes-

Character. Character is like stock in trade; the

senger.

more of it a man possesses the greater his faculties for making additions to it. Character is power—is influence; it makes friends, creates funds, draws patronage and support, and opens a sure and easy way to wealth, honor and happiness.—J. Hawes.

ANNUAL

Geo. Wyman & Co. offer for 30 days at special price: Table Linens, with Napkins to match; Table Cloths, with Napkins to match; Table Linen without Napkins; Counterpains, etc.

We also offer at special price: Ladies' made Underwear, such as Night Gowns, at 39c, 49c up; Drawers, 25c, 50c, 75, \$100 up; Shirts, 50c, 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 up.

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

COME AND SEE US.

South Send, Ind.

We close our store every evening at 6

o'clock, except Saturday.

DENTISTRY



DR. S. OSTRANDER,

Instruments and everything new and mod-

All Work Warranted. And a written guarantee given for five years.

Buchanan Record

D. H. BOWER,

PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1896

The American Newspaper Directory for 1835 accords to the Record the iargest circulation of any weekly published in Berrien County.

Would it not be a good plan for the residents of Buchanan and Bertrand townships to raise a fund to send a representative to attend the "Good Roads Convention" at Lansing, March 3. Certainly the merchants of Buchanan should be interested in having good reads leading into our village, for a good road is one of the strongest inducements a village can have to secure the trade of the surrounding country. People will drive ten miles over good roads in preference to five miles over poor roads, with mud half way to the

NEW TROY.

February 3, 1896. Yesterday was "wood chuck" day and several of the inhabitants stayed inside for fear they would see their shadow. The sun came out however and now for six weeks more of winter, and it looks as if it was all to come this week.

The new store is doing a rushing business.

There has been some sickness but all seem to be getting better and no one so far has died. THE POPE

"I am cured since taking Hood's Sarsaparilla," is what many thou-ands are saying. It gives renewed vitality and vigor.

HARRISON NOT IN THE RACE. Declines to permit the use of

his name at St. Louis. Capt. John K. Gowdy, chairman of the Indiana republican state central committee, called on Gen. Harrison Monday evening by invitation, and the ex-president handed him the following

self-explanatory letter: "Hon. John K. Gowdy, Indianapoilis Ind.—In view of the resolutions passed by the state central committee at its recent meeting, and of the fact that delegates to the national republican convention are soon to be chosen in this state, I have concluded that some statement from me as to my wishes and purpose should now be made to my Indiana friends. "Hitherto I have declined to speak

to the public upon this matter, but

scores of friends to whom I have talked, and many scores more to whom I have written, will recognize in this expression the substance of what I said to them. To every one who has proposed to promote my nomination. I have said 'No.' There never has been an hour since I left the White house that I have felt a wish to return to it. "My Indiana friends have been most devoted and faithful, and I am their grateful debtor. The republican convention twice gave me its endorsement and that is enough. I think the voters of our party are now entitled to have a new name. For the sentiment, great or small, that has been manifested for my nomination, I am grateful; and of that wider respect and kindness-

show in so many ways, I am profoundly appreciative. 'I cannot consent that my name be presented to or used in the St. Louis convention, and must kindly ask my friends to accept this as a sincere and final expression upon the subject.

BENJAMIN HARRISON. "Indianapolis, Ind., Feb. 3, 1896."

A FORTUNE

To a Farm Hand.

Last week the Allegan Gazette contained an advertisement for one Jan Deeward, stating that Postmaster Brochen had heard something of interest for him. Deeward who is a farm laborer, read it and his curiosity prompted him to investigate. He found a letter for him from the old country stating that by the death of a relative he had fallen heir to a fortune in Holland. He says it amounts to \$400,000. He will leave immediately for the old country.

PERSONAL.

F. A. Stryker went to Hartman Mon-Geo. W. Rough was in town Satur-

W. A. Palmer went to St. Joseph to-John Wenger was in St. Joseph on

H. F. Kingery was in Cassopolis on John B. Graham of Chicago is in

town today. Miss Susie Tracy left for Milwaukee, Wis., last Friday. Will Kelly and Will Bradford of

Frank Boone of South Bend is visiting his cousin, Walter Boone.

Mrs. Howard Roe of Niles was in Buchanan Saturday afternoon. Mrs. M. L. Cox will go to Chicago Saturday for an extended visit.

C. B. Groat of Niles paid the RECORD office a pleasant call on Saturday. Mrs. C. O. Hamilton and Mrs. F. T.

Piimpten were in Niles Wednesday. Mrs. W. M. Blowers is visiting her son George who resides at Kalamazoo. Mr. and Mrs. John R Bishop were in Chicago the fore part of the week.

John Shetterly of Tioso, Ind., has been in town the past week on busi-Mrs. Chas. Snyder is visiting rela-

week. Miss Minnie Weisgerber started on Tuesday for a visit with relatives in

tives and friends in Edwardsburg this

Miss Dabbie Bressler of South Bend, visited her cousin, Miss Ada Rough

Mrs. S. E. Johnson of South Bend has been visiting friends in Buchanan the past week.

Miss Velma Amsden is again in her position in Otis Bros' store after a week's illness.

Mrs. E. Barney, who has been visiting in Chicago the past three weeks, returned yesterday.

Thomas Lloyd is now at Beaumont, Texas, where he has a contract to build a \$15,000 botel. Mrs. Dr. Peck of New Buffalo came to Buchanan today for a visit with

relatives and frien is. Mrs. Carrie Keeler and brother, Edward Ashbrook, returned to their home

in Chicago yesterday. C. W. Osborn has been compelled to can e home from Dawagiac, by reason of an attack of sickness.

Mrs. Lee Bunker has gone to Pokagon for a few days visit with her daughter, Mrs. Willie Silver.

Miss Cora Wilbur went to Chicago last Friday where she has obtained a position in a millinery store. Rev. A. P. Moore is in Union Mills,

Ind., in a revival meeting this week but ex ects to be home for Sunday. Mrs. Arbogass of Chicago and Miss Mabel John, of Wanpun, Wis, are visiting at the home of B. S. Crawford.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Zellers of Winamac, Ind., and Mrs. Kelly of Edwardsburg, are guests at the home of Jacob Miss Agnes Bressler and Mr. Charles

Colby of Adamsville visited friends in Buchanan and vicinity Saturday and Mr. and Mrs. Pagin, who have been

visiting in Buchanan the past week, returned to their home in Chicago on Monday. Mrs. Wright Smith who has been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Dr. Bowers of Berrien street, has returned to her

home in Chicago.

THREE OAKS. Feb. 4, 1896. Wm. Chamberlain, Sr. and Wm. Chamberlain, Jr. of Jackson, were in town lost week. Frank Greenwalt spent Sunday in

Cass County. Fred Chamberlain returned last week

Featherbone Company. We are glad to learn that Mrs. A. B. Wright, who is spending the winter in Ontario, California, is improving in

Mrs. J. B. Crosby, who has been on the sick list, is slowly improving.

Mrs. Carleton, mother of Will Carleton, the poet, of Brooklyn, N. Y., died at her home at Hudson, Mich., Friday morning. Her funeral was held on Tuesday. She was a Hudson pioneer. ent.

TWIN SPRINGS. From our Regular Correspondent. Our muddy roads have disappeared from view, but their immediate pres-

ence is soon found when one wishes to travel. We hope sleighing of the best kind will follow. Mr. Frank Heim did some surveying in Lake township last week.

Mr. Chas. Edwards has moved on a farm near Tryon's Corners. A crowd of about forty young people gave Eugene Stover a pleasant surprise, last Wednesday night, to remind ηim of his twenty-first birthday. A jolly good time was had.

Protracted meetings, conducted by Messrs. Rather and Johnson, the later from St. Joseph, will begin Wednesday evening. The literary meeting, last week, was

grand success, in spite of the weather. Don't be surprised at hearing of our sure thing.

having a post-office. It is almost a Our neighborhood seems to be livening up a considerable, by one means

BENTON HARBOR.

and another.

From our Regular Correspondent Mrs. J. P. Thresher is dangerously ill. J. P. Beistle of Buchanan was in the

city today. Sousa's band played to a \$600 house breaking party lines-which have been Jan. 28th.

Only fifty candidates for the county clerk's office, they say, A new fellowship club has been or ganized under the name of the Twilight

James L Clark has secured a judgment of nearly \$4,000 against Peter

English for legal services. The various ladies' clubs of the Twin cities are considering the advisability of building a club house.

E. W. Seymour of the Seymour Boat Co. has gone east to select and purchase a boat to be put on the Benton Harbor The Evening News is showing up

the gambling resorts of St. Joseph in a strong light and speaks in no uncertain terms. There are about a hundred men who

are yearning to carry Uncle Sam's mail around the city. Only four of these will be selected at the civil service examination to be held March 13. Geo. McCartney found a rattlesnake with two rattles, snugly coiled up

among some large blocks of coal which

had been lying in his yard for some The motocycle, or horseless carriage invented in this city and to be manufactured by the Motor Carriage Co.. made a trip on the streets the other evening and created quite a sensation.

The Congregationalists are trying to

secure Rev. Bastian Smits of Yps lanti as their pastor. They are much pleased with his trial sermons. Little Alice McClung, of Coloma, years old, is a musical prodigy. She has been composing waltzes, marches,

ST. JOSEPH.

entertainment in the Methodist church

Frem our Regular Correspondent. The county officers moved their effects to the new Court Houselast Fr.day.

Circuit Court began operations in the Supervisor's room of the new Court House, Monday morning. L. Bunker and Otis Harding of Buchanan are enjoying the honor of serv-

ing as jurors in this city. No ice in sight, yet. The steamer, Petoskey, came in this morning with forty-one carloads of flour for the Vandalia. The Captain reports, no ice was encountered between Milwaukee and

this port. Jos. Hayes, the colored boy discharged from the bed and board of Sheriff whitcomb, recently, evidently enjoys the Sheriff's hospitality. He commit ted a theft at Benton Harbor this week, and was sentenced to board with the Sheriff thirty days more.

J. P. Beistle, Buchanan's favorite marble dealer, was in this city Tues-

Mrs. Ciara Richards of Buchanan is in St. Joseph organizing a Royal Neighbor lodge,

The Evening News of Benton Hartor exposed a gambling den in St. Josoph. The expose has stirred up a great deal of comment and consternation in the twin cities. Steps will no doubt be taken to suppress the crime.

