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Business Directory.

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E. R. Black, Pastor, 11 N. Detroit St. INITED BRETHREN CHURCH-Rev. G. S. Sinsser, Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Presching 10:30 A.m.; Young People's Meeting 5:45 r. m.
Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading Thursday evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services.

ADVEN'I CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. E. W. Shepard, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30A, M. and 7:30 P. at. Sunday school at 1. M. Y.P. prayer, meeting Thursday evening. Cottage prayer meeting Tue-day evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday of each month, with communion the first sunday of the month. Strangers always welcome. Pastor, Sabbath services; Preaching 10:30 a.m. and 7:00 p.m.; Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Junior League 3:30 p.m.; Epworth League, 6:00 p.m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:00 p.m. Members are expected and strangers are al-

DRESBYPERIAN CHURCH. Rev. O. J. ROU Terts, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 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.

IVANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oak and It Second Sts. Rev. F. C. Berger, Pastor. Restuence 47 Main St. Preaching at 10 30 a. m. and 7.30 p. m. Sunday School 11.45 m., Mrs. W. A. Koehler, Supt. Young People's Alliance every Sunday at 6.30 p. m. Prayer service Wednesday at 7.30 p. m. All se. ts are free. All cordially welcomed.

Buchanan Assembly No. 2, International Congress, holds its regular meetings in A. U. U. W. hall on the second and fourth Mononys of each

1. O. U. F. -- Buchanan Lodge No. 15 notes its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening. T regular meeting Monday evening on or before, he full moon in each month.

A. reular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday even ng of each month 1 A. R. - Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular : To meeting on the first and third Saturday vening of each wouth. Visiting comrades al-vays welcome.

YLVIA CHAPTER, No. 74, O. 8. S. holds a regular meeting Wednesday evening on or before the full moon in each month. DOBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and b. Surgeon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block. Residence, No. 90 From Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night.

H. M. BRODRICK, M.D., Homeopathic Physician, &c. Office at his new residence Front St., Buchanan. E. O. Colvin, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office over farmer & Carmer's shoe store.
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O W. REGGERS. G. F & T. A. VANDALIA LINE TIME TABLE

A. F. PEACOCK, Local Agent.

In effect Dec. 3, 1897. Trains leave Gallen, Mich., as follows: FOR THE NORTH. For at Jose, L No. 6, Ex. Suu., 1:50 F. M. FOR THE SOUTH.

No. 21, Ex. un, 11:18 .. s. For Terre Han a
No. 15, ex. san, 6:12 r s. For outh being
for complite time tare, giving all trains an
estations, and for that information as to rate stations, and for fun the through cars, etc., address
J. C. t OX, Agent.
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EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, DEC. 5, '97.

GOING SOTTH. GUING NORTH No.8, No.1, Daily, Daily, Mil Ex. Ex. from Sun. Sun. B. H. STATIONS. 8 00 27.0 5. Oukland \*10 25 50 50 733 16.5 Berrien Springs 10 35 6 05 7 7 21 114 Hinchman \*10 .2 \*6 19 1 7 14 8.2 Royal on \*11 01 \*6 2. 1 7 10 Lv. Bent'a H'rb'r Ar. 11 20 6 45 \*Stop on signal only.

CONNECTIONS: No. 1 with M. C. No. 21 West No 3 with M. C. No. 14 East; No. 2 with M. C. No. 6 East and C. & W. M. No. 1 South; No. with C. & W. M. No. 4 South and No. 3 North.

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is Timber. Good House Barn and windmill. One Farm of 134 acres of which 10 acres is One Farm of 80 acres of which 40 acres is One Farm of 94 acres, 12 room house, good

barn and win mile. All located within 11/2 miles of railroad For particulars inquire of H. F. KINGERY. Buchanan, Mich;

Estate of Louisa Andrews, Deceased. First publication November 18, 18.7.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien—ss.
Probate Court for said County.
Estate of Louisa Andrews, deceased.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of 'robat's of said County. Commissioners on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six months from the 16th day of November, A. D., 1897, having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for bate to all persons holding claims against said estate, in which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment; Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on Monday, the 18th day of December, A. 1897 and on Monday, the 18th day of May, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock a us of each day, at John C Dick's office in Rough's block, in the village of Buchanan in said County, to receive and examine such claims

Dates, November 16, A. D. 1897.

I L. H. DODI). Commissioners.

Lest publication Dec 18 189.

Last publication Dec. 16, 189 .

**BUYTHE BUCHANAN EXTRACTS** Vanilla, Lemon, Wintergreen, Peppermint, Jamica Ginger, Orange Pincapple, Rose, Cionamon, Almond, Sure Catarrh Cure.

Kanninctured by JOHN SHOOK Buchanau, Mich.

# BUCHANAN

VOLUME XXXI.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN COUNTY, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897.

**HUMPHREYS**'

WITCH HAZEL

OIL

Piles or Hemorrhoids Fissures & Fistulas. Burns & Scalds. Wounds & Bruises. Cuts & Sores. Boils & Tumors.

Eczema & Eruptions. Salt Rheum & Tetters. Chapped Hands. Fever Blisters. Sore Lips & Nostrils.

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Notice of Sale of Real Estate. First publication Oct. 28, 1897. STATE OF MICHIGAN, Les. County of Berrien, iss.
In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel Wilson

County of Berrien, 1883.

In the matter of the estate of Nathaniel Wilson deceased

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigued, Executor of the estate of raid deceased, by the Hon. Judge of the estate of raid deceased, by the Hon. Judge of the estate of raid deceased, by the Hon. Judge of the estate of raid deceased, by the Hon. Judge of the of other of the County of Berrien, on the 25th day of October, A. D. 1897, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the testidence of said deceased, in the county of Berrien, in said State, on Tuesday, the 14th day of December, A. D. 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortigages or otherwise existing at the time of said the fallowing described real estate, to wit; The south half (½) of south east grarter (½) of south east quarter (½) of south east grarter (½) of south east subject to all encumbrances by mortigate (½) of south east saide the reof.

Also, the north eighteen (18) west, except right of way two rode wide on east side the reof.

Also, a piece of land bounded on north and east by Wilson's lake and McCoy's creek, south and east by highway and west by the west line of the east half of the south-west quarter of Section four (4) and containing 4 scress more or less.

A'so, the east half (½) of the south-west quarter (½) of Section four (4) except about one acre near the north-east corner thereof, east of highway, which now belongs to Alans'n Hamilton.

Also, excepting all land lying south of Wilson's lake and west of McCoy's creek and containing seventy-two acres more or less.

All the above land being in Town eight (8) south, Range eighteen (18) west.

ENOS HOLMES,

Executor-

Last publication Dec. 9. 1887. Estate of Morris Lyon, Deceased.

First publication, Nov. 11. 1897.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Bernen—\*s
Probate Centr for said County.

E-tate of Morris Lvon, deceased.

The undersigned having been appointed by the
Judge of Probate of said County, Commissioners
on Claims in the matter of said estate, and six
months from the 6th day of November A. D. 1897,
having been allowed by said Judge of Probate to
all persons holding claims against said estate, in
which to present their claims to us for examination and adjustment:

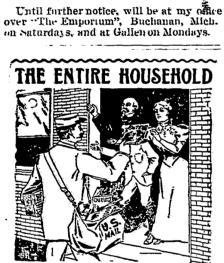
Notice is hereby given, that we will meet on
Tuesday, the 14th day of December, A. D., 1897,
and on Friday the 6th day of May, A. D., 1893, at
10 o'clock A. M. of each day, at the office of D. E.
Himman, in the Village of Buchana, in said County, to receive and examine such claims.

Dated, Nov. 5, A. D 1897.

Let himman, Let Ommissioners.

Last publication, Dec. 2, 1897.

Wilford C. Stryker, DENTIST.



Awaits with pleasant expectation the ar-

devoted to all that is genteel and because every member knows that it will be brimful of entertainment.

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The Review may well be proud of its eighty-two years for truly it may be said of it that "age cannot wither nor time stale its infinite variety \*\*\* Fortunate is the one who can sit down and feast upon the good things furnished by the best literary caterers in the world—Grand Rapids Democrat.

If any one name in magazine literature stands for what is anthoritative that name is the North American Review, which for more than eighty years has remained at the head of the monthly periodicals.—Boston Post. The Review is filled each month with erticles which should be read by every true citizen,—
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\* \* \* Are You a Prudent Man? Then you will prevent sickness and save doctors hills by keeping your blood rich and pure, and your digestion perfect with Carter's Cascara Cordial Doctors prescribe it for dyspepsia and chronic constipation. Price 25c and 50c Barmore, Druggist,

Are Reviewed at Length in • the Annual Message of the President.

Need of Currency Legislation Is Pointed Out---Takes a Strong Stand for Gold.

Spain Should Have a Chance to Prove Her Honesty of Purnose Toward Cuba.

Recognition of Insurgents or Intervention He Deams Unwise Under Existing Circumstances.

Hawali Should Be Annexed-Reciprocity the Scals, Civil Service, Indiana and Other Questions.

text of Fresident McKinley's message to congress:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: It gives me pleasure to extend greeting to the Fifty-hith congress assembled at the seat of government, with many of whom, senators and representatives, I have been associated in the legislatuve service. Their meeting occurs under fellcitous conditions, justifying sincere congratulation and calling for our grateful acknowledgment to a beneficent Providence which has so signally blessed and prospered us as a nation. Peace and good will with all the nations of the earth continue unbroken.

Cause for Congratulation. Cause for Congratulation.

Cause for Congratulation.

A matter of genuine satisfaction is the growing feeling of fraternal regard and unification of all sections of our country, the incompleteness of which has too long delayed realization of the highest blessings of the union. The spirit of patriotism is universal and is ever increasing in fervor. The public questions which now most engross us are lifted far above either partisanship, prejudice or former sectional differences. They affect every part of our common country alike and permit of no division on ancient lines. Questions of foreign policy, of revenue, the soundness of the currency, the inviolability of national obligations, the improvement of the public service, appeal to the individual conscience of every earnest citizen, to whatever party he belongs or in whatever section of the country he may reside.

The extra session of this congress which closed during July last enacted important legislation, and while its full effect has not yet been realized, what it has aircady accomplished assures us of its timeliness and wisdom. To test its permanent value further time will be required, and the people, satisfied with its operation and results thus far, are in no mind to withhold from it a fair trial.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

Congress Should Not Hesitate to En-Congress Should Not Hesitate to Enter Upon Revision.

Tariff legislation having been settled by the extra session of congress, the question next pressing for consideration is that of the currency. The work of putting our finances upon a sound basis, difficult as it may seem, will appear easier when we recall the financial operations of the government since 1866. On the 50th day of June of that year we had outstanding demand liabilities in the sum of \$728,863,477.41. On the 1st of January 1879, these liabilities had been reduced to \$442,89,455.88. Of our interest-bearing obligations, the figures are even more striking. On July 1, 1866, the principal of the interest-bearing debt of the government was \$2,42,321,28. On the first day of July 1893, this sum had been reduced to \$855.037,100, or an aggregate reduction of \$1,747,294,168. The interest-bearing debt of the United States on the first day of December 1877, was \$847,65,60. The government money now outstanding (December 1) consists of \$246,631,616 of United States notes, \$107,732,201 of treasury notes issued by authority of the law of 1809, \$384.

With the great resources of the government, and with the honorable example of the past before us, we ought not to hesitate to enter upon a currency revision which will make our demand obligations less onerous to the government, and relieve our financial laws from ambiguity and doubt. ter Upon Revision.

No Ground for Distrust. The brief review of what was accomplished from the close of the war to 1893 makes unreasonable and groundless any distrust either of our financial ability or soundness, while the situation from 1893 to 1897 must admonish congress of the immediate necessity of so legislating as to make the return of the conditions then prevailing impossible. There are many plans proposed as a remedy for the evil. Before we can find the true remedy we must appreciate the real evil. It is not that our currency of every kind is not good, for every dollar of it is good; good because the government's pledge is out to keep it so, and that pledge will not be broker. However, the guaranty of our purpose to keep the pledge will be best shown by advancing toward its fulfillment.

