

TERMS \$1.00 PER YEAR

One week	\$.25
One month	1.00
Three months	3.00
Six months	6.00
One year	12.00

Business Directory.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH - Sunday services: 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayers at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sabbath school 10 a. m. Young People's meeting 7 p. m. Prayers at 7 p. m. Prayers at 7 p. m. Prayers at 7 p. m.

UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH - Rev. J. P. Brown, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayers at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayers at 7 p. m.

METHODIST CHURCH - Rev. W. W. Deane, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayers at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH - Rev. O. J. Robinson, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayers at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

ANGELICAL CHURCH - Rev. C. C. Deane, Pastor. Sabbath services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Prayers at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.

BUCHANAN RECORD - Published every Thursday by D. H. Bowen.

Subscription rates: One year, \$1.00; Six months, \$0.60; Three months, \$0.40.

Advertisement rates: One line, 10 cents; Half a line, 5 cents; A page, \$1.00.

Office: In the Record Building, Oak Street.

Printed and Published by D. H. Bowen.

BUCHANAN RECORD

VOLUME XXXI. BUCHANAN, BERRIER COUNTY, MICHIGAN THURSDAY AUGUST 12 1897. NUMBER 29.

SCHOOL BOOKS

NOW is the time to buy School Books and it is not necessary for us to tell you why. We make a specialty of Second Hand and special stock on which we can save you money. We take Second Hand books in exchange provided we need them.

BINNS,

Next to Post-Office, Buchanan

INVADERS WEST VIRGINIA

Ohio Miners March Through the City of Wheeling.

THEY ARE AFTER BOGS RUN MEN.

Determined to Close the Railroad Mine There, as It Is the Only One Being Operated - Campers at Plum Creek Claim That Large Deserts Have Taken Place There - No Trouble Over Pay Day - Operators Confer with Ratchford.

Wheeling, W. Va., Aug. 10.-West Virginia has been peacefully invaded by Ohio miners at 3 o'clock yesterday morning. One hundred and twenty-seven miners from the Wheeling creek region, over the river, marched through the city and reached the Boggs Run mines, just below Wheeling, at 4 o'clock. The Ohio men are on the march for the purpose of closing the Boggs Run mine, the only railroad mine in the Wheeling district now being operated. They announce they will stay until Boggs Run joins the strike, and also 200 men from Barton, Kan., and Fairport, Wis., other mining communities in eastern Ohio are to join the Wheeling creek men now at Boggs Run.

Will try to participate. The men from the mining towns along the Wheeling and Lake Erie have also announced their willingness to participate in this demonstration, which may last several days. The West Virginia strikers gathered at Boggs Run there are now about 400 men there. In the face of this showing of force the 100 Boggs Run men did not start until Tuesday morning. Eight or ten came, but nobody had the courage to enter the mine. A meeting will probably be held soon, but it will be a difficult matter to get the men at this plant out. The campers are being provisioned from the Wheeling miners' aid store and are prepared to make a long stay.

CAMPERS AT PLUM CREEK.

They Claim Large Deserts from the De Armit Mines.

Pittsburg, Aug. 10.-The striking miners encamped at Plum Creek claim that a large desertion has taken place from the De Armit mines and that the working force in the pit is too small to dig coal enough to supply the waterworks of the city of Fairport. The strikers here are now about 400 men there. In the face of this showing of force the 100 Boggs Run men did not start until Tuesday morning. Eight or ten came, but nobody had the courage to enter the mine. A meeting will probably be held soon, but it will be a difficult matter to get the men at this plant out. The campers are being provisioned from the Wheeling miners' aid store and are prepared to make a long stay.

THE WHEAT YIELD OF MICHIGAN.

Lansing, Mich., Aug. 8.-Wheat prospecting last report for August, issued Saturday last by the secretary of state, it is said that the average yield of wheat per acre in Michigan is now estimated at 12.51 bushels, the average in the southern counties being 14.55.

STARTED AFTER THREE YEARS' IDLENESS.

Manistiguic, Mich., Aug. 8.-The furnace of the Weston Furnace Company, which has been idle for three years, was started on Saturday morning. The plant is one of the largest and best furnaces in the upper peninsula.