The Y. M. C. L. of St. Joseph held a very enthusiastic meeting, in the City Hall, last night. Rooms will be rented on the second floor of the Shepard block and fitted up for reading room

and gymnasium. A. C. Stephens, formerly of the firm of Barke & Stephens, is in Ionia with a view of locating there and engaging in the hotel business.

Judge C. B. Grant, associate ju tice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, will deliver his famous lecture, "Enforcements of Laws," on the evening of Feb. 16.

BERTRAND TOWNSHIP.

From our Regular Correspondent. Jan. 29, 1896. Protracted meetings will close at the Evangelical church this week. Born to Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Hoffman,

Jan 23, 1896, a son, The Misses Jeannette and Emma Kuhelmeir and Mr. and Mrs. L. B. Rough atte ded the Inspiration Institute at Benton Harbor, last Friday and Saturday.

Elmer Rough soll his bay driving horse to a South Bend gentleman, last Wednesday, who is buying for the Chicag market. Elmer is now looking around to buy a smooth going roader.

Stephen Arney is building a new ice house, on Peter Womer's farm, where Abe Leister lives, where he will move. in the spring. Subject for debate at the Town hall,

Thursday evening: Resolved, That there is more benefit derived from reading from a trip in the interest of the than traveling. The debaters will be ladies.

Some time last Friday night some one tried to break into Abe Leister's house. They tried to break open the east window with a chisel, or some other instrument. They were frightened away by the dogs.

Miss Almeta Newman of Huntington, Ind., is here visiting her brother. is an awful bother to get there, as Mr. Harry Scott.

Roads are in bad condition at pres-

We are to have six weeks more of' stormy weather, according to the old woodchuck theory, as he saw his shadow Sunday morning.

The Young People's Alliance of Portage Prairie have a meeting at Zion's Evangelical church every Tuesday evening. Every body is cordially invited to attend. This week was business meeting, next week, a paper on History of the church from the second century to the Reformation, by U. W. Scott. Mr. Peter Womer who has been sick

for some time is not able to be out yet. Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. G. R. Scott gave a party to a few of their friends, in honor of Miss Almeta Newman, of Huntington, Ind, who is here visiting her brother Harry Scott. It also being Harry's twenty first birthday. A light lunch was served and all had a pleasant time. A Surprise dinner party was given

to Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Long last Thursday, by their children and a few friends. It also being Mr. Long's seventy fourth birthday. Six of the children were present. Ira M. who is in Washington state, and Geo. W, who is in Cal. were the only ones not present. G. W. Rough's young people attend-

ed a party last Thursday evening. at Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sellers, in Warren township, Ind.

In response to the proclamation of the general president of the Womens Missionary Society of the Evangelical Association, that the first Sunday in Feb. should be set apart as a special day of prayer, the W. M. S. of Portage Prairie met at the church and spent the hour of morning services in prayer. In connection with this a pleasing literary program was rendered aided by the Childrens Mission Band.

Rev's W. A. Koehler, F. C. Berger and W. H. Wagner and their wives took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Rough Wednesday.

Last week, Tuesday, a popular young couple from this vicinity drove to Niles and procured a marriage license, thence drove over to Buchanan, with the expectation of being united at once. They called at their favorite pastor's residence, and as he was not at home, they postponed the wedding and went home. Rumor immediately spread that the marriage had occurred, so in celebration of the event in the evening, about twenty-five men, boys and kids, armed with guns, cow bells and their vocal organs strung to concert pitch, met and unanimously chose Andy Heim for captain, thence they proceeded to the supposed bride's home and began the serenade, expecting to call out the young couple and a treat to cigars. After exhausting their amunition, etc., without any success, they went home thoroughly disgusted. Quite a joke on the boys.

A Letter from the Gold Belt. WEST CREEK, El Paso, Co., Colo.,

Jan. 27, 1896. EDITOR BUCHANAN RECORD:-I received one of your dear old Records yesterday and, in fact, it was a little ancient, Jan. 2, but nevertheless I was pleased to get it, as it seemed like

home to read the names so familiar. I have received letters inquiring about this country, and I see by the RECORD that you invite corresponder ce from Tray, Galien, Sodus and Bertrand. I do not see why you should not have a letter from here, and as almost ever one in the good old county of Berrien reads the RECORD, I thought that if you would give me a little space, I could answer all correspond-

ents at the same time. This district is located fifty-five miles north-west of Denver, and about twenty-four miles north of Colorado Springs. The camp is strictly standard gold, in formation, no silver to speak of so far. The first town t start, on account of the mine, was Pemberton, which is four miles north of this city, Pemberton is about three months old, and has a population of about 700 or 800, and is growing rapidly. This place was platted for a town about thirty days ago, and there are at the present writing sixty-five buildings finished and being built. I think this will be the town of the district, as it is at the base of the mining country. There are in the district, in the neighborhood of 2,000 people, and most of them are prospecting, and all seemed well pleased with the result. It is said that ten thousand claims have been legated, up to date, and I do not believe that is any exageration. If you could see the crowds that go out every morning, you would estimate it almost double It is quite a job to locate a claim. One has to find the lead before he can locate a claim, but it is much easier to locate here than in the Cripple Creek district, for the leads here crop out so bold, Some cropings are one hundred feet high, and then again, they just come to the surface. It is in the same belt as Cripple Creek and Victor, where the famous Independence and

the Portland are located. There are a great many here from Cripple Creek, Leadville, Aspen, New Mexico, and the famous Rand of Johnsonberg Smith. Well, you know where it is, I guess. All who come are wellpleased with the country, and stay and go prospecting. I am one of the sturdy prospectors and miners myself. I have located several claims, and I believe they will come out o. k. Though I am a millionaire, in my mind. I am a little shy in my pocket, but I will get there after a while. I have often wondered if any of the Buchanan boys didn't read of this country, and if they did, why didn't some of them come. It is no great journey, for one can step into a palace or freight car at Chic igo, and ride within fourteen miles of the great gold camp. I sincerely believe it will equal Cripple Creek, and that is said to be the gold

The manager of the famous resort camp of the world. It has made showed me the rooms which had been many millionaires, and will make many more. This district is still in its infancy, as the excitement commenced about the middle of October, and it has been on the increase ever since. Although many claims have been staked, there is yet plenty of good country that is open to location. Business of all kinds is good, as far as represented. Goods sell about as fast as they can be got here. A good dry goods store here would pay, as there is none. If any one wants anything in that line, it is either Denver or Colorado Springs that is the market, and it there is no regular post-office or ex-

press office yet established. Living here is very reasonable: Living here is very reasonable: pended for a cable to San Francisco, Board per week, \$5.00; board and \$100,000 a year for the Oahu railroad,

lodging, \$8.00; groceries and vegetables very reasonable. The weather so far this winter has been remarkably fine; through the day, about like October weather in old Michigan.

There are three different routes to this camp: via. South Park R. R. to South Platte, and stage from that point; the Denver and Rio Grande to Palmer's lake, also the A. T. & S. F. R. R. to the same point, and stage fourteen miles; the A. T. & S. F. also runs to Woodland park, distance from here twelve miles. So there is not much difficulty in getting here.

> Very respectfully yours, W. H. HULL.

Hawaii, the "Pearl of the Pacific."

The Third of a Series of Letter by JOHN R. MUSICK. Author of "The Columbian Historical

Novels," "Brother Against Brother," etc.

(Copyright, 1896, by Funk & Wagnalls Company,

New York.) Sans Souci and the Government Bnildings, with Reminscences of Jules Verne and Robert Louis

The most celebrated hotel and bathng place in the islands is Sans Souci, which is near the famous Diamond Head. Sans Souci has had for its guests some of the most famous literary men of the age. Mark Twain spent a good deal of his time while on the islands at this place. Jules Verne and Robert Louis Stevenson made it their home. The latter, in writing of this cool retreat, said:

"If any one desired such old-fashioned things as lovely scenery, quiet, pure air, clear sea water, good food, and heavenly sunsets hung out before his eyes every evening over the Pacific and the distant hills of Waianae, I recommend him cordially to the Sans Souci." I found several gentlemen at Sans Souci who had very vivid recollections of Stevenson. He is described by all as a small man weighing, perhaps, less

than one hundred pounds, and an inveterate cigarette smoker. It is barely possble that this nicotine poison bastened the end of this strange, mysterious, gifted man. "He smoked from morning until night," said the manager of the hotel. 'I am certain he would consume sixty cigarettes a day. He was yerr pleasant, unless irritated, and then he was like a

while writing or meditating were sure to hear from him." Mr. Timmons, city editor of the Hawaiian Star, said: "I met Mr. Stevenson while he was here, and was very strangely impress-ed by him from the first. I learned that he was at Sans Souci, and went to call upon him. Reaching the quiet place, I crossed the lanna and entered the house proper. No one was in sight but a small, ordinary-looking man, who sat

at a table writing. "'Where is the landlord?' I asked. "'He is out,' answered the small man, and he went on with his writing. "Well, perhaps you can answer my question; I came to see Mr. Stevenson.

"'I am Mr. Stevensor.' "This was my introduction to this remarkable man.' Then Mr. Timmons told me how Mr.

Stevenson came to write his famous novel "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde." "The novel was written on this island and in this town. The Dr. Jekvll and Mr. Hyde live in Honolulu, and you will perhaps meet him before you go. That novel was the off-spring of a bitter religious war between Reverend Father Dannion and Rev. Dr. Hyde, D. D., who has charge of the mission school in this city for the training of preachers. The controversy between the priest and Dr. Hyde waxed warm, and Mr. Stevenson espoused the cause of the Catholic priest. He threw his whole soul into the conflict, and for a while it seemed as if we were likely to have a religious war. Dr. Hyde, able, sharp and cutting, answered him from the pulpit and through the press until

the contest became personally bitter. "Mr. Stevenson had up to the time of this controversy, it seems, entertained a high regard for Dr. Hyde, but as the wordy war grew bitter, he fancied he discovered in him a dual nature. At times he thought the doctor the very perfection of a gentleman, a scholar, and a Christian; at others he seemed a very demon. This idea seemed to g ow with his morbid fancy, and he conceiv-

ed from it his wonder ul novel." I was anxious to meet Dr. Hyde, the man who so strangely inspired the wonderful novel, and when I did meet him I was impressed that he was more Jekyll than Hyde. He is a tall, finelyformed, highly cultured gentleman. with a fine scholarly appearance. He is secretary of the Social Science Club, a meeting of which I had the pleasure of attending, and at which pla e I met

This club, by the way, is composed of the most scholarly men on the Isl nds. President Dole is a member, and attends the meetings regularly. In addition to myself there were other American guests present, the most prominent of whom were United States Minister Willis, and the captain of the warship Bennington. At this meeting Dr. Rogers, Secretary of the Labor Bureau, read an able paper on the labor problem, which was thoroughly discussed and commented upon. One can not but realize the force of Americanism in the club. Chief Justice Judd. of the Supreme Court, and Professor Alexander; the historian, are members of the club and were born on the Islands, yet they, with the others, argued the question from an American standpoint.