Evil of the Present System. The evil of the Present System.

The evil of the present system is found in the great cost to the government of maintaining the parity of our different forms of money—that is, keepirg all of them at par with gold. We surely cannot be longer heedless of the burden this imposes upon the people, even under fairly prosperous conditions, while the past four years have demonstrated that it is not only an expensive charge upon the government but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

Must Provide Against Eurol Issues. pensive charge upon the government but a dangerous menace to the national credit.

\*\*Minst Provide Against Rond Issues.\*\*

It is manifest that we must devise some plan to protect the government against bond issues for repeated redemptions. We must either curtail the opportunity for speculation, made tasy by the multiplied redemptions of our demand obligations, or increase the gold reserve for their redemption. We have \$900,000,000 of currency which the government by solemn enactment has undertaken to keep at par with gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold. Nobody is obliged to redeem in gold. The government is obliged to keep equal with gold all lts outstanding currency and coin obligations, while its receipts are not required to be paid in gold. They are paid in every kind of money but gold, and the only means by which the government can with certainty get gold is by borrowing. It can get it in no other way when it most needs it. The government without any fixed gold revenue is pledged to maintain gold redemption, which it has steadily and faithfully done, and which under the authority now given it will continue to do.

The law which requires the government funds demands a constant replenishment of the gold reserve. This is especially so in times of business panic, and when the revenues are insufficient to met the expenses of the government. At such times the government has no other way to supply its deficit and maintain redemption but through the increase of its bonded debt, as during the administration of my predecessor, when \$262,355,400 of 4½ per cent, bonds were issued and sold, and the proceeds used to pay the expenses of the government in excess of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve. While it is true that the greater part of the proceeds of these bonds were used to supply deficient revenues, a considerable portion was required to maintain the gold reserve. With our revenues equal to our expenses there would be no defici Must Provide Against Bond Issues.

I earnestly recommend as soon as the receipts of the government are quite sufficient to pay all the expenses of the government that when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption in gold and are redeemed in gold such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of the United States note prefers the gold and gets it from the government he should not receive from the government he should not receive back from the government a United States note without paying gold in exchange for it. The reason for this is made all the it. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the government issues an interest-bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes—a noninterest-bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them—another interest-bearing debt to redeem a noninterest-bearing debt.

Proport Solution Necessary. Prompt Solution Necessary. In my view it is of the utmost importance that the government should be relieved from the burden of providing all the gold required for exchange and export. This responsibility is alone borne by the government without any of the usual and necessary banking sewers to

nesp itself. The balls so not lest the strain of gold redemption. The whole strain rests upon the government, and the size of the gold reserve in the treasury has come to be, with or without reason, the signal of danger or of security. This ought to be stopped. If we are to have an era of prosperity in the country, with sufficient receipts for the expenses of the government, we may feel no immediate emparrassment from our present currency; but the danger still exists and will be everpresent menacing us so long as the existing system continues. At d, besides, it is in times of adequate revenues and business tranquillity that the government should prepare for the worst. We cannot avoid without serious consequences the wise consideration and prompt solution of this augestion.

Endorses Secretary Gage's Plan. Endorses Secretary Gage's Pian.

The secretary of the treasury has outlined a plan in great detail for the purpose of removing the threatened recurrence of a depleted gold reserve and saving usificial future embarrassment on that account. To this plan I invite your careful consideration. I concur with the secretary of the treasury in his recommendation that national banks be allowed to issue notes to the face value of the bonds which they have deposited for circulation, and that that ax on circulating notes secured by deposit of such bonds be reduced to one-nail for one per cent. per annum. I also join him in recommending that authority be given for the establishment of national banks with a minimum capital of \$55,000. This will enable the smaller villages and agricultural regions of the country to be supplied with currency to meet their needs. I recommend that the issue of national banks be restricted to the denomination of ten dollars and upwards. If the suggestions I have herein made shall have the approval of congress, then I would recommend that national banks be required to redeem their notes in gold.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

The Time Not Ripe for Intervention on Our Part.

The most important problem with which this government is now called upon to deal pertaining to its foreign relations concerns its duty toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection. Problems and conditions more or less in common with those now existing have confronted this government at various times in the past. The stery of Cuba for many years has been one of unrest, growing discontent; an effort toward a larger enjoyment of liberty and self-control; of organized resistance to the mother country; of depression after distress and warfare and of ineffectual settlement to be followed by renewed revolt. For no enduring period since the enfranchisement of the continental possessions of Spain toward Cuba not caused concern to the United States.

The prospect from time to time that the weakness of Spain's hold upon the island and the political vicissitudes and embarrassments of the heme government might lead to the transfer of Cuba to a continental power called forth, between 1823 and 1850, various emphatic declarations of the policy of the United States to remit no disturbance of Cula's connection with Spain unless in the direction of independence or acquisition by us through purchase; nor has there been any change of this declared policy since upon the part of the government.

The revolution which began in 1868 lasted for ten years, despite the strengues efforts of the successive peninsular governments to suprpess it. Then, as now, the government of the United States testified its grave concern, and offered its aid to put an end to bloedshed in Cuba. The overtures made by Gen. Grant were refused, and the war dragged on, entailing great loss of fife and treasure, and increased injury to American interests besides throwing enhanced burdens con neutrality on the government. In 1838 peace was brought about by the truce of Zanjon, obtained by negotiations between the Spanish commander. Martinez de Campos, and the insurgent leaders.

The Present Insurrection The Time Not Ripe for Intervention on Our Part.

The Present Insurrection.

The Present Insurrection.

The present insurrection breke out in February, 18%. It is not my purpose at this time to recall its remarkable increase, or to characterize its tenacious resistance against the enormous forces massed against it by Spain. The revoit and the efforts to subdue it carried destruction to every quarter of the island, developing wide proportions and defying the efforts of Spain for its suppression. The civilized code of war has been disregarded, no less so by the Spaniards than by the Cubans. The existing conditions cannot but fill this government and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the pact of our people to this government and the American people with the gravest apprehension. There is no desire on the part of our people to profit by the misfertunes of Stain. We have only the desire to see the Cubans prosperous and contented, or jeying that measure of self corizol which is the international properties and contented, or jeying that measure of their country. The offer made by my prodecessor in April, 1893, tendering the friendly offices of this government infied. Any mediation on our part was not accepted. In brief, the answer read: "There is no effectual way to racing Cuba unless it begins with the actual submission of the rebots to the mother country." Then only could spain act in the premised direction of her own motion and after her own plans.

Not Civilized Warfare.

Not Civilized Warfare. Not Civilized Warfare.

The cruel policy of concentration was initiated February 16, 1896. The productive districts controlled by the Spanish armies were depopulated. The agricultural inhabitants were herded in and about the garrison towns, their lands laid waste and their dwellings destroyed. This policy the late cabinet of Spain justified as a necessary measure of war and as a means of cutting off suplies from the insurgents. It was unterly failed as a war measure. It was not civilized warfare, it was extermination.

Protests Entered.

Protests Entered.

Against this abuse of the rights of war I have felt constrained on repeated cocasions to enter the firm and earness protest of this government. There was much of public condemnation of the treatment of American citizens by alleged illegal arress, and long imprisonment awaiting trial or pending protracted judicial proceedings. I felt it my first duty to make instant demand for the release or speedy trial of all American citizens under arrest. Lefter the change of the Spanish cabinet in October last 22 prisoners, citizens of the United States, had been given their freedom. For the relief of our own citizens suffering because of the conflict the aid of corpress was sought in a special message, and under the appropriation of April 4, 1897, effective aid has been given to American citizens in Cuba, many of them at their own request having been returned to the United States.

Minister Woodford's Instructions.

The instructions given to our new min-Protests Entered. Minister Woodford's Instructions.

Minister Woodford's Instructions.

The instructions given to our new minister to Spain before his departure for his post directed him to impress upon that government the sincere wish of the United States to lend its aid toward the ending of the war in Cuba by reaching a peaceful and lasting result, just and honorable alike to Spain and to the Cuban people these instructions recited the character and duration of the contest, the widespread issess it entails, the hundens and restraints it imposes upon us, with constant disturbance of national interests and the injury resulting from an indefinite continuance of this state of things. It was stated that at this juncture our government was constrained to seriously inquire if the time was not ripe when Spain of her own volition, moved by her own interests and every sentiment of humanity, should put a stop to this destructive war and make proposals of settlement honorable to herself and just to her Cuban colony. It was urged that as a neighboring nation, with large interests in Cuba, we could be required to wait only a reasonable time for the mother country to establish its authority and restore order within the borders of the island; that we could not contemplate as indefinite period for the accomplishment of this result.

No Humiliation Suggested.

No Humiliation Suggested. No solution was proposed to which the slightest idea of humiliation to Spain could attach, and indeed precise proposals were withheld to avoid embarrassment to that government. All that was asked that government. All that was asked or expected was that some safe way might be speedily provided and permanent peace restored. It so chanced that the consideration of this offer, addressed to the same Spanish administration which had declined the tenders of my predecessor, and which for more than two years had poured men and treasure into Cuba in the fruitless effort to suprpess the revolt fell to others. Between the departure of Gen. Woodford, the new envoy, and his arrival in Spain, the statesman who had shaped the policy of his country fell by the hand of an assassin, and although the cabinet of the late premier still held office and received from our envoy the proposals he bore, that cabinet gave place within a few days thereafter to a new administration under the leadership of Sagasta.

Spain Promises Much.

leadership of Sagasta.

Spain Promises Much.

The reply to our note was received on the 23d day of October. It is in the direction of a better understanding. It appreciates the friendly purposes of this government. It admits that our country is deeply affected by the war in Cuba, and that its desires for peace are just. It declares that the present Spanish government is bound by every consideration to a change of policy that should satisfy the United States and pacify Cuba within a reasonable time.

To this end Spain has decided to put into effect the political reforms heretofore advocated by the present premier without halting for any consideration in the path which in its judgment leads to peace. The military operations it is said will continue but will be humane and conducted with all regard for private rights being accompanied by political action leading to the autonomy of Cuba while guarding Spanish sovereignty. This, it is claimed, will result in investing Cuba with a distinct personality; the island to be governed by an executive and by a local council or chamber, reserving to Spain the control of the foreign relations, the army and navy and the judicial administration. To accomplish this the present government proposes to modify existing legislation by decree, leaving the Spanish cortex, with the aid of Cuban senators and deputies to solve the economic problem and properly distribute the existing debt. In the absence of a declaration of the measure that this government proposes to take in carrying out its proffer of good offices it suggests that Spaln be left free to conduct military operations and grant political reforms, while the United States, for its part, shall enforce its neutral obligations and cut off the assistance which it is asserted the insurpents receive from this country. The supposition of an indefinite prolongation of the war is denied. It is asserted that the western provinces are already well-nigh reclaimed: that the planting of cane and topacco therein has been resumed, and that

by force or arms and new and ample re-forms very early and complete pacification is hoped for.

Have Not Failed in Our Duty.

Is hoped for.

Have Not Failed in Our Duty.

The immediate amelioration of existing conditions under the new administration of Cuban affairs is predicted, and therewith all the disturbance and all occasion for any change of attitude on the part of the United States. Discussion of the question of the international duties and responsibilities of the United States, as Spain understands them, is presented, with an apparent disposition to charge us with failure in this regard. This charge is without any basis in fact. It could not have been made if Spain had been cognizant of the constant efforts this government has made, at the cost of millions and by the employment of the administrative machinery of the nation. That it has successfully prevented the departure of a single military expedition or armed vessel from our shores in violation of our laws would seem to be a sufficient answer. But of this aspect of the Spanish note it is not necessary to speak further now. Firm in the conviction of a wholly performed obligation, due response to this charge has been made in diplomatic course.