CROP REPORT FOR AUGUST.

As Obtained from the Whole Country by the Orange Juice Farmer.

Chicago, Aug. 10.-The Orange Juice Farmer reports that the crop of oranges in California is the largest ever raised in that state. The yield is expected to be 32,000,000 bushels, the largest crop grown with the single exception of 1891.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE KILLED.

New Orleans, Aug. 10.-St. Secretary of State William B. Starnes, who is now serving in Quachita parish as a deputy sheriff, shot and mortally wounded A. E. Cook on the streets of Monroe Monday. Cook is a notorious criminal who has been wanted in Grand parish for burglary. Strong arrested Cook at the Orleans hotel and took him to the sidewalk and read the warrant to him. Cook instantly shoved the officer from him and made a dash for liberty. Strong ran him for factory hands and was shot in the arm, finally brought down by this man.

WAS A KOKOMO ROY.

Kokomo, Ind., Aug. 10.-John Berry and his half-sister, Miss Mary Curfew, of North Kennedy street, this city, have received assurances which they deem trustworthy from the Charles Berry family that they will return to Kokomo in the fall, which is their long-lost brother, and that the young man who picked up the two million dollars on his way up in the lottery is another man.

INCREASE OF LABORERS' WAGES.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 6.-The wages of common laborers who are employed on street and sewer work and other city jobs here are being advanced because of the great demand for good men, but the movement has not yet become general.

HIS CURIOSITY WAS FATAL.

Grand Rapids, Mich., Aug. 6.-Francis Ward observed the old cook, who had been employed by him, peering through a hole in the door to see what he was doing in the kitchen, and he declared them toothless. He began wondering what toothless tasted like. To satisfy his curiosity he cooked a few and ate them.

STATE NOTES.

The 175th men at Bessemer, Mich., has closed down completely, throwing out 250 men indefinitely. The officials say the plant is being abandoned because of the great demand for good men, but the movement has not yet become general.

DES MOINES MEN MAY STRIKE.

Des Moines, Ia., Aug. 10.-Miners of the Des Moines district passed resolutions expressing sympathy with the movement for better wages for miners and stating their willingness to assist in movements for better conditions. No delegates were selected for the meeting at Ottumwa, as it is believed that the local operators could not come out if the meeting at Ottumwa is well attended and the sentiment strong.

COAL AND LUMBER.

Having purchased the coal business of C. L. Wilson I am prepared to fill any orders for COAL.

I also have on hand all kinds of FENCING LUMBER.

WM. MONRO HUMPHREYS

- No. 1 Cures Fever.
- No. 2 " Worms.
- No. 3 " Infants' Diseases.
- No. 4 " Diarrhea.
- No. 5 " Neuralgia.
- No. 6 " Cures Headache.
- No. 7 " Dyspepsia.
- No. 8 " Delayed Periods.
- No. 9 " Leucorrhoea.
- No. 10 " Skin Diseases.
- No. 11 " Cures Rheumatism.
- No. 12 " Malaria.
- No. 13 " Whooping Cough.
- No. 14 " Kidney Diseases.
- No. 15 " Urinary Diseases.
- No. 16 " Colds and Grip.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid by express, price 25c., or 5 for \$1.00. Dr. Humphreys' Homeopathic Manual of Diseases Mailed Free. Humphreys' Med. Co., 111 William St., N. Y.

THE DOLLAR.

The dollar is the unit of our currency. It is the standard of value. It is the measure of our wealth. It is the basis of our commerce. It is the foundation of our civilization. It is the lifeblood of our nation. It is the heart of our soul.

Buchanan Record

THE BEST WEEKLY IN NORTHWESTERN MICHIGAN

52 DOSES, \$1.00.

SEND IN YOUR ADDRESS, AND DON'T FORGET TO ENCLOSE THE DOLLAR.

TO MACKINAC DETROIT PETOSKEY CHICAGO

New Steel Passenger Steamers. The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction - Luxurious Equipment. Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service, insuring the highest degree of COMFORT, SPEED AND SAFETY. FOUR TRIPS PER WEEK BETWEEN Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac.