The meeting was at the residence of Dr. Hyde, and, although I studied him closely all the evening, I discovered none of the "incarnate fiend," which Stevenson represents Mr. Hyde to be in

his novel. It was while living at Sans Souci that Robert Louis Stevinson conceived and wrought out his wonderful book, and I decided to visit the famous resort. To reach Sans Souci I had only to take the Waikiki street car, so to the end of the line, and walk the rest of the way. The ride is a pleasant one, and well worth the time and ten cents it cost to make it. It was about two o'clock in the afternoon when I boarded the car, driven by a native, and went rolling along the street, past the government grounds and buildings, past pretty houses half hidden by graceful swaying palms, feins, and the rich tropical foilage, past banana plantations and groves of tall cocoanuts, for long stretches with sea beach on one side and a delightful groves on the other.

occupied by Jules Verne and Robert Louis Stevenson, also the tables at which they wrote, and narrated some anecdotes about them. Their rooms would justify. fronted on the beach. After a sea bath, returned to the cool lanna, and was oined by Mr. Thomas Evans, who is a Royalist of the most pronounced type is a Canadian by birth. He was prominent in pushing the lottery scheme to strongly. Mr. Evans claims that it was no worse to have a lottery on the Islands than for thousands of dollars to go out of the country every year to lotteries in other countries. At the time of the overthrow of the Queen, he was in Chicago closing up the contract with the total amount. a company of capitalists for the lottery. He says that the Chicago people were to pay the government \$500,000 for twenty-five years for the franchise. Of

\$25.000 for the encouragement of tourists travel, \$75,000 for improvement of roads and bridges, and \$125,000 for the of ening of Pearl Harbor. Mr. Evans did not state what was to be done with the other \$75,000, though it was probably to be used as pin money for the Queen. The rosy-hued visions of Mr. Evans with other Royalists were all dissipated by the sudden revolt of the missionary element, and the subsequent overthrow of the Queen.

The Royalists are still very bitter against the Republic. They always refer to it contemptuously as the Provisional government, and the adherents of it are styled P. G's. But they all have great respect for President Dole. I have met more than one who says the couniry is safe in his hands. The natives all respect him. but they want him to be declared King. It is not the man they object to, so much as the Republican form of government.

All of the more intelligent Royalists, howeve, admit that the Republic has come to stay, and even the Queen has lost all hope of being restored to the throne, unless Great Britian or some other European power espouses her cause; which even she admits is not probable.

I have been informed that Mr. Charles Wilson, the agent and trusted friend of the ex-Queen, has declared that he is willing to shoulder his musket to support the Republic. He was the ex Queen's bravest friend in her hour of trouble. He advised her against the promulgation of the constitution which brought about her overthrow, but when he found she was determined, he declared he would stand or fall with her. When the uprising came, he was the only one of her followers willing to fight the revolutionists. The average Kanaka dosen't care a fig about any sort of government. His mind is taken up with luans, hulas, and fishing. To him life presents no serious problems. He devotes more energy to a fishing party than to political

matters. The sun was setting when I left Sans Souci, and it was nearly dark by the time I reached the street car line. No car was in sight, and I was told that it would be fifteen minutes before another would come along. I walked about two hundred paces further down the track to where a Chinaman has erected and fitted up a small shop and restaurant, and took a seat on the bench, under his awning. The shop keeper, a man well along in years, whose queue is turning gray, came out to keep me company. On learning I was from New York, he tried to scrape up an acquaintance. He had once conducted a laundry in that city, and thought the Brooklyn bridge the most magnificent structure in the world. He was more sociable than most Chinamen, and talked very freely of the madman. Those who disturbed him customs and habits of his countrymen. He said that they had only worn queues for the last three hundred

years. The queue was not a religious badge, but a fad of the Emperor. He had been to China nine times since his first arrival. Like most Chinamen he had a wife and-children in China, and one in this country, this, he explained, as a matter of economy. It was much easier to support a family in each country than to be constantly transporting a family from one land to the other. The average Chinaman remains in this country from three to seven years, and then goes back to China, to spend an equal length of time there, and again return.

The next day, in company with Mr. Timmons, I visited the government building proper. It is a large building, two stories in height, with losty ceilings, and a broad stairway. There is a large hall below, ornamented with handsome life-size portraits of Kamehameha I, and his wife, Kamehameha II, III, and IV, and their wives, and Ka mehameha V. These comprise all the Kamehameha dynasty, and the first great rulers of the nation. The upper hall is decorated with fine portraits in oil, most of them life-size. There is a fine portrait of Queen Emma, the grand-daughter of John Young, the mate of an American ship who was the trusted advisor and general of Kamehameha I. There is a full life-size portrait of King David Kalakana, one of ex Queen Liliuokalani, or Mrs. Doninus as she is now called, and her deceased husband, John O. Dominus. There is also a fine life-size portrait in oil of Admiral Farragut, who was very much admired by King Kalakaua. Legislative halls, committee rooms, and council chambers, with the various rooms of the cabinets, are in this building. The building, before the revolution which overthrew monarchy, was known as the Palace, and is even yet so called by some, though monarchy is rapidly passing away, and the spunky little republic is every day becoming more firmly seated in the saddle.

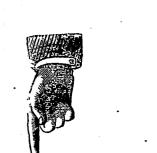
The government buildings and all the department; are guarded by soldiers. The standing army, composed exclusively of white men, number about two hundred regular soldiers. The National Guard and the Citizen's Guard swell this number to about two thousand fighting men. They have two Gatling guns, two Hotchkiss rapid firing guns, two brass six pounders, and some ron field pieces. Their force is sufficient to protect the Islands from inter

nal troubles and from filibusters. Their greatest dread is of Japan. The Japanese, flush d with their late victory over China, have given utterance to some portentious threats against the Hawaiiau Islands for discriminating against them. With a fleet of gunboats, a few heavy guns, and two or three warships the Hawaiians could easily defend themselves against the Japanese. Their harbors are in excellent condition for fortification Pearl Harbor and the harbor of Honolulu have promotories, such as Koko Head and Diamond Head, which, if fortified would be impregnable barriers against warships. JOHN R. MUSICK.

R. G. Dunn & Co's., Weekly says Though business is still waiting, there are some signs of definite improvement. It is now believed that the first pay ment for bonds will cause no further pressure, and the money markets are easier as respects loans on collateral though the difficulty of making commercial loans still check operations. But large maturities at the end of January have been met more satisfactorily than was expected, and merchants and bankers report that the signs promise a good spring trade. No increase appears as yet in the demand for the principal products, unless for some forms of iron or steel, in which good contracts have been made this week, and uncertainty as to Congres sional action still effects both industries and commerce, but the increase in inquiry and the reports of dealers are deemed assurance of large trade coming whenever the uncertainty is over. Domestic trade recorded through clearing houses is 6.5 per cent. smaller than a year ago, which has not happen ed before for about two years, and 36 f 4per cent. smaller than in the same week of 1893; but happily the condi tions which most effect business at present are of a temporary nature, so that hopes are entertained brighter than accounts of current business

The bond issue by the United States for which bids were asked by popular subscriptions was a big success. There nave been received 3,707 bids, aggre gating \$380,232.500, ranging in price from par up to 119 and a fraction. The bids have not all been entered, and will probably bring the number up to 4,500, with a corresponding increase in

The big transaltantic liner, St. Paul, went ashore at long Branch, Jan. 25, this sum \$100,000 a year was to be exwas safely floated, Tuesday, and left for New Yerk under her own steam.



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shades formerly up to \$1.00 drop to....35c, 45c and 75c SILKS DROP. 24-inch \$1.25 Plaids drop to.....

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Odds and ends of Hosiery and Underwear, Ice Wool and Zephyr Yarn Shawls. JACKETS AND CAPES DROP

LITERARY NOTES. In 1834, Eugene Field wrote a story which he called, "The Waterwolf." When it was finished he laid it aside, and a year afterward entirely rewrote it. In 1836 he again took it up and revised it, and during the nine years between that time and his death, in November last, he rewrote it eight times. His last revision pleased him and he decided to print it. But death came too suddenly, and the story was found unpublished among his effects. Mrs. Field, concluding to have the story appear, gave it to the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, in which magazine all of Mr. Field's work, outside of his newspaper articles, was presented to the public. The story will be printed in the next iesue of the Journal, strikingly illustrated by Mr. Howard Pyle.

The Art Amateur for February has for one of its color plates a charming American landscape, "On the Mohawk: Noon," by Edward Gay, A. N. A. The other color plate is "Sprays of Violets," by Patty Thum. While simple in execution both are very attractive, and the student will find the uggestions gryen in the magazine for copying them in oil, water colors, and pastel, thoroughly practical. In the additional eight pages of supplement are working designs for the decoration of china, wood-carving, and for general painting and embroidery. The magazine itself, as usual, abounds with good things for the mere lover of art as well as the artist. Trunks of trees are given for winter study; there are articles on Marine Painting, Fan Painting, and Elementary Drawing. "What Shall be the First Lesson in China Painting" is considered, and "The Treatment of Roses on China," Wood-carving, Embroidery, and Interior Decoration are practically treated. The illustrations are exceptionally fine, among them being the Boxteat of Agric Articipate of the Vision I. The Art Amateur for February has for one of on China," Wood-carving, Embroidery, and Interior Decoration are practically treated. The illustrations are exceptionally fine, among them being the Portrait of Marie Antoinette after Vigee Lebrun, Angelica Kauffman after Sir Joshua Reynolds, figure studies in crayon by Henri Lehman and Jules Lefebvre, Delft Tile Decorations by Charles Volkmar, and a sea view, which all draughtsmen should study, by Max Ciaude. All the leading art exhibitions of the month receive careful and critical notice, and there are, as usual some useful illustrated hiuts on Heraldry. 35 cents. Montague Marks, Publisher, 23 Union Square, New York.