Throughout all these horrors and dangers to our own peace this government has never broken or in any way abrogated its sovereign prerogative of reserving to itself the determination of its policy and course according to its own high sense of right and in consonance with the dearest interests and convictions of our own people should the administration of the strife so demand.

The United Measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as

Of the untried measures.

Of the untried measures there remain only: Recognition of the insurgents as belligreents; recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a rational compromise between the contestants, and intervention in favor of one or the other party. I speak not of forcible annexation, for that cannot be thought of. That by our code of morality would be criminal aggression.

Recognition of Insurgents.

Recognition of Insurgents.

Recognition of the belligerency of the Cuban insurgents has aften been canvassed as a possible if not inevitable step both in regard to the previous ten years' struggle, and during the present war. I am not unmindful that the two houses of congress in the spring of 1836 expressed the opinion by concurrent resolution that a condition of public war existed, requiring or justifying the recognition of the state of belligerency in Cuba, and during the extra session the senate voted a joint resolution of like import, which, however, was not brought to a vote in the house of representatives. In the presence of these significant expressions of the sentiment of the legislative branch, it behooves the executive to soberity consider the conditions under which so important a measure must needs rest for justification. It is to be seriously considered whether the Cuban insurrection possesses beyond dispute the attributes of statehood, which alone demand the recognition of belligerency in its favor. Possession, in short, of the essential qualifications of sovereignty by the insurgents and the conduct of the war by them according to the received code of war are no less important factors toward the determination of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state.

Recognition of the problem of belligerency than are the influences and consequences of the struggle upon the internal policy of the recognizing state.

Quotes President Grant.

The utterances of President Grant in his memorable message of December 7, 1875, are signally relevant to the present situation in Cuba and it may be wholesome now to recall them. At that time a ruinous conflict had for seven years wasted the neighboring island. During all those years an utter disregard of the laws of civilized warfare and of the just demands of humanity, which called forth expressions of condemnation from the nations of christendom continued unabated. Desolation and ruin pervaded that productive region, enormously affecting the commerce of all commercial nations, but that of the United States more than any other by reason of proximity and larger trade and intercourse. At that juncture Grant uttered these words, which now as then sum up the elements of the problem: "A recognition of the independence of Cuba being, in my opinion, impracticable and indefensible, the question which next presents itself is that of the recognition of belligerent rights in the parties to the contest. In a former message to congress I had occasion to consider this question, and reached the conclusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war \*\* Quotes President Grant.

clusion that the conflict in Cuba, dreadful and devastating as were its incidents, did not rise to the fearful dignity of war \* \* \* "It is possible that the acts of foreign powers, and even acts of Spain herself, of this very nature might be pointed to in defense of such recognition. But now as in its past history, the United States should carefully avoid the false lights which might lead it into the mazes of doubtful law and of questionable propriety and adhere rigidly and sternly to the rule which has been its guide of doing only that which is right and honest and of good repert. The question of according or of withholding rights of belligerency must be julged in every case, in view of the particular attending facts. Unless justified by necessity! is always and justiy regarded as an urfriendly act and a gratuitous demonstration of moral support to the rebell'on. It is necessary, and it is required, when the Interests and rights of another reversity is necessary, and it is required, when the Interests and rights of another reversity is people are so far affected by a pending civil conflict as to require a definition of its relations to the parties thereto. But this conflict must be one which is recognized in the sense of international law as war. which is recognized in the sense of in-ternational law as war.

Recognition No. Justified.

"Belligerence, too, is a fact. The mere existence of contending armed bodies and their occasional conf. cts do not constitute war in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cuba. existence of contending armed bedies and their occasional conl.cits do not constitutation in the sense referred to. Applying to the existing condition of affairs in Cubrathe tests recognized by publicists and writers on international law, and which have been observed by nations of dignity, honesty and power, when free from sensitive or selfish and unworthy motives, I fail to find in the insurrection the existence of such a substantial political organization, real, palpable and manifest to tratage world, having the forms and capable of the ordinary functions of government toward its own people and to other states, with courts for the administration of justice, with a local habitation, possessing such organization of force, such material, such occupation of territory as to take the contest out of the category of a mere rebellious insurrection or occasional skirmishes, and place it on the terrible focting of war, to which a recognition of belligerency would aim to elevate it.

"The contest, moreover, is solely on land: the insurrection has not passessed itself of a single seaport whence it may send forth its flag, nor has it any means of communication with foreign powers except through the military lines of its adversaries. No apprehension of any of those sudden and difficult complications which war upon the ocean is apt to precipitate upon the vessels, both commercial and national, and upon consular officers of other powers, calls for the definition of their relations to the parties to the contest. Considered as a question of expediency, I regard the accordance of beligerent rights still to be as unwise and premature, as I regard it to be, at present, indefensible as a measure of right.

"Such recognition entails upon the country according the rights which flow from it difficult and complicated duties, and requires the exaction from the contending parties of the strict observance of their rights and obligations. It confers the right search upon the high saas by vessels of both parties; it would subject the carryi

What Recognition Would Mean.

Turning to the practical aspects of a recognition of belligerency and reviewing its inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing inconveniences and positive dangers, still further pertinent considerations appear. In the code of nations there is no such thing as a naked recognition of belligerency unaccompanied by the assumption of international neutrality. Such recognition will not confer upon either party to a domestic conflict a status not heretofore actually possessed or effect the relation of either party to other states. The act of recognition usually takes the form of a solemn proclamation of neutrality which recites the de facto condition of belligerency as its motive. It amnounces a domestic law of neutrality in declaring state. It assumes the international obligations of a neutral in the presence of a public state of war. It warns all citizens and others within the jurisliction of the proclaimant that they violate those righteous obligations at their own peril and cannot expect to be shielded from the consequences. The right of visit and search on the seas and seizure of vessels and cargoes and contraband of war and good prize under admiralty law must under international law be admitted as a legitimate consequence of a proclamation of belligerency. While according the equal belligerent rights defined by public law to each party in our ports disfavors would be imposed on both, which while nominally equal would weigh heavily in behalf of Spain herself. Possessing a navy and controlling the ports of Cuba her maritime rights could be asserted not only for the military investment of the island but up to the margin of our own territorial waters, and a condition of things would exist for which the Cubans within their own domain could not hope to create a parallel; while its creation through aid or sympathy from within our domain would be ever more impossible than now, with the additional obligations of international neutrality we would perforce assume.

The enforcement of this enlarged and on-

Regarded, at Present, as Unwise. Regarded, at Present, as Unwise.

The enforcement of this enlarged and onerous code of neutrality would only be influential within our own jurisdiction by land and sea, and applicable by our own instrumentalities. It could impart to the United States no jurisdiction between Spain and the insurgents. It would give the United States no right of intervention to enforce the conduct of the strife within the paramount authority of Spain according to the international code of war. For these reasons I regard the recognition of these reasons I regard the recognition of the helicerency of the Cuban insurgents

as now unwise, and therefore inadmissable. Should that step hereafter be deemed wise as a measure of right and duty, the executive will take it. Intervention.

Intervention.

Intervention upon humanitarian grounds has been frequently suggested, and has not failed to receive my most anxious and earnest consideration. But should such a step be now taken, when it is apparent that a hopeful change has supervened in the policy of Spain toward Cuba? A new government has taken office in the mother country. It is pledged in advance to the declaration that all the efforts of the world cannot suffice to maintain peace in Cuba by the bayonet; that vague promises of reform after subjugation afford no solution of the insular problem; that with a substitution of commanders must come a change of the past system of warfare for one in harmony with a new policy which shall no longer aim to drive the Cubans to the "horrible alternative of taking to the thicket or succumbing in misery," that reforms must be instituted in accordance with the needs and circumstances of the time, and that these reforms, while designed to give full autonomy to the colony and to create a virtual entity and self-controlled administration, shall yet conserve and affirm the sovereignty of Spain by a just distribution of powers and burdens upon a basis of mutual interest, untainted by methods of selfish expediency.

Lies in Honorable Paths. Lies in Honorable Paths.

Lies in Honorable Paths.

The first acts of the new government lie in these honorable paths. The policy of cruel rapine and extermination that so long shocked the universal sentiment of humanity has been reversed. Under the new milliary commander a broad elemency is proffered. Measures have already been set on foot to relieve the horrors of starvation. The power of the Spanish armles, it is asseried, is to be used not to spread ruin and desolation, but to protect the resumption of peaceful agricultural pursuits and productive industries. That past methods are futile to force a peace by subjugation is freely admitted, and that ruin without conciliation must inevitably fail to win for Spain the fidelity of a contented dependency. Decress in application of the foreshadowed reforms have already been promulgated. The full text of these decrees has not been received, but as furnished in a telegraphic summary from our minister are:

Scheme of Antonomy.

All civil and electoral rights of peninsular Spaniards are, in virtue of existing constitutional authority, forthwith extended to colonial Spaniards. A scheme of autonomy has been proclaimed by decree, to become effective upon ratification by the cortes. It creates a Cuban parliament which, with the insular executive, can consider and vote upon all subjects affecting local order and interests, possessing unlimited powers save as to matters of state, war and the navy, as to which the governor-general acts by his own authority as the delegate of the central government. This parliament relieves the cath of the governor-general to preserve faithfully the liberties and privileges of the colony, and to it the colonial secretaries are respensible. It has the right to propose to the central government, through the governor-general, modifications of the national charter and to invite new projects of law or executive measures in the interest of the colony.

Besides its local powers it is competent. Scheme of Autonomy.

colony.

Besides its local powers it is competent, first, to regulate electoral registration and procedure and prescribe the qualifications of electors and the manner of exercising suffrage; ecolid, to organize courts of justice with native judges from members of the local lar; thind, to frame the insular budget both as to expenditures and iccenues, without limitation of any kind and to set apart the revenues to meet the Culan share of the national budget, which latter will be voted by the national cortes with the assistance of the Cuban senators and deputies; fourth, to initiate or take part in the negotiations of the national government for commercial treaties which may affect Cuban interests; lifth, to accept or reject commercial treaties which the national government may have concluded without the participation of the Cuban government; sixth, to frame the colonial tariff, acting in accord with the perinsular government in scheduling articles of mutual commerce between the mother country and the colonies. Before introducing or voting upon a bill, the Cuban government or the chambers will lay the project before the central government and hear its opinion thereon, all the correspondence in such regard being made public. Finally all conflicts of jurisliction arising between the difference in such regard being made public. Finally all conflicts of jurisliction arising between the difference in such remained programment of insular as-

flicts of jurisliction arising between the un-ferent municipal provincial and insular as-semblies, or between the latter and the in-sular executive power and which from their nature may not be referable to the central government for decision, shall be submitted to the courts. Should Give Spain a Charce. That the government of Sagasta has entered upon a course from which recession with honor is impossible can hardly be questicad: that in the few weeks it has existed it has made carnest of the sincerity of its professions is undentable. I shall not impugn its sincerity, are should imparience be suffered to embarrass it in the task it has undertaken. It is honestly due Spain and to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reascrable chance to realize her expectations, and to prove the asserted efficacy of the new order of things to which she stands irrevocably committed. She has recalled the commander whose brutal orders by famed the American mind and shocked the extilized world. She has modified the herrible order of concentration, and has undertaken to ear; for the helpless and permit these who desire to resume the cultivation of their fields to do so, and assures them of the protection of the Spanish government in their lawful occupations. She has just released the "Competitor" prisoners here-tofore sentenced to death, and who have been the subject of repeated diplamatic correspondence during both this and the preceding administration. That the government of Sagasta has en-

Will Not Hesitate to Act. Not a single American citizen is new in arrest or confinement in Cuba of whom this government has any incoding. The arrest or confinement in Cuba of Which this government has any inculcing. The near future will demonstrate whother the indiversable condition of a righteous peace, just able to the Cubars and to Spain, as well as equitable to all our interests so intimately involved in the welfare of Cuba, is likely to be attained. If not, the talgency of further and other action by the United States will remain to be taken. When that time comes that action will be determined in the line of indisputable right and duty. It will be faced without misgiving or bestiancy in the light of the obligation this government owes to itself, to the people who have confided to it the protection of their interests and honor and to humarity. Sure of the right, keeping free from all charse curselves, actuated only by upright and pairtotic considerations, moved reliber by passion nor selfishness, the recomment will abute none of its efforts to bring about by peaceful agencies a peace which shall hereafter appear to be a duty imposed by our obligations to ourselves, to civilization and humarity to interver with farce, it shall be without fault on our part and only be humarity to intervene with ferce, it shall be without fault on our part and only he-

cause the necessity for such action will be so clear as to command the support and approval of the civi'ized world. ANNEXATION OF HAWAII. Dignity and Honor Require Confirm-By a special message dated the 18th day of June last, I laid before the serate a treaty signed that day by the plenipotaries of the United States and of the republic of Hawali having for its purces the incorporation of the Flawalian idents an integral part of the United States and under its sourcignty. The scrate having removed the injunction of scencey although the treaty is still pending before that body the subject may be properly referred to in this message because the necessary action of the congress is required to determine by legislation many details of the centual union should the fact of nuncration be accomplished as I believe it should be.