DETROIT. Between Detroit and Cleveland. Connecting at Cleveland with Eastland Trains for all points East, South and North-west and Detroit for all points North and South-west.

CLEVELAND, Put-in-Bay, Toledo and Sandusky. The Detroit & Cleveland Steam Nav. Co.

D. W. BURT V. S. Honorary Graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College. Member of Veterinary Medical Association. Treats all diseases of the domesticated Animals. Office at Buchanan's Tavern, Avenue Liberty Bldg., Residence, North Detroit Street.

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE

IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

OUR NEW SERIAL, A CLEW BY WIRE. IS NOT AN INCREDIBLE STORY OF THE ADVENTURES OF A...

A CLEW BY WIRE

Or, An Interrupted Current.

BY HOWARD M. YOST. Copyright, 1896, by J. B. Lippincott Co.

center in his mother's daughter. Still I knew I must approach him some day, and there was comfort in the fact that he had always met me in a kindly, dignified and reserved manner. He had never given me any cause to think that my attention to his daughter would be obnoxious to him; but then those attentions had been extended out of friendship only. How he would be affected by the knowledge that I was, at this time, the accepted lover of his daughter, I could not surmise. I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

After the evening's enjoyment I withdrew to the hotel near the depot, where I passed the rest of the night in happy anticipations of the future. The train which took me back to the city was a few minutes late, and when I arrived at the bank it lacked but ten minutes of opening time.

And I been late, either the president or the treasurer would have had to be sworn in. I could not surmise, I could only hope that Florence's influence, which I was well aware was powerful with her father, might prevail. The dear girl's heart was mine at any rate for she had told me so, and I believed her words.

MICHIGAN MELAUGE.

NEWS OF GENERAL INTEREST TO OUR READERS.

Important Happenings in the State During the Past Few Days Reported by Telegram - Matter Selected for the Benefit of Our Own People.

Niles, Mich., Aug. 6.-The people of this county are greatly excited over the alleged cures now being effected at Waterbury, although he had secured a point against me.

"Of course you do not answer," he finally said. "If you do not answer, you will be criminally negligent."

"This is not the fear of ordination myself that causes me to hesitate in my answer," I replied, casting an appealing glance in the direction of Mr. Morley.

"That gentleman turned his eyes toward me, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

"When the evening came I was rather tired, and I thought there was rather a pleased expression on his face. He smiled gravely and bowed his head.

"I spent the evening at Mr. Morley's place in Fairbairn," I quietly said, interpreting that gentleman's inclination of his head as permission to tell.

COMPOSED OF CIGARS.

Queer Rat's Nest Found in a San Francisco Police Station.

For several months the officers stationed at one of the San Francisco police stations have been suspicious of each other. Cigars left in their private lockers have been disappearing. The officers were at first puzzled, but they finally discovered the cause.

One of the men, who claims to be a detective, set himself about catching the thief. He was successful in his endeavor, and the thief was brought to justice.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

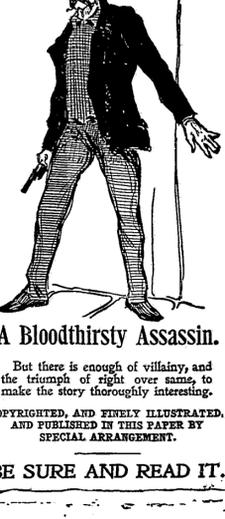
The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.

The man who was caught was a well-known character in the city. He had been arrested many times before, but he always managed to get out of prison.





CARMER & CARMER'S

SHOE SALE.

All goods sold way down to make room for Fall Goods.

Call and see what we will do for you.

Shafer Sells It

The Delicious OOO Pure uncolored Japan Tea.

At this season we receive supplies of fresh vegetables and fruits daily.

Our goods in this line are well cared for, kept fresh, and delivered promptly, which is a point to be considered when buying fruits or vegetables.

Just received a new lot of Minneapolis Spring wheat flour.

I. C. SHAFER.

Barains for August.

GEO. WYMAN & CO.

offer you merchandise at the lowest price ever set out by us.

DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

One large lot All Line Homespun Suiting, imported to sell at 50c. in navy brown, green and red effects, as well as all the linen shades, for 15c per yard.