The historic First Unitarian church on "Meeting House hill," Dorchester. Mass,, a familiar landmark and the oldest church in the district, was destroyed by fire Monday. Capt. Blacnard, Fireman Hoyt, Samuel Ridler and John Cavin, all of the fire department, were more or less injured.

Philadelphia had a \$2,000,000 fire Sunday morning.

ROBES

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Made Over and Remodeled. CATTLE HIDES

Tanned for Robes. J. S. TUTTLE, NILES. CLOTH CAPES. New line of CLOTH CAPES just received; bought cheap will be sold cheap. GREAT REMNANT SALE.

Great REMNANT SALE of Table Linen,

GREAT REMNANT SALE of hand-made Torchon Laces and Embroideries. REMNANTS OF EIDERDOWN and Wool Flannel.

REMNANTS of Dress Lengths, in black Ser-

ges, Henriettas, Crepons and fancy Dress Goods. Broken sizes of our \$1.75 Gloves drop to.....1 25 REMNANTS of Suitings, 1 yard wide, at.....91/20 ANNUAL SALE OF MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

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.

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is everywhere acknowledged by Educators, Scholars, the Press, and the Public to be THE BEST FOR ALL PURPOSES. It is the Latest and Most Complete. Contains 301,865 words, many thousand more than any other dictionary ever published. More than \$969,000 were expended in its production. 247 Specialists and Editors were engaged in its preparation. Its Definitations are Clear and Exact.

President Milne, of New York State Normal College, says its definitions are best to be found anywhere. Scores of critics say the same.

They are especially commended by the Atlantic Monthly, Boston, the Westminister Gazette, London, Sunday School Times, Philadelphia, and scores of others. It is Government Authority. It is in use in all the departments of the United States Government at Washington, and all the departments of the Dominion of Canada. Government experts give it the preference on all disputed points.

Its Etymologies are Sound.

of New York City and elsewhere. Its new edu-cational features are extremely valuable in train-ing pupils to a correct use of words, capitals, hy-phens, etc. Its illustrations are superb. Its tables of coins, weights, and measures, plants, animals, etc. are exhaustive and cannot be found else-It is the Most Highly Commended. Never has a dictionary been welcomed with such unanimous and unqualified praise by the press, the great universities, and by educators and cri-ies throughout the English speaking world. Am-ericans are proud of it. Englishmen admire it.

It is Adopted in the Public Schools.

The London Times says: "The merits of the Standard Dictionary are indisputable and are a undantly attested by a large number of unimpeachable authorities." The New York Herald says: "The Standard Dictionary is a triumph in the art of publication.... It is the most satisfactory and most complete dictionary yet printed."

The Standard Standard Constitution of the Standard St The St. James's Budget (Gazette), London, says: "The Standard Dictionary should be the pride of literary America, as it is the admiration of literary England."

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smith Coal, Orders may be left at

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BUCHANAN RECORD.

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.

Lard-So. Salt, retail-\$1.00 Flour-\$3.60@\$4.00 per bbl., retail. Honey-12c.

Live poultry-512c. Butter-10c. Eggs-10c. Wheat-65c. Oats -20c Corn-30c. Clover Seed-\$4.25.

Rye-37c.

Beans-\$1.00 @1.10. Live Hogs-\$3.50. BUCHANAN RECORD

Costs but \$1.00 a year in advance Less than a postage stamp a week. Subscribe now.

Last Sunday was Candlemas day. William Redden of Galien has had

his pension increased.

A leap year hop will be given next Monday evening at Rink Hall.

Mr. John G. Holmes is confined to his home by a severe illness. Randall & Parkinson are having a

midway". Mr. John Graham, who has been on the sick list is able to be out once

The Standard Oil Co. have commerced the erection of their storage and distributing station near the Michigan Central railread.

The annual meeting of the Berrien Co. Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Ce, last Saturday resulted in the reelection of Wm. R Rough, President and Freeman Franklin, Secretary.

Special meeting of Sylvin Chapter No. 74, O. E. S., will be held Wednesday, Feb. 12. Initiation.

> DELIA SCOTT, W. M. C. R. WILLIAMS, Sec.

The next regular review of East Hive No. 19, L. O. T. M., will be held Tuesday evening, Feb. 11, 1896, at Sir Knrght's hall. All members are requested to be present. MRS. BERTHA ROE, R. K.

The body of Edward Douglass, whose parents live at New Carlisle, and who worked on a farm near Niles, was found Sunday evening on the railroad track west of that that city. He had been run down and killed by a train.

Dr. S. Ostrander of Detroit, formerly of Buchanan has opened an office in Niles and has placed an advertisement in the RECORD calling attention to his work. Read his announcement in an-

Mr. Peter G. Hood of Niles and Miss Lydia Blimpka of Portage Praine were united in the holy bonds of matrimony, Feb. 4, 1806. The ceremony was performed by W. A. Koehler at his residence in Buchanan.

List of letters remaining uncalled for in the post-office at Buchanan, Mich., for the week ending Feb. 3, 1896: Miss Ida Miller, Mr. W. J. Wood, Will Neighhart, K. Able.

Call for letters advertised. John C. Dick, P. M.

Messrs. C. H. Baker and John R. Bishop will engage extensively in the manufacture of lap boards. A portion of the warehouse of the C. Bishop Grain Co. will be fitted out with the necessary machinery. About eight men will be employed on the start.

A pleasant surprise party was held at the home of Mr. Isaac Long last Thursday, that day being his seventyfourth birthday. Over twenty-five of the children and relatives were present and a general good time was thorough-

About twenty-five of Wm. Barties' friends gathered at his home on Detroit street, Monday evening, to celebrate his twenty-first birthday. The evening was spent in singing and dancing. The guests were treated to a most elegant supper. The party broke up at 12:30, and every one went away, having enjoyed themselves.

The M. L. Club will meet at Mrs. Emery's, Monday, Feb. 10. Roll call-Something in regard to

History-Growth of Sparta to growth f Athens.

Paper—Lycurgus—Mrs. Johnson. The Messenian War—Mrs. Plimpton. The Hesiodic Poems—Miss Hahn.

A rumor was flying about town Monday that a robbery had occurred at the big double store of B. R. Desenberg & Bro. On being questioned in regard to the matter, Mr. B. R. Desenberg stated that he knew nothing of the matter. He said that the rumor undoubtedly arose from the leaving of two pair of rubbers boots standing outside when the store was closed, on Saturday. Mr. J. K. Woods saw the boots standing there and cared for them over Sunday, returning them to

Messrs. Desemberg on Monday. Church Notes.

All persons interested in the study the Sabbath school lesson and the study of the best method of teaching, are invited to meet at the home of Mr. N. Culver on Front street on Friday next at 4 o'clock.

The Christian church has secured the services of Rev. E. W. Black as pastor of the church. Mr. Black is a very entertaining speaker, and all are invited to attend the regular services. Preaching Sunday morning and even-

Subjects at the Presbyterian church Sabbath: In the evening, The Higher Creation. In the evening, historical lecture, The American Idea of Govern-

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, READ THIS LIST Keep Your Sonthis Fact

BUCHANAN, MICH.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS \$65,000. RESPONSIBILITY \$1,500,000.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

OLD-FASHIONED

We hear a good deal nowadays

bout how easy old-fashioned foot-

wear was on the feet. Just look at

the above styles worn thirty years

ago. How unshapely they are. It

is difficult to see how they could

Shoe manufacturers today make

special efforts to have their products

the exact shape of the foot. Some

of them have succeeded better than

others. In buying Shoes we deal al-

together with makers who have been

the most successful in that direction

32 FRONT STREET.

PUCHANAN, MICH.

COURT HOUSE DEDICATION.

Official Program.

The building committee Saturday af-

ternoon adopted the report of the com-

mittee on program for the court house

dedicatory exercises, which will be

held on Thursday, Feb. 20, beginning

at 1:30 p.m. The program so far as

Presentation of the Building on be-

half of the Committee on Court House

Acceptance and Dedication on be-

half of the County-Hon. B. R. Sterns,

Vocal music by Quartette Short addresses by citizens. Song "America," in which all will

The building will be opened at 7:30

p.m. and there will be a reception by

the county officials from 8 to 9:30. In-

strumental music will be provided for

the occasion, and will probably be fur-

An invitation will be sent to Judge

Montgomery of Lansing, to deliver the

dedicatory address and it is thought he

The following committees were ap-

General committee on arrangements

-Hon. B. B. Sterns, chairman board

supervisors; Hon. Orville W. Coolidge.

circuit judge; Hon. J. J. Van Riper,

judge of probate; H. C. Rosenberg, Mayor of St. Joseph; O. E. Fifield,

Mayor of Benton Harbor; Ed. F. Wood-

cock, Mayor of Niles; Judge David E.

Program—Hon. John M. Glavin, Wm. C. Hall, Alexander Halliday. Speaker—S. L. VanCamp, John Seel,

John F. Freitag.

Music—John F. Frestag, Edward H.

Printing—John F. Gard, Judson A. Peck, Ira R. Stemm.

Ball, Geo. F. Stewart, Wm. C. Hall,

Invitation-E. A. Blakeslee, Wm. H

Reception-Hon. O.W. Coolidge, Hon.

J. J. Van Riper, Chas, H. Whitcomb, Joel H. Gillette, Frank A. Treat, Fred A. Woodruff, B. R. Sterns, John L.

Bishop, Peter Womer, Rodney P. Hoad-

ley, Josiah Caldwell, Oliver P. Miller, Milton Hatfield, S. S. Beall, Chas. W. Haskins, Fred F. King, Lester H.

Congressman Thomas has submitted

a resolution directing the committee on

ways and means to prepare a report

which shall show in what countries re-

strictions or discriminations are made

against our agricultural and manufac-

tured products exported to foreign

countries, of what they consist, the

causes alleged therefor, and their effect

Edwin F. Uhl, of Grand Rapids,

Mich., now assistant secretary of state,

has been tendered the post of ambassa-

dor to Germany to succeed the late

Chancellor Rnnyon. Mr. Uhl has ac-

cepted the tender and the nomination

Herbert A Sprague will give the last

entertainment of our course at Rough's

Opera House, Monday February 10.