While consistently disavowing from a very early period any aggressive policy of absorption in regard to the Hawalian group, a long series of declarations through three-quarters of a century has proclaimed the vital interest of the United States in the independent life of the islands and their intimate commercial dependence mon this country. At the same time it has been repeatedly asserted that in no event could the entity of Hawalian stateheed cease by the passage of the islands under the domination or influence of another power than the United States. Under these circumstances the logic of events required that annexation, heretofore offered but declined, should in the ripeness of time come about as the natural result of the strengthening ites that bind us to these islands, and he realized by the free will of the Hawalian state.

That treaty was unanimously ratified without amendment by the senate and president of the republic of Hawalian state to offect the complete absorption of the ation of the Treaty.

vortitle action of the American senate to coffect the complete absorption of the islands into the domain of the United States. What the conditions of such a union shall he, the political relation thereof to the United States, the character of the local administration, the quality and degree of the elective franchise of the inhabitants, the extension of the federal laws to the territory or the enactment of special laws to fit the peculiar condition thereof, the regulation if need be of the labor system therein, are all matters which the treaty has wisely relegated the congress.

Should Be Confirmed. Should Be Confirmed.

has wisely relegated the congress.

Should Be Confirmed.

If the treaty is confirmed, as every consideration of dignity and honor requires, the wisdom of congress will see to it that, avoiding abrupt assimilation of elements perhaps hardly yet fitted to share in the highest franchises of citizenship, and having due regard to the geographical conditions, the most just provisions for seif-rule in local matters with the largest political liberties as an integral part of our nation, will be accorded to the Hawalians. No less is due to a people who, after nearly five years of demonstrated capacity to fulfill the obligations of seif-governing state-hood, come of their own free will to merge their destinies in our body politic.

The questions which have arisen between Japan and Hawali by reason of the treatment of Japanese laborers emigrating to the islands under the Hawalian-Japanese convention of 1888 are in a satisfactory stage of settlement by negotiation. This government has not been invited to mediate, and on the other hand has sought no intervention in that matter further than to evince its kindliest disposition toward such a speedy and direct adjustment by the two sovereign states in interest as shall comport with equity and honor. It is gratifying to learn that the apprehensions at first displayed on the part of Japan, lest the cessation of Hawali's national life through annexation might impair privi-

is coming, Ho! Ho! Christmas is coming With ice and snow.

This is what the Little Ones at the Second Street School are singing . . .

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feges to which Japan nonorably laid claim, have given place to confidence in the uprightness of this government and in the sincerity of its purpose to deal with all possible ulterior questions in the broadest spirit of friendliness.

CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

Our Diplomatic Relations with Them

-Nicaraguan Canal.

-Nicaraguan Canal.

As to the representation of this government to Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, I have concluded that Mr. William L. Merrick, confirmed as minister of the United States to the states of Nicaragua, Salvador and Costa Rica, and there temporarily establish the headquarters of the United States to those three states. I took this action for what I regarded as the paramount interests of this country. It was developed upon an investigation by the secretary of state that the government of Nicaragua, while not unwilling to receive Mr. Merrick in his diplomatic quality, was unable to do so because of the compact concluded June 20, 1895, whereby that republic and those of Salvador and Honduras, forming what is known as the greater republic of Central America, had surrendered to the representative diet there of their right to receive and send diplomatic agents. The diet was not willing to accept him because he was not accredited to that body. I could not accredit him to that body because the appropriation law of congress did not permit it. Mr. Baker, the present minister at Managua, has been directed to present his letters of recall.

Mr. W. Gedfray Hunter has likewise been

Mr. W. Godfray Hunter has likewise been accredited to the governments of Guatemala and Honduras, the same as his predecessor. Guatemala is not a member of the greater republic of Central America, but Honduras is. Should this latter government decline to receive him, he has been instructed to report this fact to his government and await its further instructions. A subject of large importance to our country and increasing appreciation on the part of the people is the completion of the great highway of trade between the Atlantic and Pacific known as the Nicaraguan canal. Its utility and value to American commerce is universally admitted. The commission appointed under date of July 24 last "to continue the surveys and examinations authorized by the act approved March 2, 1895," in regard to "the proper route, feasibility and cost of construction of the Nicaragua canal, with a view of making complete plans for the entire work of construction of such canal," is now employed in the undertaking. In the future I shall take occasion to transmit to congress the report of this commission, making at the same time such further suggestions as may then seem advisable.

MONETARY COMMISSION.

Unable to Secure Satisfactory Re-

sults from Its Labors.

sults from Its Labors.

Under the provisions of the act of congress approved March 3, 1897, for the promotion of an international agreement respecting bimetallism, I appointed on the lith day of April, 1877, Hon. Edward O. Wolcott, of Colorado; Hon. Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois, and Hon. Charles J. Paine, of Massachusetts, as special envoys to represent the United States. They have been diligent in their efforts to secure the cooperation of European countries in the international settlement of the question, but up to this time have not been able to secure an agreement contemplated by their mission. The gratifying action of our great sister republic of France in joining this country in the attempt to bring about an agreement among the principal commercial nations of Europe whereby a fixed and relative value between gold and silver shall be secured, furnished assurance that we are not alone among the larger nations of the world in realizing the international character of the problem and in the desire of reaching some wise and practical solution of it.

The British government has published a resume of the steps taken jointly by the French ambassador in London and the special envoys of the United States, with whom our ambassador at London actively cooperated in the presentation of this subject to her majesty's government. This will be laid before congress. Our special envoys have not made their final report, as further negotiations between the representatives of this government and the governments of other countries are pending and in contemplation. They believe that doubts which have been raised in certain quarters respecting the position of maintaining the stability of the parity between the metals and kindred questions may yet be solved by further negotiations.

Meanwhile it gives me satisfaction to state that the special envoys have already demonstrated their ability and fitness to deal with the subject, and it is to be earnestly hoped that their labors may result in an international agreement which will bri

RECIPROCITY.

Steps Taken to Improve Trade Relations

With Other Countries.

In order to execute as early as possible the provisions of the third and fourth sections of the revenue act approved July 21, 1897, I appointed Hon. John A. Kasson, of Iowa, a special commissioner plenipotentiary to undertake the requisite negotiations with foreign countries desiring to avail themselves of these provisions. The negotiations are now proceeding with several governments, both European and American. It is believed that by a careful exercise of the powers conferred by that act some grievances of our own and of other countries in our mutual trade relations may be either removed or largely alleviated, and that the volume of our commercial exchanges may be enlarged, with advantage to both contracting parties.

OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

Its Inferiority a Humiliation to National

Its Inferiority a Humiliation to National Pride.

Most desirable from every standpoint of national interest and patriotism is the effort to extend our foreign commerce. To this end our merchant marine should be improved and enlarged. We should do our full share of the carrying trade of the world. We do not do it now. We should be the lagger no longer. The inferiority of our merchant marine is justly humiliating to the national pride. The government by every proper constitutional means should aid in making our ships familiar visitors at every commercial port of the world, thus opening up new and valuable markets to the surplus products of the farm and the factory.

THE SEALS.

Progress of Negotiation Looking to Their Better Protection.

The efforts which had been made during

The efforts which had been made during the two previous years by my predecessor to secure better protection to the fur seals in the Northern Pacific ocean and Behring sea, were renewed at an early date by this administration and have been pursued with earnestness. Upon my invitation the governments of Japan and Russia sent celegates to Washington and an international conference was held during the months of October and November last, wherein it was unanimously agreed that under the existing regulations this species of useful animals was threatened with extinction and that an international agreement of all the interested powers was necessary for their adequate protection.

The government of Great Britain did not see proper to be represented at this conference, but subsequently sent to Washington, as delegates, the expert commissioners of Great Britain and Canada who had during the past two years visited the Pribylof Islands, and who met in conference was an agreement on important facts connected with the cendition of the seal herd, heretofore in dispute, which should place beyond controversy the duty of the governments concerned to adopt measures without delay for the preservation and restoration of the herd. Negotiations to this end are now in progress the result of which I hope to be able to report to congress at an early day.

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION.

The Subject Demands Due Considera-

tion by Congress.

tion by Congress.

International arbitration cannot be omitted from the list of subjects claiming our consideration. Events have only served to strengthen the general views on this question expressed in my inaugural address. The best sentiment of the civilized world is moving toward the settlement of differences between nations without resorting to the horrors of war. Treaties embodying these humane principles on broad lines without in any way imperiling our interests or our honor shall have my constant encouragement.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

United States Granted Ample Space

for a Liberal Exhibit.

for a Liberal Exhibit.

The acceptance by this government of the invitation of the republic of France to participate in the Universal exposition of 1400 at Paris was immediately followed by the appointment of a special commissioner to represent the United States in the proposed exposition, with special reference to the securing of space for an adequal exhibit on behalf of the United States.

The special commissioner delayed his departure for Paris long enough to ascertain the probable demand for space by American exhibitors. His inquiries developed an almost unprecedented interest in the proposed exposition, and the information thus acquired enabled him to justify an application for a much larger allotment of space for the American section than had been reserved by the exposition authorities. The result was particularly gratifying in view of the fact that the United States was one of the last countries to accept the invitation of France. The respition accorded our special commissioner was most cordial, and he was given every reasonable assurance that the United States would receive a consideration commensurate with the proportions of our exhibit. The report of the special commissioner as to the magnitude and importance of the coming exposition and the great demand for space by American exhibitors supplies new arguments for a liberal and judicious appropriation by congress to

Mr. W. Godfray Hunter has likewise been

You know what it means and the place to buy it is at

BINNS.

NEXT TO POST-OFFICE, BUCHANAN

pos...on is intended to be the most important and comprehensive of the long series of international exhibitions, of which our own at Chicago was a brilliant example, and it is desirable that the United States should make a worthy exhibit of American genius and skill and their unrivaled achievements in every branch of industry.

OUR NAVY.

Our Necessities.

The present immediately effectiveness of the navy consists of four battle ships of the first class, two of the second and 45 other vessels, ranging from armored cruisers to torpedo boats. There are under construction five battle ships of the first class, 16 torpedo boats and one submarine boat. No provision has yet been made for the armor of three of the five battle ships, as it has been impossible to obtain it at the price fixed by congress. It is of great importance that congress provide this armor, as until then the ships are of no fighting value. The present naval force, especially in view of its increase by the ships now under construction, while not as large as that of a few other powers, is a formidable force; its vessels are the very best of each type; and with the increase that should be made to it from time to time in the future, and careful attention to keeping it in a high state of efficiency and repair, it is well adapted to the necessities of the country.