We bought these goods at our price for this sale. The goods cannot be matched for three times the price.

One fine lot Organidies, sold first of the season at 35c. We now guess the price, 12c. This lot we just bought for this sale.

One lot White Apron checks, 10c quality, for 5c; other lots equally as cheap at 6c, 8c, 10c.

We are receiving our advance novelties in Dress Goods.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

500 pieces cream and white ground Printed Chalmers, 5c quality, for 2c. We bought these for this sale.

500 pieces standard Prints, 3c.

We now have our new line of 10-14 Blankets at 35c, 40c, 45c and upwards.

RIBBON DEPARTMENT.

Great Variety Taffeta Ribbons at 20c and 25c.

All our Printed Parasols, \$1.50 to \$2.50 qualities, we offer Saturday until all are closed at a uniform price of 50c each.

CLOAK DEPARTMENT.

We have a few Shirts Waists left at half price.

We have a few dozen Percale Wrappers left at 50c and 75c.

We have cut the price on our finest Suits and Skirts to close the season with.

We never sell only the best qualities of goods. We keep nothing poorer than a standard print. They count 64 picks each way to the inch.

COME AND SEE US.

GEO. WYMAN & CO.

South Bend, Ind.

Office hours until 9 a. m., 1 to 3.30, 7 to 8 p. m.

Shredded Wheat Biscuits

AT C. D. KENT'S.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN SESSION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Monday, August 9. The Institute opened at 10 o'clock with an attendance of seventy teachers and would-be teachers. In spite of the extreme heat, the teachers and instructors entered quickly and earnestly into the work of the session.

Supt. E. L. Briggs of Coldwater is the conductor of the institute, and in section work, handles the subject of reading and history. Supt. H. A. Lewis of Pentwater and Supt. G. W. Loomis of St. Joseph are instructors.

The former instructs in physiology, civil government and grammar. The latter in arithmetic and algebra. Commissioner Clarke is kept busy as assistant director.

An interesting feature of this institute is its "round tables" and question boxes. At 4 o'clock each day these round table topics are announced for each room, such as primary reading, short methods in arithmetic, natural study, school management, promotions, etc. In this work, the teachers are allowed the fullest liberty in the matters of questions, discussion, etc., and consequently will prove of great practical value.

The music of this institute deserves special mention. Instead of dwelling continually on the songs that have been worn threadbare in school, new songs taken from books provided by the Commissioner, are being learned. A new interest in school music is being created that will have a salutary effect upon the schools into which these books will be taken.

Mr. Loomis is the popular and efficient chorister, and Miss Edith Irwin presides at the piano with admirable skill.

Morning exercises consisted of responsive Bible readings, songs and favorite quotations by the teachers.

Many new arrivals were noted, and other teachers are constantly arriving from various parts of the county. Forty minutes are given each morning in the general session for the discussion of some topics of general interest to teachers and schools.

This morning, Mr. Loomis presented the subject of school punishments, under the following "heads": "Objects," "Kinds," "Principles" and "Cautions." The following is a very brief outline of his talk:

The school is a legalized government. Obedience to authority must be established. Object of government is to establish justice and right. If the pupil knows what is right and what is wrong, punishment should follow wrong doing. If he does not know right and wrong, he should be taught to know them.

Objects:—To prevent repetition of minor offenses and to deter others from offense.

Kinds of punishment:—The teachers should know different kinds of punishments. Some teachers only know how to flog, and others know no other punishment than the one of "keeping after school." Gauge the punishment to the pupil. The same form will not be effective with all. Deprivation of rights and privileges, resumption of honors that have been taken away, public or private, reprimand (the former to be used very judiciously. If the offense is against the school the public reprimand may be used), personal restraint or inconvenience, corporal punishment, suspension or expulsion.

Principles:—Punishments must be impersonal in character; the child must feel that he has violated the moral law, and infringed upon the rights of the school; it must involve the moral question—right or wrong—is the item involved; it must be kept within the offense; it must be well considered, not hastily or thoughtlessly given; it must be thorough; it should not be offensive to the sensibilities of the whole school; it must be reasonable in kind and quantity.