Don't fail to see this famous imperson-

SITUATIONS GUARANTEED to all

graduates of Dodge's Institute of Tel-

egraphy, Valparaiso, Indiana. Tuition

-Full course \$25. Per month \$5.

Good board \$1.40; furnished room 30

cents per week. Write for catalogue.

Respectfully, GEORGE M. DODGE,

Our people are growing more and more in the habit of looking to Bar-

more, the druggist, for the latest and

best of everything in the drug line.

They sell Chamberlain's Cough Reme-

dy, famous for its cures of bad colds,

croup and whooping cough. When in

need of such a medicine, give this

remedy a trial, and you will be more

Clairvovant Examinations Free.

for the proper understanding of and

fational treatment of chronic or lin-

rering disease of any kind, is its thor-

ough examinations and true diagnosis.

You can secure this with a full explan-

taion of the cause, nature and extent of your disorder free of charge by en-

closing a lock of hair, with name and

age, to Dr E. F. Butterfield, Syracuse, -adv. Jan 30-6 mo.

The first and most important thing

ator. Adults 35 cents; children 25.

will go to the senate this week.

on our foreign commerce.

Kingsley, Edward L. Cromer.

Hinman, of Buchanan.

Geo. B. Richards.

nished by the Twin City band.

Vocal music by Quartette.

Remarks by Chas. E. Bell,

by S. L. VanCamp, chairman.

chairman board of supervisors.

Vocal music by the Quartette.

Prayer.

Address.

will accept.

of the building

FOOTWEAR.

have been comfortable.

Drafts and Exchange made on all points, and a General Banking Business Transacted. J. F. REYNOLDS, CASHIER.

Monday's St. Joseph Press states that the wife of County Treasurer F.A. Treat is quite ill.

Marriage Licenses.

David W. Minium, 20, Buchanan; Sally Meredith, 20, Bertrand. J. Edgar Spare, 25, Tipton, Ia.; Clara L. McLean, 20, Niles. Albert C. Geisler, 21, Lincoln; Tillie Bronson, 24, same.

Albert Franz, 25, Pipestone; Celia Dohm, 19, same. Adelbert A. Lyon, 21, Benton Harber; Bertha M. Counterman, 18, same.

Real Estate Transfer.

L. P. Fox to C. B. Treat. e. 50 ft. lot 1, blk. A in andrew C. Day's addition to Buchanan: also a strip one rod in width on north side of said lot, \$400. Schuyler Sigler and wife to Cassius Chipman, property in Buchanan township, \$20,000. Minnie Weisgerber to John Weisger-

new front put in their store, on "the ber, land in the village of Buchanan. \$100. Charles C. Brown to earnest Burdelmeier, lot No. 100 in the village of

> Three Oaks, \$500. Iadustrial Building and Loan Association to Hiram M. Case, lot No. 100 in the village of Three Oaks, \$500. Chas. A. Vinton to Emma Carlisle,

\$450. Ludwig Pflughaupt and wife to Mariah Birkholz, blks. 85 and 93 in the CARMER & CARMER, of New Buffalo, \$800.

lot in 4 in blk. B in Galien village,

The following extract from The American Wheelman, the recognized cycling authority for the east, gives a well deserved compliment to a "Buchanan boy," Mr. Geo. W. Noble, Jr., who is a son of Geo. W. Noble, the well known Buchanan merchant. The article is as follows:

"The Hector Manufacturing Co. is a new concern just launched upon the sea of wheel manufacturers in Chicago. It is composed of men born and completed is as follows: brought up in the bicycle business. The manager, Mr. G. W. Noble, got his Works, and is a practical bicycle man from the ground up. The wheel made by this firm will be known as the William Hector, from whom the company derives its name, super intended the Standard output last year and is also of Sterling fame. High grade wheels only will be made, and the 1896 models, 5 in number, are now on exhibition at the factory, No. 39 West Washington street, Chicago Two roadsters 22 lbs., racer 10 lbs., a ladies drop frame 24 lbs., and a ladies' and gentleman's tandem comprise the list." The RECORD congratulates Mr. Noble on his prospects and wishes the

ment, abundant success. Obituary.

Hector Mfg. Co., under his manage-

MARY ANN RHOADES was born in Juniatta county, Penn, March 11, 1840, and died at the family residence near Adamsville, Mich., Jan. 30, 1896, of heart and lung trouble, aged 55 years, 10 months and 19 days. She was married to J. R. Rhoads, April 5, 1857. She leaves to mourn her demise, her husband, one son, James of Vandalia, Mich., a daughter, Mrs. Jennie Redding of Buchanan, two brothers. Benjamin Page of Elkhart, Ind., Henry Page of Iowa, two sisters, Mrs. Sarah Scott of Buchanan and Mrs. Catharine Blake of Chicago.

The deceased was a great sufferer for about three years, and endured it all with great courage and patience. She expressed a desire many times to depart and be at rest, but willing to abide the will of her God and be with her Christ. She united with the United Brethren church about three years ago, of which she continued a faithful and devoted member, until the Master called her home.

The funeral service was held from the U. B. church at Adamsville, Mich., on Sunday, Feb. 2, conducted by Elder Geo. Sickafoose. The audience at the house, and the church as well, was evidence of the fact that Sister Rhodes lived very tenderly in the hearts of the people of her community. She was a devoted wife, a kind-hearted mother and a faith Christian. Her sufferings are ended; she rests from her labors, and her works will follow her. May the benediction of our God be upon our dear brother, the children, and relatives, and may all meet in the

BERRIEN CENTRE. Protracted meetings are being held here now conducted by W. W. Hess.

The meetings at South Berrien Centre and Eau Claire have closed. Quite a number joined the church at both The teacher took all his school to the

lake skating one day last week. Born to Zera V. Webster, a boy, Eugene Becker and sister Maude, of

Dowagiac, attended church at this Sunday night. Elroy Hess has returned from Georgia. The play "Comrades,, at hall Friday

night was quite a success. Lucy Davis and Mrs. Clark are on the sick list. Mrs. Silas Ireland visited Mrs. Bar-

leon vesterday. Miss Minnie Word is home short visit from Chicago. Ruby Waltz and father returned to Kalamazoo.

The pupils of our school intend celebrating Washington's birthday at the than pleased with the result. hall this year. We are having some very bad roads

sleiging. Mr. and Mrs. H. Hess were quite happily surprised at their home Saturday night, it being their 30th anniversary. Some useful presents were re-

now, as it is neither wheeling or

ceived. Ladies' aid society meets at Mrs. Thomas Mars' to-day.

AND YOU WILL CALL ON US.

į	Men's all wool Black Cheviot Suits, only - \$4 98	8
ĺ	Men's Black Wool Pants, worth \$2.50, only - 1.50	0
	Men's Half Wool Pants, worth \$2.00, only - 1 00	0
	Men's Kersey Pants, worth \$1.50, only	C
	Men's Overalls, good value, from - 40c to 750	C
1	Boys' Bib Overalls, heavy, only - 400	C
Į	Boys' or Men's Wool Mittens, per pair only - 80	C
١	Ladies' Knit Mittens, from - 25c to 50c	C
I	Children's Knit Mittens, from - 10c to 20c	c
١	"The Empress," the best 50c Corset ever sold in the county.	
١	German Knitting Yarn, per pound, only - 600	c
ı	Shelf Paper, 9 inches wide, 12 sheets for - 10	c
l		
	" 13 " 12 " - 3c	0
	" 13 " 12 " 3c	
	" 13 " 12 " - 30	C
	" 13 " 12 " 3c Clothes Pins, per dozen, only 12 " 15 Slate Pencils, plain, 10 for 15 Slate Pencils, wrapped and sharpened, 6 for 16	C
	" 13 " 12 " 36 Clothes Pins, per dozen, only 16 Slate Pencils, plain, 10 for 16 Slate Pencils, wrapped and sharpened, 6 for 16 Lead Pencils, 3 for 16	0
	" 13 " 12 " 3c Clothes Pins, per dozen, only 12 " 15 Slate Pencils, plain, 10 for 15 Slate Pencils, wrapped and sharpened, 6 for 16	

24 Envelopes for

BANKERS.

BUCHANAN, MICH.

Strongest Bank in Southwestern Mich. RESPONSIBILITY \$500,000.

Our Savings Bank Department pays interest at the rate of four per cent per annum on all money left three full months or longer. Deposits received from \$1 upwards.

Remember, our Bank is the first one to give the citizens of Buchanan and vicinity

We Do a General Banking Business.

We solicit your patronage and invite you to call and inspect our new office. Bank open from 8:30 A. M. to 12 M. and from 1 o'clock to 4:30 P. M. W. C. EDWARDS, Cashier.

I will offer anything in my entire stock for sale to the highest bidder.

FEBRUARY 8.

Call and examine stock, as this will be about your last chance.

C.H.BAKER

FOR SALE, a new Milch Cow, at my premises, 512 miles north of Buchanan, on the river road. Inquire of ARTHUR INGLERIGTH.

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

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. DR. BLAIR, the painless dentist, will remain at The Earl hotel until Saturday evening. If you need his services,

FOR SALE. Two work horses and two spring L. S. BRONSON.

Miss Carrie Schafer will make up your dress in the latest style. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jaxon Prize Baking Powder leavens best

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber. Holand, Mass, had a very hard cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with anything. I gave him a bottle if Chamberlain's Cough Remedy,

Jaxon Soap hurts no fabric.

says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute threat and lung diseases, such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its There is no danger in giving it to children, for it contains nothing in jurous. For sale by Barmore, the Awar**c**ed

Highest Heners-World's Fair.

·DR. MOST PERFECT MADE. pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free

Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant

40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

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 at \$2 25 per thousand. You should get our prices on lumber, J. L. REDDICK,

NILES, MICH. Nothing cleans cleaner than Jaxon Soap. For a good meal, go to Arthur's Restaurant. Oysters by the plate. W. H. KELLER, Groceries, Fruits and Confectionary, at Scott's old stand,

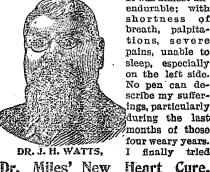
Buchanan, Mich. Mrs. Howard Smith, dressmaking parlors over store of G. W. Noble. All the latest styles.

YEARS OF INTENSE PAIN.

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

Rheumatism of the Heart.