The great increase of the navy which has taken place in recent years was justified by the requirements for national defense and has received public approbation. The time has now arrived, however, when this increase, to which the country is committed should, for a time, take the form of increased facilities commensurate with the increase of our naval vessels. It is an unfortunate fact that there is only one dock on the Pacific coast capable of docking our largest ships, and only one on the Atlantic coast, and that the latter has for the last six or seven months been under repair and therefore incapable of use. Immediate steps should be taken to provide three or four docks of this capacity on the Atlantic coast, at least one on the Pacific coast and a floating dock on the gulf. This is the recommendation of a very competent board, appointed to investigate the subject. There should also be ample provision made for powder and projectiles, and other numitions of war and for an increased number of officers and enlisted men. Some addi Present Condition Well Adapted to Our Necessities.

ALASKA. Material Changes in Territorial Laws Are Necessary. The territory of Alaska requires the prompt and early attention of congress. The conditions now existing demand material changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great indix of population

rial changes in the laws relating to the territory. The great influx of population during the past summer and fall and the prospect of a still larger immigration in the spring will not permit us to longer neglect the extension of civil authority within the territory or postpone the establishment of a more thorough government. A general system of public surveys has not been extended to Alaska and all entries thus far made in that district are upon special surveys. The act of congress extending to Alaska the mining laws of the United States contained the reservation that it should not be construed to put inforce the general land laws of the country. By act approved March 3, 1891, authority was given for entry of lands for town site purposes and also for the purchase of not exceeding 160 acres then or thereafter, occupied for purposes of trade and manufacture. The purpose of congress as thus far expressed has been that only such as it is to the interest of the government to encourage the settlement of the country and its duty to follow up its citizens with the benefit of legal machinery, I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government with zens with the benefit of legal machinery,! I earnestly urge upon congress the establishment of a system of government with such flexibility as will enable it to adjust (tself to the future areas of greatest population.

itself to the future areas of greatest population.

Relief Is Needed.

The startling though possibly exaggerated reports from the Yukon river country of the probable shortage of food for the large number of people who are wintering there without the means of leaving the country are confirmed in such measure as to justify bringing the matter to the attention of congress. Access to that country in winter can be had only by the passes from Dyea and vicinity, which is a most difficult and perhaps an impossible task. However, should these reports of the suffering of our fellow-citizens be further verified, every effort at any cost should be made to carry them relief.

It will be seen how much remains to be done for that vast and remote and yet promising portion of our country. Special authority was given to the president by the act of congress approved July 24, 1897, to divide that territory into two land districts and to designate the boundaries thereof and to appoint registers and surveyors of said land offices, and the president was also authorized to appoint a surveyor-general for the entire district. Pursuant to this authority, a surveyor-general and receiver have been appointed, with offices at Sitka. If in the ensuing year the conditions justify it, the additional land district authorized by law will be established, with an office at some point in the Yukon valley. No appropriation, however, was made for this purpose, and that Is now necessary to be done for the two land districts into which the territory is to be divided.

I concur with the secretary of war in his suggestions as to the necessity for a millitary force in the territory of Alaska for the protection of persons and property. Already a small force, consisting of 25 men with two officers, under command of Lieut. Col. Randall, of the Elighth infantry, has been sent to St. Michael's to establish a military post. Relief Is Needed.

THE INDIANS. Needs of White Residents in the Ter-

ritory Must Be Considered. For a number of years past it has been apparent that the conditions under which the five civilized tribes were established in the Indian territory under treaty provisions with the United States, with the right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders have undergone so complete right of self-government and the exclusion of all white persons from within their borders, have undergone so complete a change as to render the continuance of the system thus inaugurated practically impossible. The total number of the five civilized tribes, as shown by the last census, is 45,494, and this number has not materially increased, while the white population is estimated at from 200,000s to 250,600, which, by permission of the Indian government, has sattled in the territory. The present area of the Indian territory contains 25,-634,564 acres, much of which is very fertile land. The United States citizens residing in the territory, most of whom have gone there by invitation or with the consent of the tribal authorities, have made permanent homes for themselves. Numerous towns have been built in which from 500 to 5,000 white people now reside. Valuable residences and business houses have been orected in many of them. Large business enterprises are carried on in which vast sums of money are employed, and yet these people, who have invested their capital in the development of the productive resources of the country, are without title to the land they occupy and have no voice whateverin the government either of the nations or tribes. Thousands of their children who were born in the territory are of school age, but the doors of the schools of the nation's are shut against them and what education they get is by private contribution. No provision for the protection of the life or property of these white citizens is made by the tribal governments and courts.

An Indian Aristocracy. An Indian Aristocracy.

An Indian Aristocracy.

The necretary of the interior reports that, leading Indians have absorbed great tracts; of land to the exclusion of the common people and government by an Indian aristocracy has been practically established, to the detriment of the people. It has been found impossible for the United States to keep its citizens out of the territory and the executory conditions contained in treaties with these nations have for the most part become impossible of execution. Nor has it been possible for the tribal governments to secure to each individual Indian his full enjoyment in common with other Indians of the common property of other Indians of the common property of the nations. Friends of the Indians have long believed that the best interests of the Indians of the five civilized tribes would be found in American citizenship, with all the rights and privileges which belong to that condition. CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

The BUCHANAN RECORD, under the able management of D. H. Bower, easily ranks as "one of the best". The job department of the office does supplies new arguments for a liberal and judicious appropriation by congress to the end that an exhibit fairly representative of the industries and resources of our country may be made in an exposition which will illustrate the world's progress during the nineteenth century. That exits the world in the continuous progress of the second progress of the continuous progres work which is sent all over the country and to keep pace with the growth of this department, Bro. B. has found it necessary to add, recently, a fine

# A PRICE PAR OF SHOES.

White Bros. Box Calf.

If you want perfect comfort in your footwear try a pair of these Sold by shoes.

# CARMER & CARMER.

### KEEP A FULL LINE

of GROCERIES, at Prices that are right to suit the times

Call and get them.

Highest market price Paid for produce.

I.C. SHAFER.

December 25. The name that cuts ice between

Geo. Wyman & Jo. We offer for Christmes the best

ever shown by us for less money for the class of goods. Handkerchiefs-We offer 100 dezen

all pure linen, hemstitched and embroidered, at 5c. 10c. 124c. 25c. 50c and upward: also plain hemstitched, two for 25c, worth 25c and noward: very good for le, two for 5c. etc. They are matchless.

Kid Gloves-Our purchase of Kid Gloves for this sale will save hundreds of dollars for friends of this store. 4-button, 50c; 2-clasp, 79c; 3-clasp; use and \$1.45; Foster's Hooks, \$1 and S1.50; Gent's lined dog skin. 500. 75e and \$1; Driving Gloves at 25c 50e and 75c, all kinds.

Pictures-Photogravures, 10c to \$10, all new.

Japanese Crockery Ware-Cut Glass.

Fancy Baskets.

Feather Dusters-Hair Brushes and Brushes of all kinds. Carpet Sweepers-83.50 quality for

Rugs-Smyrna Rugs, Box30 inches

for \$2; 27x56 inches, for \$1.50; 9x12 feet. for \$22.50. Blankets-Fine all-wool Blankets

for less money than were ever sold for. All North Star Mills, Winona. 75x90, \$3,25, worth \$5; 90x108 Calumet, \$5; 96x108 Kaseta, \$5,45, grey and red the same.

Umberellas-We shall have our entire new line for Christmas about

Cloaks-We offer you a full line of Jackets, Blouses, Golf Capes, Plush Wrappers and Skirts at the lowest

Millinery-Our table full of Fine Hats, all trimmed, ready to wear, each at 50c, \$1, \$2 and \$3. All our Pattern Hats, that were \$10 to \$15. now \$5; no trimmed Hat in the house above \$5. They must all go before

Silks-For Waists, for Dresses, for Suits, all go at a price. Brocaded Chiffon, Embroidered

Chiffon, for evening wear, Chiffon Trimmings, all go to make up Christmas presents. Down Pillows, Cashion Tops,

Dressing Case Covers, Tidies, Stamped Table Linen and Napkins to match. Towels, Toweling, Sheets and

COME AND SEE US.

South Bend, Ind.

CF Closed evenings weept Saturday.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER.

FUBLISHER AND PROPRIETOR.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1897. 

The Commercial Cable and Telegraph Company with a capital of \$30,000,000 has absorbed the Postal Telegraph company's lines.

Owing to the space required for the President's message we are obliged to defer our accustomed holiday "write up" of Record advertisers until next week,

The RECORD is in receipt of the Nineteenth Annual Report of the secretary of state relating to Farm and Farm products for 1896-7. The report makes 173 pages of valuable information on the subject.

Rio, Java and Mocha.) 1000 Silver Seal Pa for Matches....

Try our NEW POSTMASTER CIGAR, it is one of the best. MON or COLD CARM takes these goods

...For...

Tailoring

DONE IN CITY STYLE,

CALL ON

J. S. STARLING,

presents THE HUSTLING MICH. TAILOR.

ABUDITEDNAB. LOCALIS.

Sylvia chapter No. 74 O. E. S. had an initiation last evening followed

Born, Tuesday morning at Rochester, N. Y., to Rev. and Mrs. E. W. Shepard, an eight and a half pound

Mr. Emil Belka an employe at the National Mfg. Co., had the two midall singers of his left hand taken off while running a surface planer Saturday afternoon.

\* \* \* Mr. W. P. Austiss, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Austiss was married Monday evening at 8 o'clock to Miss Fannic E. Greer at Laport, Ind. The y ung prople will reside at 115 Pat-

\* \* \* Davis before Justice Sabin last Fri-Jing a distance of about 30 feet. Just

Jackson for two years. A case of assumpsit was tried in Justice Keller's court this week. It Capes, Cloth Capes, Silk Shirt Waists. was that of Virginia Barnhart vs. F. W. and J. W. Phillipy, and a gerber was carried to his home, by

rendered in favor of the plaintiff. \* \* \* By an accident to one of the trucks on the M. B. H. & C. train this morning, the train did not arrive until vo'clock missing the accomodation west. The Michigan Central has arranged to stop No. 10 at Three Oaks and Hammond today for the accomodation of the passengers who were

\* \* \* Herbert Hanover who has been braking on the M. B. H. & C. construction train had his left foot badly crushed yesterday morning by some heavy bridge timber falling upon it. family. Upon their arrival it was He was taken to Benton Harbor where seen that Mr. Weisgerber was failing Mr. Al. Pierce, the past week, return-

cy upon his life for \$10,000 in the to pressit had not been definitely New York Life Insurance Co. and settled whether an inquest or whether last March seriously contemplated or post mortem examination would dropping the policy as the premiums be held, nor had the hour for the were quite large. He decided to pay funeral been fixed. this years premium and in next March take a cash surrender value on the policy. This decision was a fortu- and came to this country in 1852. nate one for the heirs, as events have He was married to Mary Rollins,

since shown. \* \* \* The M. L. Club met with Mrs. Dr. Henderson. Mrs. Henderson conducted the history lesson in her own in-Read the President's message, it is teresting way, Mrs. Phelps and Mrs. charming solo. "Literature of the 10th and 11th Centuries" was an able paper by Mrs. Weaver. Mrs. Johnson conducted the geology lesson, subject, "Coal-Its formation, location and various kinds"; petroleum and gas were also ably treated in her paper. Each one left with an increased interest and enjoyment in "buried

sunshine." Program for Dec. 13: History, Mrs. Howard; Literature, Influence of the Crusades;

Music, Mrs. Daw; Art, Durer, Mrs. Alfonte; Geology, Crystalline Rocks. Circle meets at Mrs. Kent's,

### 

1 lb 2 Crown Raisins..... 

TREAT BROS.