Cautions:—Never intrude your personal feelings, or let the child see that he has offended you. Never confuse the moral question involved with the loss occasioned by the act. Do not be severe in petty matters. Be sure you have the right one. Do not be fickle. Do not be hasty. Give the matter time. Do not be continually punishing. Avoid petty punishments.

After a few spirited songs, the institute divided for section work.

Conductor Briggs took up the subject of history and biography in all grades of our school—district, village and city.

These may be made a part of the

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN SESSION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Monday, August 9. The Institute opened at 10 o'clock with an attendance of seventy teachers and would-be teachers. In spite of the extreme heat, the teachers and instructors entered quickly and earnestly into the work of the session.

Supt. E. L. Briggs of Coldwater is the conductor of the institute, and in section work, handles the subject of reading and history. Supt. H. A. Lewis of Pentwater and Supt. G. W. Loomis of St. Joseph are instructors.

The former instructs in physiology, civil government and grammar. The latter in arithmetic and algebra. Commissioner Clarke is kept busy as assistant director.

An interesting feature of this institute is its "round tables" and question boxes. At 4 o'clock each day these round table topics are announced for each room, such as primary reading, short methods in arithmetic, natural study, school management, promotions, etc. In this work, the teachers are allowed the fullest liberty in the matters of questions, discussion, etc., and consequently will prove of great practical value.

The music of this institute deserves special mention. Instead of dwelling continually on the songs that have been worn threadbare in school, new songs taken from books provided by the Commissioner, are being learned. A new interest in school music is being created that will have a salutary effect upon the schools into which these books will be taken.

Mr. Loomis is the popular and efficient chorister, and Miss Edith Irwin presides at the piano with admirable skill.

Morning exercises consisted of responsive Bible readings, songs and favorite quotations by the teachers.

Many new arrivals were noted, and other teachers are constantly arriving from various parts of the county. Forty minutes are given each morning in the general session for the discussion of some topics of general interest to teachers and schools.

This morning, Mr. Loomis presented the subject of school punishments, under the following "heads": "Objects," "Kinds," "Principles" and "Cautions." The following is a very brief outline of his talk:

The school is a legalized government. Obedience to authority must be established. Object of government is to establish justice and right. If the pupil knows what is right and what is wrong, punishment should follow wrong doing. If he does not know right and wrong, he should be taught to know them.

Objects:—To prevent repetition of minor offenses and to deter others from offense.

Kinds of punishment:—The teachers should know different kinds of punishments. Some teachers only know how to flog, and others know no other punishment than the one of "keeping after school." Gauge the punishment to the pupil. The same form will not be effective with all. Deprivation of rights and privileges, resumption of honors that have been taken away, public or private, reprimand (the former to be used very judiciously. If the offense is against the school the public reprimand may be used), personal restraint or inconvenience, corporal punishment, suspension or expulsion.

Principles:—Punishments must be impersonal in character; the child must feel that he has violated the moral law, and infringed upon the rights of the school; it must involve the moral question—right or wrong—is the item involved; it must be kept within the offense; it must be well considered, not hastily or thoughtlessly given; it must be thorough; it should not be offensive to the sensibilities of the whole school; it must be reasonable in kind and quantity.

Cautions:—Never intrude your personal feelings, or let the child see that he has offended you. Never confuse the moral question involved with the loss occasioned by the act. Do not be severe in petty matters. Be sure you have the right one. Do not be fickle. Do not be hasty. Give the matter time. Do not be continually punishing. Avoid petty punishments.

After a few spirited songs, the institute divided for section work.

Conductor Briggs took up the subject of history and biography in all grades of our school—district, village and city.

These may be made a part of the

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN SESSION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Monday, August 9. The Institute opened at 10 o'clock with an attendance of seventy teachers and would-be teachers. In spite of the extreme heat, the teachers and instructors entered quickly and earnestly into the work of the session.

Supt. E. L. Briggs of Coldwater is the conductor of the institute, and in section work, handles the subject of reading and history. Supt. H. A. Lewis of Pentwater and Supt. G. W. Loomis of St. Joseph are instructors.

The former instructs in physiology, civil government and grammar. The latter in arithmetic and algebra. Commissioner Clarke is kept busy as assistant director.