It was almost un-



DR. J. H. WATTS. I finally tried Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure. and was surprised at the result. It put new He into and made a new man of me. I have not had a symptom of trouble since and I am satisfied your medicine has cured me for I have now enjoyed, since taking it Three Years of Splendid Health. I might add that I am a druggist and have sold and recommended your Heart Cure, for I know what it has done for me and only wish I could state more clearly my suffering then and the good health I now enjoy. Your Nervino and other remedies also give excellent satisfaction." J. H. WATTS. Humboldt, Neb., May 9, '91. Dr. Miles Heart Cure is sold on a positive guarantee that the first bottle will benefit. All druggists sell it at \$1.6 bottles for \$5, or it will be sent, prepaid, on receipt of price by the Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health

S. P. HIGH

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

ry Goods.

You can buy lots of nice things with a

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

Greatest Wonder of the Age.

Fire and Waterproof Leather

Men's, Boys' and Youths' Shoes.

Call and see it before buying.

FOR SALE ONLY BY

I have a shoe that you cannot burn and is waterproof.

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

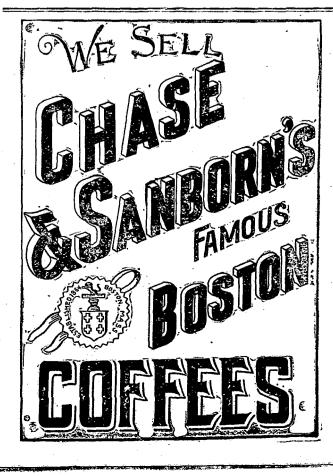
"Tennyson could take a worthless sheet of paper, write a bilt can write a few words on a sheet of paper and make it worth \$5,000,000—that's capital. The United States can take an ounce and a quarter of gold and stamp upon it an "Eagle Bird" and make it worth \$20—that's money. A mechanic can take material worth \$5 and make it into watch springs worth \$1,000—that's skill. A merchant can take an article worth 75 cents and sell it for \$1—that's business. A lady can purchase a 75c hat, but she prefers one that cost \$27—that's foolishness. A ditch digger works ten hours a day and handles several tons of earth for \$3—that's labor. But any one can buy a bicycle of E. S. Roe that is full value for your money and guaranteed—that's a fact.

DRIFTING OUR WAY.

The lowest prices for the best utensils and

and money back if you want it, and so the best of the housekeeper's trade is bound to drift our way.

GODFREY.



Agents, TREAT Sp REDDEN, Buchanan, Mich

HELEN'S FACE A BOOK.

Helen's face is like a book— Charming all its pages. Helen's face is like a book. What's the story I forsool When on Helen's face I look?

There I read an old romance; Here I see one living. There I read an old romance But in Helen's lightest glance For a livelier tale enchants, Wild excitement giving!

What is printer's ink to me Commas, dots and dashes What is printer's ink to me If with Helen I may be,

A DROP OF BLOOD.

In 1775 the brigantine Governor Clinton left Philadelphia loaded with flour for Spanish Town, Jamaica. It was the 15th of December, and Captain Ira Drake, her commander, expected to eat his New Year's dinner on the island. Everything was auspicious, and with a northwest wind he sailed down the river. He remarked long after that he felt unusually flurried by his parting with Mrs. wharf, but not being of an imaginative turn of mind the impressions passed, and he saw the tall poplars and red roofed farmhouses in the Neck fade away under the winter sunset with professional indifference.

The Governor Clinton was only 430 tons, and she left port in company with 26 others, foreign bound, most of them square rigged. At the present time there are only two ships owned in Philadelphia, and neither sails from here.

Mrs. Drake and Emma walked up Second street to their home, which was in the house then a two story, afterward the tea store of the late eccentric John Lamond, who died a few months ago. To be a captain's wife in those days was to hold social position next below the magnates of Society Hill, and Captain Drake was reported a prosperous

"Mother," said the daughter, "do you feel any unusual anxiety in parting with father this voyage?" "No, my dear. Don't let such things

get into your mind." "Yes, but the Aggy Slade has been out over 60 days, and she's bound for Jamaica too. Poor Mrs. Folsom is just wild about her husband. How I do wish father would give up the sea and stay

Shipmasters' wives had to have stout hearts in those days; there were perils on the sea then that are unknown now. A West India voyage meant poor charts, dodging among the reefs and keys of the Bahama banks, northers, hurricanes and more deadly assaults from the desperate ruffians that infested the coast of Cuba and were secretly up- it would seem forever—an acquaintance held by the Spanish authorities, who shared their plunder, and at this time both Tardy and the La Fittes were known to be cruising in the gulf.

Christmas passed, and as New Year's came on a feeling of uneasiness and dread entered into the Drake household. Emma had an additional source of anxiety. Sam Spain, although only 24, was first officer of the Governor Clinton and a splendid specimen of the American sailor, and before this voyage he and Emma had exchanged vows. And so poor Emma fretted and made her mother anxious.

New Year's day, 1796, was cold, blustering and sleety, and after attendance at early mass at St. Joseph's both women sat down to breakfast.

"For the Lord's sake, Emma, don't tell me anything about your dreams. You make me nervous. Your father and the brig are all right, and when the Quickstep comes in we'll hear from Spanish Town. She sails from there to-

"But, mother, there is something in dreams, and I never had such dreadful ones before, and you know-good God, what is that?" And the girl's voice arose to a scream. "Oh, mother! On your hand, on your hand!" The mother looked and grew pale as

death. There on her plump, white hand was a drop of ruddy blood. She murmured, "Maybe I pricked myself with the fork." And with a shudder she wiped away the dread token. But there was no wound, the skin being unbroken. "There, there, it has come again. Oh, mother, let's pray! My dear father and Sam are in peril. I know it. I feel it." And they knelt and with heads bowed

down prayed to him who rules the winds and tempests to spare their loved ones on the sea.

The Governor Clinton was an old tub and did her best when she reeled off eight knots on a bowline, but this time. under a fair northeast wind, she was cutting a feather through the waves of the Bahama banks on the 19th of December. Here her good luck ended. A norther set in, driving them 200 miles off their course, and then head winds blew for a week, so that it was the last day in the year before they came in sight of the Cuban coast, and not over ten miles off Cape St. Antoine the wind failed, and there came one of those dead calms peculiar to those latitudes. The sails hung without a shiver, and the pennant was as straight down as a yard of pump water. But this was not the worst. Captain Drake knew that he was in the track of the pirates and was practically helpless to keep away from them, and at this moment he was doubtless signaled off shore to some of their vessels. Everything depended on keeping a stout heart.

His six 24 pound carronades were loaded with grape and kentledge, the arm chest was opened, cutlasses and pistols were served to the crew, muskets were loaded, and the cook filled his coppers with hot water ready to repel boarders. All hands kept watch that night. and in the morning Mate Spain went aloft with a glass. He at once hailed the deck. "There is a topsail schooner lying behind that point of land off the starboard quarter. I can't make out

any sail on her." "All right. Come down. We'll have breakfast. There's trouble ahead. But there are 23 of us, all good men, and

we ought to make a tidy fight for our lives. A strict watch was kept at the masthead, and at 10 o'clock a hail came: "There's a boat full of men putting off

shore. It is a yawl with a tug. She's coming fast under sweeps." The ensign was seized union down to attract some passing vessel, and all er all that it is the little things that waited and watched. There were not count.

ess than 40 men in the yawl. When it was within about 20 yards of the boat, the captain cried, "Fire!" But as usual two of the carronades missed fire, the other scattered ten feet wide of the boat, and next it swent under the how, the leader a white man, springing into the chains, followed by a gang of mulattoes, negroes and Spaniards, all big men. Their captain's head just came above the bow, when he was run through the neck by a pike and dropped overboard, but his men managed to get on the bowsprit and come aboard. Two of the pirates mounted the channels and tumbled into the waist. The cook, a ne-

gro giant weighing 300 pounds, rushed at them with a cutlass, beat down their guard and hewed them down. A third had grasped the swifter to help him up, when his arm was cut clean off at the shoulder by the negro. A splash in the

water told the rest.

In the bow the defenders had done good work, but Captain Drake was stretched on the bits covered with blood. The last pirate had run out on the jib boom and fired his pistol just as a musket ball took his life, but he had done his work, for poor Spain got his bullet in the head and never spoke after. They were beaten, and under a parting volley the ruffians sprang to their sweeps and with the loss of half their crew made

Suddenly the mainsail gave a flop. No orders were needed. The topsail halyards were manned. "Up with the flying jib, trim sheets, round in starboard braces!" was the cry, and the little brig began to surge through the water.
"See, see! The schemer's making

sail. Up go her gail and rolesail. Tho fight's not over, men! She il cut us to pieces with her long Tom!" Jast then came the sound of a heavy gun, and so intent were the crew watching the pirate vessel that they had not seen, half Drake and his daughter Emma, on the a mile away, a limited corvet piling on sail up to royals. the was a flier, too, and inside of five minutes swept down on the brig, harled and was told what had occurred.

The pirate craft was intent only on saving her men in the yawl, but it was too late. The corvet ran her down and at 100 yards gave the marauders a shower of grape that tore the hoat and crew into spiraters. The schooner made off, followed by the man-o'-war, and both disappeared in the southern board. The second mate took command of the brig. Her captain had a broken thigh and a shot through his body, while the mate and four of the crew lay dead. The breeze kept stordy, and on the 4th of January they cause to anchor in Spanish Town harber. Capain Drake lived to get well and quit the sea. But before the Christ Church chimes rang for another Christmas poor tanna Drake had followed her lover to a better land .--Philadelphia Times.

Victor Hugo and Politics.

Victor Hugo, in splits of everything that has been said to the centrary, was distinctly not a reputitean at the outset of his career, and it is more than questionable whether Le would have ever become the blatant one he did if Louis Philippe and Louis Napoleon had consented to take him at his own valuation as a state-man. Beranger, who was a republican pure and simple, notwithstanding his supposed share in the establishment of Louis Pailippe on the French throne, summed up Victor Hugo's republicanism in one line. One day, shortly after the February revolution which overtepped that throne-as Boronger met him coming out of the Palais Bourbon. "I shall feel obliged." the poet said. "if you will see me home, for I do not feel at all well. Those violent scenes inside there are not to my

This, pointing to the erstwhile residence of the illegitimate daughter of Louis XIV by Mme. de Montespan, better known as the widow of that mischievous dwarf Louis, third duke do Bourbon-Conde, the small minded and small bodied son of the great Conde. "I am not at all well," he repeated with a wistful smile. "I have been accused of having held the plank over which Louis Philippe went to the Tuileries. I wish I could be the bridge across the channel on which he would return now. Certainly, I would have liked a republic, but not one such as we are having in there." And his hand pointed once more to the home of the constituent assembly. 'You ought to be pleased," remarked his interlocutor. "Victor Hugo is in the same regiment with you." "Victor Hugo is not in the regiment; he is in the band."-Contemporary Review.