Mr. John Weisgerber, an Old and Respected Citizen Struck by an Engine on the M. B. H. & C. Ry. and Fatally Injured.

the freight drowning the noise of the approaching englight first intimation the unfortunate man had of im-

knocked him down. of the planking which was between the rails at the Day's Avenue crossing near the M. C. depot. Owing to the planking and the low brake beam on the tender, his body did not fall under the wheels but was rolled and At the examination of "Frock" | pushed the entire length of the plank-

day, he was held for the Circuit. The vestern edge of the planking Court, where he plead guilty Saturday morning and was sentenced to had it gone ten feet further the body wheels of the tender.

it was found that three ribs were Thursday. crushed in, and it was thought se-

of Benton Harbor were brought down on the afternoon train and President D. H. Patterson, S. H. Kelley and W. I. Martin came down to render what aid they could to the stricken his injuries were dressed by Dr. Wi- rapidly and although conscious to the ed to her home on Saturday. last he did not rally, the end coming at a quarter past seven o'clock last Mr. John Weisgeiber carried a poli- evening At the time of our going

The deceased was born at Auen. Creuzmach Co., Prussia, Sept 3, 1827. April 2, 1861, at Kingsbury, Ind. One child, Minnie was born to this union, whose death occurred March 14, 1897, her mother dying May 3, fore returning. 1887. Mr. Weisgerber was married on Oct. 12, 1897, to Mrs. L. J. Emer-Howard assisting with short papers. son, of Boston, Mass., who survives Mrs. Rough favored the club with a him, together with two adopted children, Mr. F. H. Weisgerber, of Jackson, and Miss Maude, who resid

> To the sorrow stricken widow who has lost a kind and loving husband. and to the children who will miss the kind and indulgent parent, the heartfeltsympathy of the entire community is extended. Many and many a person who in the thirty years of Mr. Weisgerber's residence here has substantial evidence of the kindly deed and act done so unassumingly, "In His Name" will sorrow with the bereaved family over his sad and tragic

Mrs. F. A. Stryker went to Niles, Mr. J. A. Arthur was in Niles, yes-

Da. Z. L. Baldwin of Niles was in own, today. Mrs. G. W. Noble was a Niles vistor, Friday.

Dr. B. Paul of Dowagiac was in town, yesterday. Mt. N. W. Roberts of Niles was in

town, Wednesday. Mr. Wm. Thayer has gone to Wisconsin on business.

Rev. Wm. M. Roe went to Benton Harbor, Wednesday. Mis. Geo. B. Richards was in Benon Harbor, Tuesday. Rev. J. F. Bartmess went to Ber-

rien Springs, Friday. G. H. Haskin of Michigan City was in town, Tuesday. Geo. I. Blowers was in town today, on his way to Chicago.

trip to Flint, Monday. Miss Ida Rynearson visited Niles relatives, over Sunday. Mrs. I. L. H. Dodd is visiting rel-

Mr. J. H. Huhbell made a business

antives in Benton Harbor. Deputy Sheriff Wenger was in Niles on business, last Thursday.

County Agent C. W. Whitehead

was in Buchanan, Tuesday. Mr. W. P. Harmon of Berrien Springs was in town, Friday. Mr. H. W. Grover of Niles was in town on business, yesterday. Mrs. F. H. Baker of Dowagiac vis-

ited friends here, the past week. Mr. Homer Hathaway was a Benton Harbor visitor, last Thursday. Mr. B. R. Desenberg is in Chicago, this week, buying Holiday goods. Misses Carrie Boyle and Daisy Emery were in South Bend, Tuesday. Messrs. D. R. Leper and Toepp of South Bend were in town, Tuesday.

Mr. H. F, Kingery and Mrs. Alf. Richards, jr., went to Niles, yester-Messrs. L. H. Lister and O. E. Pagen were here, from Chicago, Sun-

Mrs. Nellie Fast and Mrs. Mary Straw were in Niles, Monday after-

Mr. Riley Hinkle of Routh Bend visited Miss Mame Hoffman, over Miss Jennie Bailey came to Buch-

anan, last Thursday, for a visit with Messrs. D. S. Scoffern and C. H, Baker of New Carlisle were in town,

Miss Mame Hastings of Niles was the guest of Miss Mary Lyddick, over Sunday. Mrs. W. C. Edwards will leave to- success, netting \$5. morrow for a visit with her mother

Mrs. Allen Helmick visit her daughter, Mrs. Fred Gelow at Three Oaks, last week.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Hutchison of Benton Harbor were in town, Saturday and Sunday Miss Myrle Pardee of Three Oaks visited her sister, Mrs. Chas. Russel,

Tuesday evening. Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Needham spent Sunday with their son County Clerk John W. Needham.

Mr. and Mrs. Al. Peck of Eau

Clair were the guests of Mr. C. Bishop and family, Friday. Mr. J. A. Boyer of Souix City, Iowa, is in town, called here by the

death of his father. Messrs, Hiram Bressler and Chas. Langdon of Adamsville wheeled to Buchanan, yesterday.

Mrs. H. L. Parrish and Mrs. Crouch of Benton Harbor visited Mrs. Ivy Flowers, on Monday. Miss Ruth Reddick of Niles is learning photography under the direction of E. J. Elson.

Mcs. T. C. Elson and Mrs. John Reiber of Berrien Springs are visiting Buchannn, today. Miss Lillian Muchler of Cleveland,

Ohio, was called home on account of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Worthington visited relatives in St. Joseph. the

past week, returning on Tuesday. Mr. W. P. Waldman of Chicago, representative of the Consolidated Car Heating Co., was in Buchanan,

Mrs. Guy Williams started, Sunday night, to join her husband at Wolverine, Mich., where he has obtained employment. Mr. E A. Hough of Jackson, who

is p.ominent as a Sunday school worker in the state, was in town last Sheriff Furgeson and C. Van Riper took "Frock Davis" and Kellv, the highway robber, to Jackson on Mon-

day evening. Sheriff E. H. Ferguson and Prosecuting Attorney Valentine were in town, Friday, on business connected with the Davis case.

Mrs. Maria Hill of Michigan City, who has been visiting her nephew, Mr. and Mrs. J. Peck and daughter Mrs. Isabel Powers of Niles, and Mrs.

Paxon of Three Oaks attended the O. E. S. banquet Wednesday eve. Mrs. Wm. Hill of Berrien Centre came to Buchanan, Friday afternoon, to assist in the care of her sister, Mrs. Chas. Bishop, who is yet quite ill.

Mr. Wm. Southerton spent Sunday with his family in Buchanan. He reports business good and all working full time, in the Kompass & Stoll

Mr. Ed. Cudehee of Seattle, Washington, who accompanied the remains of Mr. James L. Wells from Seattle, spent several days here, be-Rev. W. W. Divine came to Buch-

anan, from Grand Rapids, Tuesday. and is shipping his household goods today, and will return to Grand Rapids, tomorrow. Dr. D. N. Swift and family start-

going first to Canada, where they will make a short visit, going from thence to Pennsylvania. J. E. Miller and wife, E. R. Black and wife, Misses Cyntha Sparks, Nellie Park, Emma Park, Cora Bird, Viola Conrad, and Wm. M. Roe at-

ed for their new home on Saturday,

tion, at Bonton Harbor, this week. Jesse Noe who, for years, has been employed at the Morrill farm and had lived at Pearl Grange, left this week for Buchanan, where the Noe family will hold forth this winter .-Centon Harbor Register-Banner.

tend the Christian Missionary conven-

WILLIAM P. BIRDSALL was born Dec. 28, 1824, at Macedonia, Wayne Co., N. Y. removed to Michigan in 1852. His death occured Dec. 8, 1897. The funeral services will be held Saturday morning from his late res-Wm. S. Boyer was born in Paxton

County, Pa., on June 16, 1827, and moved to Buchanan in 1880, where he has since resided up to the time of his death. He was married April, 1852 to Miss Catharine Amanda Didea while still a resident of Pennsylvania. He died Monday afternoon at three o'clock, the funeral being held at the M. E. church Wednesday afternoon at two o'clock conducted by Rev. H. L. Potter. Interment was made in Oak Ridge cemetery, Undertaker Geo. Richards having charge of the funeral. The deceased is survived by five sons and one daughter, Mary Elizabeth, wife of C. C. Phillips, Ira, Geo. W., A. Nelson, Joseph D., all of Buchanan, and John A., of

NEW TROY.

\* \* \*

Sionx City, Iowa.

From our Regular Correspondent. Dec. 8, 1897. Don't delay publication on account of New Troy news, as there is none here this week. What remains of our people at home, are either after rabbits or hiding from the tax man. But next week we will have a wedding in high life and perhaps a fight; then things will be lively. Teacher's Institute here Saturday,

THE POPE.

\* \* \* BERRIEN CENTRE.

From our Regular Correspondent. The following gentlemen from this vicinity went south this morning on the excursion to South West La .: Wm. H. Murphy, Eugene Murphy, H. F. Layman. Roy Jenkins, G. T. Strong, Berrien; O S. Keigley, Wal-

ter Keigley, Pipestone. Messrs. Chas. Lockinaw and wife and Byron Penwell and wife went to Martin, Tenn.

Mrs. Henry Myers who has spent a year in this vicinity went home to Texas Wednesday morning. A number of persons are complain-

ing of sore throat. The masquerade social at Grange Hall last Friday night was a fair

Thos. Mars will sell at public auc-

tion the goods in the Rutter store at Berrien Centre, beginning Dec 9, and continue till all are sold. Merl Becker is sojourning in the

land of the Hoosiers. Mr. Cromb of Dowagiac attempted to gain an audince for an educational theme Tuesday evening at Grange

Hall but the notice was too short. The teachers of this vicinity will meet at the home of C. M. Hogue on Friday evening to discuss the subject of Primary Reading. At a previous preliminary meeting the regular Teacher's Reading Circle course was rejected and the more immediate needs in method adopted. Of course this does not hinder any individual from pursuing the regular course.

Dist. No. 12 has taken up a systematic course of reading in the school using the best books in the school library. We hope more may do like-\* \* \*

The Woman Postmaster. A prevailing public opinion is that the woman postmaster is honest. The fact that the postoffices to which women have chiefly been appointed have afforded small opportunity for stealing may have had something to do with this belief. It was therefore startling when Miss Eva Beem, assistant postmaster at Hutchinson, Kan., was indicted last January, charged with embezzling \$1,800 of postoffice funds. Miss Beem has just been tried in the federal court at Wichita and acquitted. The Hutchinson people have believed her innocent all the while, and they turned out to

give her an ovation on her return. Streets packed with carriages and people on foot greeted her as the train came in. Miss Beem and her sister, with two women friends, were put in a carriage. and a military band headed a great procession which escorted her to her home, the crowd cheering and rejoicing all the way. A Hutchinson special says, 'The citizens here will demand her reinstatement in the government service. The woman postmaster is triumphant,

and public opinion is justified. The Russian Blouse. The great rage just now is for the Russian blouse both for street and house wear-for slender, youthful maidens and matrons. There are also any number of unique, attractive little jackets, modifications of the bolero and other short, chic models so very familiar for several years past. These are braided or nearly covered with straight rows of wide and narrow soutache, with often a figaro vest in addition, covered with horizontal bands of braid, and very charming and attractive do they look upon their appropriate wearers, but they do not look either of these delightful ways on the short, stout women far past their youth who have already elected for their wear. They are certainly

inappropriate, to use a mild term. The Cigarette Habit. A Philadelphia tobacconist says: "One-fifth of our cigarette sales during the last two months have been to women. If you were to stand at my door for an hour or two, you'd be surprised to see the swell girls who come in to make purchases. There is a certain brand which they all seem to have an especial liking for. It is evident that in this respect they are acting in concert. There is a certain club of up town girls, a smokers' club, which, to my personal adopting this particular brand as the official cigarette of the club."

The new muff is a small mountain in size. One of novel design, shown among

the new importations, is made of black velvet gathered in double frills fully 21/2 inches wide. These stand no like ruches all over the foundation, and not in regular lines, but rather curved around, giving a very peculiar effect. The velvet has the appearance of being gathered several times and the threads pulled out, leaving only the marking of the stitches to show. A knot of lace and a bunch of violets trim one side, -New

The Dawes Commission.