An interesting feature of this institute is its "round tables" and question boxes. At 4 o'clock each day these round table topics are announced for each room, such as primary reading, short methods in arithmetic, natural study, school management, promotions, etc. In this work, the teachers are allowed the fullest liberty in the matters of questions, discussion, etc., and consequently will prove of great practical value.

The music of this institute deserves special mention. Instead of dwelling continually on the songs that have been worn threadbare in school, new songs taken from books provided by the Commissioner, are being learned. A new interest in school music is being created that will have a salutary effect upon the schools into which these books will be taken.

Mr. Loomis is the popular and efficient chorister, and Miss Edith Irwin presides at the piano with admirable skill.

Morning exercises consisted of responsive Bible readings, songs and favorite quotations by the teachers.

Many new arrivals were noted, and other teachers are constantly arriving from various parts of the county. Forty minutes are given each morning in the general session for the discussion of some topics of general interest to teachers and schools.

This morning, Mr. Loomis presented the subject of school punishments, under the following "heads": "Objects," "Kinds," "Principles" and "Cautions." The following is a very brief outline of his talk:

The school is a legalized government. Obedience to authority must be established. Object of government is to establish justice and right. If the pupil knows what is right and what is wrong, punishment should follow wrong doing. If he does not know right and wrong, he should be taught to know them.

Objects:—To prevent repetition of minor offenses and to deter others from offense.

Kinds of punishment:—The teachers should know different kinds of punishments. Some teachers only know how to flog, and others know no other punishment than the one of "keeping after school." Gauge the punishment to the pupil. The same form will not be effective with all. Deprivation of rights and privileges, resumption of honors that have been taken away, public or private, reprimand (the former to be used very judiciously. If the offense is against the school the public reprimand may be used), personal restraint or inconvenience, corporal punishment, suspension or expulsion.

Principles:—Punishments must be impersonal in character; the child must feel that he has violated the moral law, and infringed upon the rights of the school; it must involve the moral question—right or wrong—is the item involved; it must be kept within the offense; it must be well considered, not hastily or thoughtlessly given; it must be thorough; it should not be offensive to the sensibilities of the whole school; it must be reasonable in kind and quantity.

Cautions:—Never intrude your personal feelings, or let the child see that he has offended you. Never confuse the moral question involved with the loss occasioned by the act. Do not be severe in petty matters. Be sure you have the right one. Do not be fickle. Do not be hasty. Give the matter time. Do not be continually punishing. Avoid petty punishments.

After a few spirited songs, the institute divided for section work.

Conductor Briggs took up the subject of history and biography in all grades of our school—district, village and city.

These may be made a part of the

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN SESSION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Monday, August 9. The Institute opened at 10 o'clock with an attendance of seventy teachers and would-be teachers. In spite of the extreme heat, the teachers and instructors entered quickly and earnestly into the work of the session.

Supt. E. L. Briggs of Coldwater is the conductor of the institute, and in section work, handles the subject of reading and history. Supt. H. A. Lewis of Pentwater and Supt. G. W. Loomis of St. Joseph are instructors.

The former instructs in physiology, civil government and grammar. The latter in arithmetic and algebra. Commissioner Clarke is kept busy as assistant director.

An interesting feature of this institute is its "round tables" and question boxes. At 4 o'clock each day these round table topics are announced for each room, such as primary reading, short methods in arithmetic, natural study, school management, promotions, etc. In this work, the teachers are allowed the fullest liberty in the matters of questions, discussion, etc., and consequently will prove of great practical value.

The music of this institute deserves special mention. Instead of dwelling continually on the songs that have been worn threadbare in school, new songs taken from books provided by the Commissioner, are being learned. A new interest in school music is being created that will have a salutary effect upon the schools into which these books will be taken.

Mr. Loomis is the popular and efficient chorister, and Miss Edith Irwin presides at the piano with admirable skill.

Morning exercises consisted of responsive Bible readings, songs and favorite quotations by the teachers.

Many new arrivals were noted, and other teachers are constantly arriving from various parts of the county. Forty minutes are given each morning in the general session for the discussion of some topics of general interest to teachers and schools.