Churchill's Push.

When Lord Randolph Churchill was at Oxford, he was constantly in conflict with his dean at Merton on the subject of compulsory chapels, and on one occasion he was sent for to listen to a grand remonstrance. It was a chilly day, and the dean was standing with his back to the fire when Lord Randolph entered. After about ten minutes another delinquent was ushered in, and found Lord Randolph standing with his back to the fire and his coattails comfortably upraised, while the unfortunate dean was arguing away out in the cold, near the

By Halves.

"I always meet trouble half way," said the man who had paid half of his promissory note and arranged for an extension of the other half.—Detroit Free

He Scored Journalism. A successful physician, who began life as a reporter, spoke very scornfully of the newspaper man who had not sense enough to discover that the talents needed to earn him a bare living in journalism" would bring him substantial rewards in any other business or profession. I suppose it must have been some such idea that was at the root of Horace Greeley's fixed objection to paying any man a salary of more than \$25 a week, it being his opinion that if an employee of a newspaper could earn more than that he ought to strike out for himself. Considering the number of second and third rate newspaper men who have made first class reputations in politics, have adorned presidential cabinets, and made their mark generally in the public life of the country, there does seem to be something wrong with the old hands at the bellows who

can find nothing better to do.—Forum.

What Started the Fight. A Philadelphia man was arrested on a warrant, charged with assault and battery on his wife, and was taken to the central station for a hearing. His wife, on her oath, said he beat her so badly that she was detained in bed two days. When Magistrate South asked him why he had beaten his wife, the prisoner said, "Well, judge, you see, I opened the door and threw my hat inside to see if it would be welcomed, and when she threw it out I was so mad that I went inside and licked her."

Learning the Lesson. Hubby-When I first got married, I determined to have no large items of

expense in housekeeping, but I find aft-Batch-How many have you

Hubby-I have four.-Detroit Free

Professor Baird states that one of the pikes which can be seen at the Imperial aquarium, St. Petersburg, was born toward the end of the fifteenth century, and is now, therefore, about 400 years

Several species of sea anemone can form their jellylike bodies into boats and float on the surface of the water, propelling themselves with their anten-



A YANKEE WORKS THE WIND.

What a Windmill Does In Connecticut—An Icehouse Built of Rubbish. Not a great while ago Rural New who cwned the windmill. He says:

one operation. A boy 15 years old and The Irrigation Age she says:

central Kansas, the soil is especially adopted to sorghum, and it may interest some readers to know what has been achieved with this crop. The bulk of cane the last five years has been grown for the sugar mill here, but owing to loss of bounty from the United States and the Yorker gave an illustration showing a state of Kansas, this promising industry windmill and the pile of wood sawed has been totally crushed for the present. with it. This sketch was commented on | Apart from manufacture, there is, how-

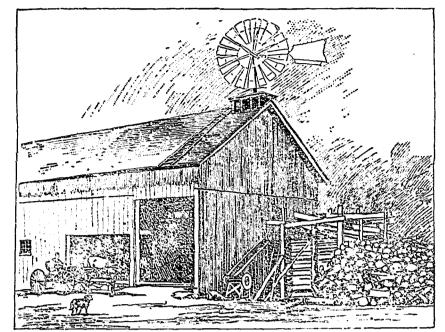
as follows by the Connecticut farmer | ever, great value in sorghum as a good and reliable crop, in every year, in this There is sufficient available power in | district, extending over a wide area on 1 12 foot goared mill to run all ma- every side. A woman farmer who in chines necessary on a farm. Notice the | 1890 planted 50 acres in this cane insize of those blocks. Some of them are creased the acreage every year until in 20 inches across, old dry apple and 1894 she had 1,200 acres. Half of this knotty ash, which are very hard. Yet was hauled to the sugar mill, the rest cut they were all sawed without stopping up and fed to stock of all kinds. Six hundred steers have been fed enerely on This mill runs a thrasher that cleans, this cane and have come through the the grain from the straw and chaff at winter in splendid shape. Writing in

SOROHUM CULTIVATION.

As Conducted on the Red Deds of Central

In Barber county, on the red beds of

myself got from the mow and thrashed | Five years ago if sorghum yielded 10 20 shocks of oats in one hour. My mill to 12 per cent sucrose it was considered grinds all kinds of feed, fine or coarse, rich; now it has to be 15 to 20 per cent and cornmeal and graham flour for ta- to be satisfactory. Experience teaches



HOW THE WIND MAKES A WOOD PILE.

ble use. We cut our cornstalks with a that the richer in sugar the better the big fodder cutter. All of these machines are run on the west barn floor, which necessitated putting up 44 feet of hori-

zontal shafting. Under the old timbers and boards at stacked, in the first place, 12 by 13 feet square and 10 feet high, leaving the spaces between the cakes of ice open, so time and labor. We put one load of sawdust on the top and covered the rest at our leisure; it was four or five weeks hefore this ice was entirely covered. A space of 10 or 12 inches was left between the boards and ice, in which sawdust was put and packed down hard. Ice was used twice a day from April 20 sufficient to run a four can Cooley creamer, and there will probably be some lcft over.

A Question of Queen Rearing.

Bee Journal on queen rearing: It's a very hard matter to find any set | green and dry hay. of rules that bees invariably follow, especially as to the matter of queen rearing. Sometimes they'll tear down cells the young queen emerges, and some- abundance. times they wait until they are mature. It isn't a bad plan to cut out all sealed cells when you give a cell, and it has been said that the cell you give will be more certain to be respected if you put it in the place where you have cut out one of their own cells.

Clover Ensilage.

"Why not cure the clover into hay?" some one will ask. In some damp climates it is almost impossible to make good clover hay, Rural New Yorker re-"The crop must be pastured or put into the silo in order to obtain anything like its full feeding value. Mr. Bancroft might perhaps make good hay ont of his crimson clover, but he has found that it gives more and better food when put into the sile. On Governor Morton's farm there will be next year over 30 acres of good clover. Corn ensilage has given better results there than any green soiling crop or any dry roughage. Mr. Cottrell, the farm manager, believes that well made clover ensilage from 30 acres will produce more milk than the best clover bay from that area. He therefore expects to put all the clover right into the silo, and use it for late summer feeding.

Cane Rust of Raspberries. In a bulletin from the Minnesota station cane rust or anthrachese of raspberries is figured and briefly described, and from its successful use at the station in

combating the disease the following treatment is recommended: In the spring before the canes start spray them with a solution of sulphate of copper (blue vitriol) made by dissolving I pound of it in 15 gallons of water. Later spray the new canes with bordeaux mixture, probably about three times at intervals of about two weeks, commencing as soon as the new canes are one foot high. Care should be taken not to get the bordeaux mixture on the leaves of the fruit bearing canes, as they are quite liable to be burned by it.

VIRGINIA WANTS GOOD ROADS.

Plans For Highway Improvement to Be Submitted to the Legislature. The Virginia good roads convention at its recent session adopted the following plan, to be presented to the next general assembly: We favor the adoption of a read by which all the classes shall bear the burden of taxation for road purposes in proportion to the benefits derived; by which state aid will be extended to the improvement of the particles of precious metal which they main roads under equitable conditions; find here and there. by which the counties shall be allowed to issue bonds for the permanent im- are hot, the water having got so far provement of the public roads under down as to be set boiling by the interproper conditions and restrictions; by nal heat of the globe. Then they rush which both state and county convicts or | upward, picking up the bits of metal as convicted prisoners shall be employed in improving the public roads; by which the road work will be placed under the control of the boards of supervisors or of special road boards of the respective er below the ground, pass through counties and by which the actual supervision of the road work will be intrusted to county engineers, thus consolidat- is kept up for a great length of timeing the authority and responsibility and perhaps thousands of years—until the insuring intelligent supervision. The report then recommends in de-

tail a state tax of five-tenths of 1 per in every direction may become filled cent on the valuation of real and per- with the precious metal, or occasionally sonal property for a state road fund; a chamber may be stored full of it as if by the supervisors of each county or per- i nres from all sides and hiding away a highway commissioner be appointed by cover in another age. - London Standthe governor, and that the prescut laws | ard. in regard to graduates in engineering education at the state expense be amended so that graduates may serve as county engineer for two years, when employed by the board of supervisors, instead of teaching for two years. Provision is also made as to the form of petition by laud owners for road improvement assessment main. against property owners in proportion to

to be paid out of the state fund.

feed, and it enres well in proportion to the rule and select seed used. Cattle do not like unife cane as well as the mature sweet stalks. On the other hand, it does not do to let it get overripe, dry the right we store our ice. It was and hard. In planting mixed seed the varieties differ so much that in time of maturing they do not ripen tegether, green ones ferment, overripe turn sour. that they would come out easier. It Amber, Folgers, Colman and Collier keeps just as well this way and saves are all the varieties needed, and in order named from early to late. The same order applies to quality and ability to stand drought, though there is not much choice between the three last named. This field has been planted the last

five years in sorghum, giving an average of 12 tons per acre and 20 bushels of seed. The cleanings on 20 acres kept over 100 hegs most of one winter. Second growth gave pasture for cattle and horses, and not once in the five years have we had a sick animal from eating this cane, although the cows, as cows Dr. C. C. Miller, Marengo, Ills., has will, have broken through the fences the following to say in The American | and gorged themselves on the stuff in all stages, on first and second growths,

As green food our stock show no preference for cane over the nonsaccharine kaffirs, etc., but in the winter and when you don't expect them to, and spring they will bunt through a stack sometimes they'll build up cells when or tear any old roof to pieces to find a you don't expect them to. Generally it stalk of sorghum. In dry weather it is a is not necessary to cut out the cells that patient plant, waiting day after day. the bees have started themselves, unless | Tho leaves will dry up and blow away, indeed the cells are older than the cell and yet when a good rain comes in the you give to them. Sometimes the bees | fall the plant rises again, sends out new destroy all cells in a nucleus as soon as growth and seed heads and yields of its A Point For Irrigators.