By section 16 of the act of March 3, 1893, the president was authorized to appoint three commissioners to enter into negotiations with the Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Muskogee (or Creek) and Seminole nations, commonly known as the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian territory. Briefly, the purposes of the negotiations were to be: The extingwishment of tribal titles to any lands within that territory now held by any and all such nations or tribes, either by cession of the same or some part thereof to the United States or by allotment and division of the same in severalty among the Indians of such nations or tribes respectively as may be entitled to the same, or by such other method as may be agreed upon between the several nations and tribes aforesaid, or each of them with the United States, with a view to such an adjustment upon the basis of justice and equity as may, with the consent of the said nations of Indians, so far as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a state or states of the union, which shall embrace the lands within said Indian territory.

The commission met much opposition

as may be necessary, be requisite and suitable to enable the ultimate creation of a state or states of the union, which shall embrace the lands within said Indian territory.

The commission met much opposition from the beginning. The Indians were very slow to act, and those in control manifested a decided disinclination to meet with favor the propositions submitted to them. A little more than three years after this organization the commission effected an agreement with the Choctaw nation alone. The Chickasaws, however, refused to agree to its terms, and as they have a common interest with the Choctaws in the lands of said nations, the agreement with the latter nation could have no effect without the consent of the former. On April 23, 1897, the commission effected an agreement with both tribes—the Choctaws and Chickasaws. This agreement, it is understood, has been ratified by the constituted authorities of the respective tribes or nations parties thereto, and only requires ratification by congress to make it binding. On the 27th of September, 1897, an agreement was effected with the Creek nation, but it is understood that the national council of said nation has refused to ratify the same. Negotiations are yet to be had with the Cherokees, the most populous of the Five Civilized tribes, and with the Seminoles, the smallest in point of numbers and territory.

The provision in the Indian appropriation act, approved June 10, 1896, makes it the duty of the commission to investigate and determine the rights of applicants for citizenship in the five civilized tribes. The commission is at present engaged in this work among the tribes and has made appointments for taking the census of these people up to and including the 30th, of the present month. Should the agreement between the Choctaws and Chickasaws be ratified by congress and should the other tribes fail to make an agreement with the commission, is all the lad by congress, which, while just and honorable to the Indians, shall be equitable to the white people who h

### THE YELLOW FEVER.

Should Be Removed.

The recent prevalence of yellow fever in a number of cities and towns throughout the south has resulted in much disturbance of commerce and demonstrated the necessity of such amendments to our quarantine laws as will make the regulations of the national quarantine authorities paramount. The secretary of the treasury in the portion of the marine hospital service, callsattention to the defects in the present quarantine laws and recommends amendments thereto which will give the treasury department the requisite authority to prevent the invasion of epidemic diseases from foreign countries, and in times of emergency like that of the past summer will add to the efficiency of the sanitary measures for the protection of the people and at the same time prevent unnecessary restriction of commerce. I concur in his recommendation. In further effort to prevent the invasion of the United States by yellow fever the importance of the discovery of the exact cause of the disease, which up to the present time has been undetermined, is obvious, and to this end, a systematic bacteriological investigation should be made. I therefore recommend that congress authorize the appointment of a commission by the president, to consist of four expert bacteriologists, one to be selected from the medical officers of the navy.

THE PACIFIC RAILWAYS.

Should Government Become a Bidder for the Kansas Pacific?

The Union Pacific railway, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States court for the district of Nebraska on the 1st and 2d of November of this year. The amount due the government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$27,-236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, \$31,211,711.75, making the total indebtedness \$58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the government, principal and interest.

The sale of the subsidized portion of the for the Kansas Pacific?

\$31,211,711.75. making the total indebtedness \$55,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the government, principal and interest.

The sale of the subsidized portion of the Kansas Pacific line, upon which the government holds a second mortgage lien, has been postponed at the instance of the government to December 16, 1897. The debt of this division of the Union Pacific railway to the government on November 1, 1897, was the principal of the subsidy bonds, \$6,303,000, and the unpaid and accrued interest thereon, \$6,626,690.33, making a total of \$12,929,690.33. The sale of this road was originally advertised for November 4, but for the purpose of securing the utmost public notice of the event it was postponed until December 16 and a second advertisement of the sale was made. By the decree of the court the upset price on the sale of the Kansas Pacific will yield to the government the sum of \$2,500,000 over all prior liens, costs and charges. If no other or better bid is made this sum is all that the government will receive on its claim of nearly \$13,000,000. The government has no information as to whether there will be other bidders or a better bid than the minimum amount herein stated. The question presented therefore is whether the government shall under the authority given it by the act of March 3, 1887, purchase or redeem the road in the event that a bid is not made by private parties covering the entire government calim.

To qualify the government cause \$500,000, and in each of the first mortgage causes \$200,000, and in the latter the deposit must be in cash. Payment at the sale is as follows: Upon the acceptance of the bid, a sum which with the amount already deposited shall equal 15 per cent. of the bid; a sum which will have to pay the amount of the first mortgage lien. The lien on the Kansas Pacific prior to that of the government on the 30th of July, 1897, principal and interest and on the sale. The lien on the Kansas required by the court's decree

In so important a matter as the government becoming the possible owner of railroad property which it perforce must conduct and operate, I feel constrained to lay before congress those facts for its consideration and action before the consummation of the sale. It is clear to my mind that the government should not permit the property to be sold at a price which will yield less than one-half of the principal of its debt, and less than one-fifth of its entire debt, principal and interest. But whether the government, rather than accept less than its claim, should become a bidder, and thereby the owner of the property, I submit to the congress for action.

CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY. Congratulates the Nation on Its Treasure-House of Knowledge.

CIVIL SERVICE. Distinct Advance Made in Operation

of the Law.

The important branch of our government known as the civil service, the practical improvement of which has long been a sub-ject of earnest discussion, has of late years received increased legislative and executive approval. During the past few months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods months the service has been placed upon a still firmer basis of business methods and personal merit. While the right of our veteran soldiers to reinstatement in deserving cases has been asserted, dismissals for merely political reasons have been carefully guarded against, the examinations for admittance to the service enlarged and at the same time rendered less technical and more practical; and a distinct advance has been made by giving a hearing before dismissal upon all cases where incompetency is charged or demand made for the removal of officials in any of the departments. This order has been made to give to the accused his right to be heard, but without in any way impairing the power of removal, which should always be exercised in cases of inefficiency and incompetency, and which is one of the vital safeguards of the civil service reform system, preventing stagnation and deadwood and keeping every employe keenly alive to the fact that the security of his tenure depends not on favor, but on his own tested and carefully watched record of service. Much of course remains to be accomplished before the system can be made

# Use Gerbelle

*processors* THE BEST FLOUR MADE.

# D. L. BOARDMAN, Sole Agent.

### DO YOU USE MILK?

We supply absolutely pure milk, free from foreign substance, put up in nice clean bottles tightly sealed. Just as soon as milk is drawn from the cow we run the milk through Aerator which takes the animal heat from it leaving the sweet pure milk at a temperature of 54 degrees "F"ready to put in bottles. This milk is bottled before the cream raises and hence every bottle contains same quantity of cream and every patron treated alike.

Drop us a postal and have a pint bottle of this milk left at your door.

# Moccasin Mound Jersey Dairy.

HOW IS THIS FOR PRICES?

PERCY G. SKIRVEN.

Barn Siding XXXX or Clear Shingles Extra Star A Star Warranted 75 per cent clear Extra Star A Star Pine - 2.25. Pine Dimension Shingles 4, 5 and 6 all

We make a specialty of Georgia Pine Interior Finish. COME AND SEE US.

### We Have Them . . .

Medallions Statuary, Glove, Handker hief, Cuff and Collar, Necktie Boxes, etc.; Linen Books, Picture Books and all kinds of Juvenile

Do not fail to attend our Holiday Opening, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, DEC. 10 and 11, where you will find just the thing you want for Xmas

Yours for business,

NILES, MICH.

at the right price.

are places now in the classific service which ought to be exempted and others not classified may properly be included. I shall not hesitate to exempt cases which I think have been improperly included in the classified service, or include those which in my judgment will best promote the public service. The system has the approval of the people and it will be my endeavor to uphold and extend it.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

Appropriations Must Be Kept Within the Receipts.

I am forced by the length of this message to omit many important references to affairs of the government with which congress will have to deal at the present session. They are fully discussed in the departmental reports, to all of which I invite your earnest attention. The estimates of the expenses of the government by the several departments will, I am sure, have your careful scrutiny. While the congress may not find it an easy task to reduce the expenses of the government, it should not encourage their increase. These expenses will, in my judgment, admit of a decrease in many branches of the government without injury to the public service. It is a commanding duty to keep the appropriations within the receipts of the government and thus avoid a deficit.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, December 6, 1897. the Receipts.

\* \* \*

SCHOOL NOTES.

of a list of sixty.

MILLER SCHOOL. In the written spelling contest, Friday afternoon, Frank Miller of the Sixth grade spelled the school down. He missed but one word out

Mrs. George Kelley and Miss Jessie Wolkens visited the school, Wednesday afternoon. The Eighth grade are now reading "The Courtship of Miles Standish." Arla Bronson and Tola Pangborn of the Eighth grade and Jennie Miller of the Sixth grade missed the least number of words, last month.

nor tardy during the fall term. N. H. WAGNER SCHOOL.

Mabel Carroll was neither absent

Mrs. Schneck was a guest on Fri-A discussion was held on Wednesday. We decided that Washington was a better man than Lincoln.

We have another new scholar, Mr.

Oscar Wolkins. We are glad to welcome back George Marsh after an absence. Civil Government is just reviewing. U. S. History is taking James K.

Polk's Administration and reviewed the Revolution. The teachers and patrons meeting will be held Jan. 15, 1898.

Programme consisting of essays recitations will be given. Everyone invited to attend, especially parents. A kind invitation is extended to all parents to visit our school and examine the work.

 $\leftrightarrow$ 

PAINTER SCHOOL. Another pupil this week. Harry Niles by name. Still the come. The third grade are tussling with telling time

Blanche Norris, Myra Gardner,

Bert Beistle, Elda Hagley, Clyde Painter and Linnie Washburn deserve special mention for good conduct | Smith. last week. The seventh grade are struggling with partial payments. Their situation may be illustrated by the following story: Two Irishmen were logging on a side hill The log began to roll and Pat, endeavoring to stop it, lays hold of it and both he

and the log went rolling on down the

hill. Jamie, looking on, cries after

him, "Stick to 'er, Pat, yer uppermost haf the toime". We will have a general exercise Friday after recess, a spelling contest on words from third reader, a question box and news items.

Give the difference between a republic and a democracy. Answer. A republic is when the republicans are in power. A democracy is when the democrats are in power.

DATTON SCHOOL. by having a new arithmetic chart for

The seventh grade is busy working review problems in percentage.

all are interested in them. The school had a spelling contest

and Carrie Paul won it, The visitors of this week were-Misses, Adah Allsopp, Zoie Bronley and Edd. Richter.

THREE OAKS. From our Regular Correspondent. August Scholes of Elmore, Minn.

The township Sunday school convention was held in the M. E. church last Sunday. The house was crowded both in the afternoon and evening. Considerable interest is being taken

The Volunteers left, last Thursday. They did not have as good success as was anticipated.

morning for Chicago. From Chicago he will go to Syracuse, New York. The trustees of the Drew school have decided 'to divide the school. The 1st., 2nd., and 3rd. grades will be placed in charge of another teacher. The idea is a good one as the

school is entirely too large. The Farmers Institute held in Bremers Opera house Monday, Dec 6, was not as well attended by the farmers of this vicinity as it should have been. Mr. R. M. Kellogg is a very instructive speaker and brought out many good points on the culti-

Miss Donner of Lackport, N. Y. is visiting relatives here. \* \* \*

BERRIEN SPRINGS. From our Requiar Correspondent.