This morning, Mr. Loomis presented the subject of school punishments, under the following "heads": "Objects," "Kinds," "Principles" and "Cautions." The following is a very brief outline of his talk:

The school is a legalized government. Obedience to authority must be established. Object of government is to establish justice and right. If the pupil knows what is right and what is wrong, punishment should follow wrong doing. If he does not know right and wrong, he should be taught to know them.

Objects:—To prevent repetition of minor offenses and to deter others from offense.

Kinds of punishment:—The teachers should know different kinds of punishments. Some teachers only know how to flog, and others know no other punishment than the one of "keeping after school." Gauge the punishment to the pupil. The same form will not be effective with all. Deprivation of rights and privileges, resumption of honors that have been taken away, public or private, reprimand (the former to be used very judiciously. If the offense is against the school the public reprimand may be used), personal restraint or inconvenience, corporal punishment, suspension or expulsion.

Principles:—Punishments must be impersonal in character; the child must feel that he has violated the moral law, and infringed upon the rights of the school; it must involve the moral question—right or wrong—is the item involved; it must be kept within the offense; it must be well considered, not hastily or thoughtlessly given; it must be thorough; it should not be offensive to the sensibilities of the whole school; it must be reasonable in kind and quantity.

Cautions:—Never intrude your personal feelings, or let the child see that he has offended you. Never confuse the moral question involved with the loss occasioned by the act. Do not be severe in petty matters. Be sure you have the right one. Do not be fickle. Do not be hasty. Give the matter time. Do not be continually punishing. Avoid petty punishments.

After a few spirited songs, the institute divided for section work.

Conductor Briggs took up the subject of history and biography in all grades of our school—district, village and city.

These may be made a part of the

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN SESSION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Monday, August 9. The Institute opened at 10 o'clock with an attendance of seventy teachers and would-be teachers. In spite of the extreme heat, the teachers and instructors entered quickly and earnestly into the work of the session.

Supt. E. L. Briggs of Coldwater is the conductor of the institute, and in section work, handles the subject of reading and history. Supt. H. A. Lewis of Pentwater and Supt. G. W. Loomis of St. Joseph are instructors.

The former instructs in physiology, civil government and grammar. The latter in arithmetic and algebra. Commissioner Clarke is kept busy as assistant director.

An interesting feature of this institute is its "round tables" and question boxes. At 4 o'clock each day these round table topics are announced for each room, such as primary reading, short methods in arithmetic, natural study, school management, promotions, etc. In this work, the teachers are allowed the fullest liberty in the matters of questions, discussion, etc., and consequently will prove of great practical value.

The music of this institute deserves special mention. Instead of dwelling continually on the songs that have been worn threadbare in school, new songs taken from books provided by the Commissioner, are being learned. A new interest in school music is being created that will have a salutary effect upon the schools into which these books will be taken.

Mr. Loomis is the popular and efficient chorister, and Miss Edith Irwin presides at the piano with admirable skill.

Morning exercises consisted of responsive Bible readings, songs and favorite quotations by the teachers.

Many new arrivals were noted, and other teachers are constantly arriving from various parts of the county. Forty minutes are given each morning in the general session for the discussion of some topics of general interest to teachers and schools.

This morning, Mr. Loomis presented the subject of school punishments, under the following "heads": "Objects," "Kinds," "Principles" and "Cautions." The following is a very brief outline of his talk:

The school is a legalized government. Obedience to authority must be established. Object of government is to establish justice and right. If the pupil knows what is right and what is wrong, punishment should follow wrong doing. If he does not know right and wrong, he should be taught to know them.

Objects:—To prevent repetition of minor offenses and to deter others from offense.

Kinds of punishment:—The teachers should know different kinds of punishments. Some teachers only know how to flog, and others know no other punishment than the one of "keeping after school." Gauge the punishment to the pupil. The same form will not be effective with all. Deprivation of rights and privileges, resumption of honors that have been taken away, public or private, reprimand (the former to be used very judiciously. If the offense is against the school the public reprimand may be used), personal restraint or inconvenience, corporal punishment, suspension or expulsion.