> The following is an extract from a letter written to Rural New Yorker: When we first tried to grow potatoes in the desert country where we were ranching, we were all "tenderfeet" together, and having been successful farmers in the cast thought that we would succeed there. We planted in good, sandy loam, and abundantly irrigated the whole season through. Result, a prodigious growth of vines and almost no potatoes at all. The following year we employed a native Mormon and gave him charge of the irrigating. He seemed in no hurry about planting the potatces. but along in May he watered the ground thoroughly and then ployed and planted in the moist earth. After the vines were

> up I suggested watering them, but he only laughed and said, "Not yet." They really became very dry, but he was obstinate and would not water until they were in blossom. Then he watered abundantly and did not thereafter let them get dry until the crop was made. It was a magnificent yield. I do not think that he knew why he did as he did, but I never argue against success. Afterward we always treated our potatoes in that way and never failed to

> A Garden Rack. Where there are two persons about a place to assist each other in the work of the garden, the rack that is figured, in the New York Tribune, will prove ex-



A HANDY GARDEN RACK. eccdingly convenient. When there is but one pair of hands to do the work, a wheelbarrow wheel could readily be fitted to one end, when a convenient garden wheelbarrow would result. The frame should be made light, but strong, and the legs braced with small iron

How Nature Makes Silver. The process by which nature forms her silver mines is very inter, ing. It const be remembered that the earth's crust is full of water, which perchites everywhere through the rocks, man "q solutions of elemen's obtained from them. These solutions take up small

Sometimes the solutions in question they go. Naturally heat assists the performance of this operation.

 Now and then the streams thus formed, perpetually flowing hither and thithcracks or cavities in the rocks, where they deposit their lodes of silver. This pocket is filled up.

Crannies permeating the stony mass hat a similar amount be appropriated 1,000,000 hands were fetching the treas manent road improvement; that a state | mine for some lucky prospector to dis-

> The joy of a good market is clouded by the grief of a poor road. Isn't there a road nuisance in your vicinity that should be abolished? It's just too bad, the condition in which many a road is permitted to re-

The bad roads habit that has so long benefits derived, etc., and the amount afflicted this land must and shall be overcome,

NATIONAL ROCU PARLIAMENT. Great Gathering of Enthusiasts In the

Good Roads Movement. The recent meeting at Atlanta of the national road parliament was the greatest gathering, ever held in this country for the agitation of the good roads question. The parliament assembled in response to an invitation extended to all interested organizations and individuals throughout the country by the governor and general assembly of the state of Georgia, the mayor and council of the city of Atlanta, the authorities of the Cotton States and International exposition and the various local, commercial, military and social organizations, together with the national road conference and the National League For Good

Roads. Nearly a thousand delegates were present, representing the state highway commissions of the country, state and local improvement associations and commercial boards and boards of trade and transportation, agricultural societies and farmers' organizations, universities, agricultural colleges and engineering schools, societies of civil engineering, humane societies, the League of American Wheelmen and carriage and bicycle builders' associations and other organizations especially concerned or ex-



[From L. A. W. Bulletin.] nerienced in the improvements of highways. This gathering took the place this year of the usual national convention of the National League For Good Roads, it having been decided by the officials of that organization to take advantage of the Cotton States and International exposition as a means of awakening a more general interest in the movement.

Twenty-eight states were represented at the meeting, at which reports upon state roads and state laws were rendered. The following officers were unanimously elected: General Roy Stone of Washington, president; Judge W. F. Eve, Georgia, first vice president; John A. C. Wright, New York, second vice president; Colonel W. B. Whidby, Georgia, secretary; John S. Rogers,

New Jersey, assistant secretary. The parliament adjourned to meet in Nashville in October, 1896, immediately after the farmers' national congress and southern irrigation congress.

CONVICT LABOR ON ROADS. It Has Proved Successful Wherever a Fair

Trial Has Been Given. There is no doubt whatever of the practical value of employing convict labor on the public highways. Wherever it has been tried it has proved highly successful, says R. P. Crandall of the United States navy.

In the Hawaiian islands, for instance the road work is done entirely by the convicts, and the result is that the little republic away off in the Pacific ocean can boast of far better roads than the During over a year's stay in the islands I had an excellent opportunity to

watch the working of this system, and in several hundred miles of wheeling never came across an unridable road. The Hawaiian convicts themselves told me they preferred road work to any other form of punishment, as it gave them a chance to be out in the free air and occasionally see their friends. From the Honolulu prison gangs are

constantly being sent out to the other islands to open up new roads and keep the old ones in good repair. The majority of the prisoners taken in the recent revolution are employed in this way. No trouble has ever been caused by the prisoners during the many years the system has been in operation. In various South American countries also the convict system has proved high-

ly successful. Why should not the system then be tried in the United States, where good roads are so badly needed.

Professor Augelo Heilprin, the distinguished physicist, indorses the statement made by Dr. Gregory of the British museum that there exists in eastern Africa, occupying a very considerable portion of its extent, a narrow and in places a very deep trough, in which the great lakes and many of their tributaries are located, and which, with a more or less open and depressed lowland, communicates with the basin of the Red sea, and yet further with the Dead sea and to the valley of the Jordan-that is, according to Dr. Gregory, there runs from Lebanon, and then almost to the cape, a deep and comparatively narrow valley, margined by almost vertical sides, and occupied either by the sea, by salt steppes and old lake basins, and by a series of over 20 lakes, of which only one has an outlet to the sea-a condition of things absolutely unlike anything on the surface of the earth; indeed, the presence of such a rift, for this it appears to be, can only be compared with the long lunar rifts which have so long puzzled astronomers. To Professor Suess, the eminent geologist of Vienna, is attributed the first demonstration that over large areas of the earth's surface the crust has been steadily breaking through in the direction of the earth's center, and that the crust has been torn and rifted throughout all time by the subsidences of earth blocks, and he, many years ago, pointed out the probable existence of this vast Afro Asiatic trough.

The Reward of Merit. One of the institutions of Combe Florey was a handsome china bowl half filled with colored wafers, such as were then in general use for closing letters. and placed in the center of Sydney Smith's huge writing table, just behind a "presentation" inkstand of massive silver, which he spoke of as his "fount of inspiration." On the evening after our arrival at the rectory, when bedtime had sounded for me, and I went up to the dear old man to bid him good night, he took me between his knees, drew the bowl toward him, and picking out a white wafer pressed it hard upon my forehead, saying: "While you stay with us, in this wise every night I shall signalize your conduct throughout the day. Absolutely irreproachable behavior will be rewarded by a white wafer. Any trivial misdemeanor will be gently hinted at by a colored wafer. A black wafer will mean that you have done something really wrong and that I am seriously displeased with yon. Now go to bed, dear child, sleep well, and if you must dream, let it be of white wafers."-"Men, Cities and Events," ly Beat!y Kingston.

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thousands of hopeless cases have been already permanently cured. So proof-positive am I of its power that I consider it my duty to send two bottles free to those of your readers who have Consumption, Throat, Bronchial or Lung Trouble, if they will write me their express and postoffice address. Sincerely, T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 183 Pearl St., New York. PLEASE MENTION THIS PAPER.

NEW YORK HIGHWAYS.

The Need of Better Country Roads Is Generally Recognized. While the goads of the Empire State will compare favorably with those of any other, it is becoming more apparent every year that they are totally madequate to fulfill the uses for which they

are intended. The cities are increasing so rapidly in population and require so much food that the farms must be brought in closer contact with them. This can be accomplished by a thorough and complete system of improved highways. The example of the older lands in Europe should be followed and every section made accessible by perfectly graded, comparatively dustless, well shaded roads. France and Switzerland and Germany and Austria have set us excellent examples. The railroad alone cannot solve the modern problem of bringing all the inhabitants of a stato highway must aid in the solution.

within easy range of each other. The Wherever the experiment has been tried it has been shown that good roads are always cheaper in the long run than bad roads.

If a cortain sum is to be expended in county, it is a wiser investment to build good macadam roads in one section than to scatter the money over the county in the old way, which too often consists in plowing up the side of the road and throwing the dirt into the middle of the highway, where it forms mud or dust and eventually gets back into the ditches, when the same proceeding will be repeated the following vear.

The subject has already had some legislative attention in New York. A commission has studied the good roads work in other states, and it is probable will recommend to the next legislature an appropriation to aid the counties in a practical way to solve the question of easy transportation and which will do away with the i olation of the farm. With a judicious appropriation and the inauguration of a general campaign for perfect highways in ten years the state would be as well equipped with good roads as the countries of Europe. The movement is sure to be popular with the farners. Half their loss in not being able to get their crops to market is due to the bad roads. There are sections of the state in which the highways wero in better condition at the epoch of the Revolution than they are now. W. H. D.

Did you ever stop to think what indigestion really means? It means simply that your st mach is tired. If our less are tired, we ride. The horse and the steam engine do the work. Why not give your stomach a ride; that is, let something else to its, work. Foods can be eigested outside of the body. A I plants contains digestive principles which will co this. Too Shaker Digestive Cordiar contains ig stive principle and is a preparation designed to rest the stomach. The Sh kers themselv's have such unbounded confidence in it that they have pile d 10 cen sample bothes on the market, and it is said even so smail a quanti y proves beneficial in a vest majority of cases. All drugg.st- keep i . LAXO, is to best medicine for children. Deters recomme dit pac of castoroil.

Prince Napoleon.

Prince Napoleon in 1870 was something of a prophet. When he heard of the emperor's declaration of war, he hurried to &t. Cloud and had a stormy interview with the emperor. He didn't hesitate to say, "It is the emperor who has brought this upon us," and the emperor, while offended at his frankness, admitted that "your presentiments perhaps correspond with mine." Then the prince fired his last shot and showed that though be might goastray in many things, he knew of the weakness of France and the strength of Germany. He turned on his heel and, with that bitterness which he didn't hesitate to exhibit when occasion required, said 'So be it, so be it! Let us, however, make haste to pack our possessions, for we are already beaten." And so the result proved .- New York Herald.

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CF NOVEMBER 4th, 1896

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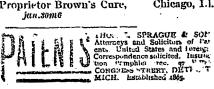
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