Principles:—Punishments must be impersonal in character; the child must feel that he has violated the moral law, and infringed upon the rights of the school; it must involve the moral question—right or wrong—is the item involved; it must be kept within the offense; it must be well considered, not hastily or thoughtlessly given; it must be thorough; it should not be offensive to the sensibilities of the whole school; it must be reasonable in kind and quantity.

Cautions:—Never intrude your personal feelings, or let the child see that he has offended you. Never confuse the moral question involved with the loss occasioned by the act. Do not be severe in petty matters. Be sure you have the right one. Do not be fickle. Do not be hasty. Give the matter time. Do not be continually punishing. Avoid petty punishments.

After a few spirited songs, the institute divided for section work.

Conductor Briggs took up the subject of history and biography in all grades of our school—district, village and city.

These may be made a part of the

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN SESSION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Monday, August 9. The Institute opened at 10 o'clock with an attendance of seventy teachers and would-be teachers. In spite of the extreme heat, the teachers and instructors entered quickly and earnestly into the work of the session.

Supt. E. L. Briggs of Coldwater is the conductor of the institute, and in section work, handles the subject of reading and history. Supt. H. A. Lewis of Pentwater and Supt. G. W. Loomis of St. Joseph are instructors.

The former instructs in physiology, civil government and grammar. The latter in arithmetic and algebra. Commissioner Clarke is kept busy as assistant director.

An interesting feature of this institute is its "round tables" and question boxes. At 4 o'clock each day these round table topics are announced for each room, such as primary reading, short methods in arithmetic, natural study, school management, promotions, etc. In this work, the teachers are allowed the fullest liberty in the matters of questions, discussion, etc., and consequently will prove of great practical value.

The music of this institute deserves special mention. Instead of dwelling continually on the songs that have been worn threadbare in school, new songs taken from books provided by the Commissioner, are being learned. A new interest in school music is being created that will have a salutary effect upon the schools into which these books will be taken.

Mr. Loomis is the popular and efficient chorister, and Miss Edith Irwin presides at the piano with admirable skill.

Morning exercises consisted of responsive Bible readings, songs and favorite quotations by the teachers.

Many new arrivals were noted, and other teachers are constantly arriving from various parts of the county. Forty minutes are given each morning in the general session for the discussion of some topics of general interest to teachers and schools.

This morning, Mr. Loomis presented the subject of school punishments, under the following "heads": "Objects," "Kinds," "Principles" and "Cautions." The following is a very brief outline of his talk:

The school is a legalized government. Obedience to authority must be established. Object of government is to establish justice and right. If the pupil knows what is right and what is wrong, punishment should follow wrong doing. If he does not know right and wrong, he should be taught to know them.

Objects:—To prevent repetition of minor offenses and to deter others from offense.

Kinds of punishment:—The teachers should know different kinds of punishments. Some teachers only know how to flog, and others know no other punishment than the one of "keeping after school." Gauge the punishment to the pupil. The same form will not be effective with all. Deprivation of rights and privileges, resumption of honors that have been taken away, public or private, reprimand (the former to be used very judiciously. If the offense is against the school the public reprimand may be used), personal restraint or inconvenience, corporal punishment, suspension or expulsion.

Principles:—Punishments must be impersonal in character; the child must feel that he has violated the moral law, and infringed upon the rights of the school; it must involve the moral question—right or wrong—is the item involved; it must be kept within the offense; it must be well considered, not hastily or thoughtlessly given; it must be thorough; it should not be offensive to the sensibilities of the whole school; it must be reasonable in kind and quantity.

Cautions:—Never intrude your personal feelings, or let the child see that he has offended you. Never confuse the moral question involved with the loss occasioned by the act. Do not be severe in petty matters. Be sure you have the right one. Do not be fickle. Do not be hasty. Give the matter time. Do not be continually punishing. Avoid petty punishments.

After a few spirited songs, the institute divided for section work.

Conductor Briggs took up the subject of history and biography in all grades of our school—district, village and city.

These may be made a part of the

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, PUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1897.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

IN SESSION AT THE HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

Monday, August 9. The Institute opened at 10 o'clock with an attendance of seventy teachers and would-be teachers. In spite of the extreme heat, the teachers and instructors entered quickly and earnestly into the work of the session.