Saturday. H. J. Howe was in Buchanan Mon-Mr. Owen Lowden of Hastings,

Mich., has been spending a few days with his father-in-law, Rev. Milo Mrs. Rachael Mealoy has gone to Chicago to keep house for her son and daughter who are employed there. Hon.'J. Shamp of Lincoln, Neb.

the war. Mr. and Mrs. Harmon ente the ministers at tea one evening last

ing with increased interest. There has been one convert. Mr. Robert Bell of Chicago was in town this week.

Miss Sarah Hendleman was mar-

ried last week to Mr. Louis Sampson of Indiana. Fire, caused by a defective chim-

the North with four deer.

### Your Ears Continued . . .

pending danger was the blow which He was standing on the east end

A SAD ACCIDENT.

Our community was startled yesterday afternoon by the shocking news that Mr. John Weisgerber, who was a well known and highly respected citizen had been struck by an engine on the M., B. H. & C. Ry and badly injured. First reports did not seem to convey an intimation that he was dangerously injured but nevertheless such were the facts in the case as | Monday. he died from injuries received in just 5 hours after the accident. The accident occured at 2:13 yesterday afternoon and the facts as ascertained are these. Engine No. 10 of the M. B. H. & C. Ry in enarge of Engineer Thomss Hamilton had just come down from Benton Harbor to get three carloads of freight destined for Benton Harbor and points beyoud and was backing up to get water when Mr. Weisgerber who had been over at his place on the south side of the Michigan Central tracks and was returning home, as he stepped across the M., B. H. & C. track a heavy freight passed by over the Miceigan Central and he glanced over towards the train. the noise of

would have been cut in two by the The accident had been seen by several of our citizens who hastened to the rescue and the body of Mr. Weisverdict of \$19.56 with \$5.10 cents was Messrs, A. F. Peacock, G. W. Wooley of Berrien Springs, Rev. E. W. Shepaed and J. P. Bliss. Medical aid was summoned by telephone and Dr. Curtis was soon at the bedside of the sufferer. A hasty examination did not disclose any bones broken but later

> ious internal injuries had resulted. Drs. John Bell, and H. V. Tutton

PERSONALS.

Mr. Alf. Richards, jr., was in Nlles, Mrs. J. Imhoff was a Niles visitor,

pine barrens where no roads are laid

Mr. Martin Meffert started on Monday with three teams, to drive through to Pomona, Manistique county, where he will spend the winter in cutting the lumber on an 80-acre tract which he owns, near that place. It will make a rather long drive, as the distance will be about three hundred miles, and fifty miles will be over

OBITUARY.

idence at Oak Ridge cemetry.

Glaring Defects in Quarantine Laws Should Be Removed.

THE PACIFIC RATIWAYS.

Trensure-House of Knowledge.

The library building provided for by the act of congress approved April 15, 1886, has been completed and opened to the public. It should be a matter of congratulation that through the foresight and munificence of congress the nation possesses this noble treasure house of knowledge. It is earnestly to be hoped that, having done so much toward the cause of education, congress will continue to develop the library in every phase of research to the end that it may be not only one of the most magnificent, but among the richest and most useful libraries in the world.

### packed separate - - 1.25. CB, or sound butts - -

J. L. REDDICK,

Books at 12c, 17c, 19c and up. Dolls, Blocks and Games.

the primary class.

MISS C. ADDIS.

The third grade was busy this week telling the story of the "Prudent farmer" after reading it in their readers for a few days.

The eighth grade is busy with annual interest and bonds in arith-Our timely topics have come and

The seventh and eighth grades had a mock caucus Wednesday. at noon. It was interesting.  $\leftrightarrow$   $\leftrightarrow$ 

formerly of Three Oaks is visiting friends in this place. Last Saturday evening, Prof. Smith of the Northern Indiana Normal School, gave a lecture in the Congregational, on the X Rays. The lecture was both interesting and in-

in the Sunday School work.

Geo. R. Bunn leaves tomorrow

vation of crops.

Miss Mabel Lindsley was in town

has been visiting Mr. Harmon. They served in the same company during

The revival meetings are progress-

ney, broke out in the home of E. S. Pennell last week and it was with difficulty that it was extinguished. Venison has been on sale in our markets. Mr. Dester returned from

The Tailor.

Will save you money by ordering your Spring Suit of him.

### Look at These Prices.

Fine all-wool Suits made to order for \$16, \$17, \$18, \$19 and \$20. Pants made to order from \$4.00. A fine line of Fancy Vestings. A large line of Piece Goods to select from.

W. TRENBETH, MERCHANT TAILOR

Buchanan, Mich.

### JUST ~

RECEIVED

An elegant line of Silverware in the very latest patterns in berry. sugar, tea and dessert spoons; cold meat and pickle forks; jelly spoons gravy and cream ladles, fruit knives, tooth pick holders, berry dishes, etc., etc.

Select your Christmas presents NOW and we'll reserve them for you. You can not better the price anywhere.

CALL AND SEE US.

GEO. I. BLOWERS. H. E. LOUGH, MANAGER.

DRUGGISTS & BOOKSELLERS. Have received a large assortment of

PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS.

We st II have a good stock of SCHOOL BOOKS for Village and Country.

Besides Dodd's GERMAN COUGH; BALSAM, VEGETABLE LIVER PILLS and

Dodd's Sarsaparilla. 75C PER BOTTLE.

Fall Styles

Now Ready

- AT ----

# PARKINSON'S

MAIN STREET.

THAT'S SO.

One-Fourth Off On All Trimmed Hats,

A few Jackets left to be closed out at less than cost

"THE EMPORIUM."

Home Made CAND Y

Bertha Roe's Bakery.

The Buchanan Floral AVA SCHRAM, MANAGER. Greenhouse No. 19 River Street.

### New Meat Market

A choice line of meats constantly on hand.

Your patronage is solicited.

FRANK A. TREAT NEW MEAT MARKET.

BUY YOUR **GROCERIES** 

> ---- OF ----C.D.KENT.

L. E. PECK, M. D. Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon,

OFFICE IN NOBLE BLOCK. Residence at H. N. Mowrey's, No. 11 Lake St.

Buchanan, Mich.

- - 7

#### BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER, 9 1897 Entered at the Post-office at Bucuanan, Mich.

Only 166 out of a possible 575 of the weekly newspapers in Michigan ar accorded a circulation in actual. Figures by the American Newspaper Directory for 1896, and the publishers of the Directory will guarantee the accuracy of its rating by a reward of one hundred dollars to the first person who successfully assails it. Advertisers should note the fact that the Burnanan Record is one of the 166 that are not afraid to let their customers know just what they are buying.

#### BUCHANAN MARKETS.

Hay-\$8@\$10 per ton. Lard, retail—\$c. Salt, retail-\$1.00. Flour, per 15-\$4.80@\$6.00. Live poultry-43¢. Eggs—18¢.

Wheat-88¢ Chicago-May 92# Oats-20c. Corn—21¢. Clover Seed—\$3.00@\$3,25. Rye-42¢. Beans-80¢@\$1.00. Live Hogs-\$3.00.

#### RECORD ITEM BOXES

Are located at the following places: H. Binns.

B. R. Desenberg & Bro. Hotel Stephens. Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son.

M. C. R. R. depot. Drop any items of interest in any of these boxes, and they will reach the RECORD office.

#### NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

All "copy" for change of advertise-ments must be in our office by Wednes-day of each week to ensure the change heing made.

Book on Diseases. See local. Great music offer. See local. Vandalia Table. Change trains. Chamberlain Medical Co. See local. Pure black horse wanted. See local. Holiday Excursions over the Vandalia. W. II. Keller has a change of adv. this

J. A. Starling, the hustling Michigan Tailor, has an advertisement in this week's

New time table on M., B. H. & C. R'y. Elson, the photographer is making \$4 photos for \$2. See local.

Pennington & Cook are advertising some extra bargains in Horse Blankets and Plush Robes. Read their adv. Miss C. Addis has doubled her space to tell of the Christmas goods and novelties,

G. E. Smith & Co. have a change of their advertisement in this issue. They carry an up to date line of all kinds. Read

at ention to the elegant line of goods for ho iday presents and also to his live Santa Claus which he has at his stare.

have been changed to Dec. 17 and 18. \* \* \*

Niles, have been granted a patent on evening. Rev. J. P. Davis has been engaged as pastor of the Christian church at

\* \* \* \*
The Ladies Aid Society of the Christian church met with Mrs. J. J. Roe vesterday.

\* \* \* class had an enjoyable oyster supper at her home last night.

When you arrange for your periodicals call and see what we can offer you in the way of clubbing rates.  $\diamond$   $\diamond$   $\diamond$ 

At the Missionary Conference held at Benton Harbor, on Tuesday, Rev. E. R. Black of Buchanan gave an illustrated talk on "District Work", ing through Great Britain and con- $\diamond \cdot \diamond \cdot \diamond$ 

The White Belt club met at the home of Mrs. D. L. Boardman, Monday evening. Next Monday they will meet with Mrs. H. F. Kingery. \* \* \*

The Buchanan Cigar Co. filled their first orders for local dealers, Saturday, delivering some fine looking cigars, under the brand of "Violet".

\* \* \* The chicken pie social at the home of Dr. J. A. Garland last Friday night was largely attended and was a great success every one having a

good time.  $\diamond$   $\diamond$   $\diamond$ Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Raymond

have a new boy at their home. The young gentleman arrived Sunday, and Mr. and Mrs. Raymond end Cecil hope he will make his residence with them for many years to come. The board of directors of the Ber-

rien County Farmers Mutual Fire Insurance Co., held their regular meeting Saturday Applications were received for insurance amounting to \$122,000, which is a remarkable showing for this popular company.

This weather has been very opportune for the work of putting in the telegraph line on the M. B. H. & C. Ry. between here and Benton Harbor. The Postal Company are setting about two miles of poles a day and now expect to have the line completed by December 20th.

\* \* \* Tuesday evening the members of the local D. of H. lodge accompanied by their friends to the number of about 80 enjoyed an oyster supper at the hospitable home of Mr. and Mrs. Benj. Shetterly and to say that all present enjoyed themselves would be putting it mildly indeed, as every one who has enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Shetterly can testify.

 $\diamond$   $\diamond$   $\diamond$ The funeral services of the late James L. Wells, whose tragic death was chronicled in our last week's issue, was held at the old homestead in Warren township, Ind., Tuesday lowing officers for the ensuing six morning at 11 o'clock, the remains | months: having reached Buchanan Sunday from Seattle. Elder W: M. Roe conducted the services and the attendance was one of the largest at any funeral held for some time. The interment was made at the Dunkard cemetery south-west of here. The deceased is survived by a grandmother, a mother, two brothers and three

sisters.

#### A LIVE SANTA CLAUS\_ AT MORRIS' THE FAIR!

More Toys, More Dolls, More Games than ever before. Mechanical Toys, Wagons, Sleds of all kinds, Horns, Drums, Hobby Horses, Doll Buggies, Iron Toys, Tin Toys, Wooden Toys, all the newest novelties to please the little ones. Old Santa only comes once a year and has for 15 years made his Headquarters at my store. Headquarters for Holiday Goods.

MORRIS'THE FAIR

DEALER IN ALMOST EVERY THING.

### CALL AND SEE



The Assortment is RIGHT. The Goods are RIGHT. The Prices are RIGHT.

### GEO. B. RICHARDS.

CHURCH NOTES.

w. c. t. v. Will meet at the home of Mrs. Wm. Mead, Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. All members are especially invited to

METHODIST.

The Epworth League devotional service will be held 15 minutes before 6 o'clock, Sunday evening. Subject, "The Miracle of Regeneration". References, I Cor. 5:11; Gal. 3, 14:55. Leader, Mrs. Ella Rynearson, The meetings begin on time. Try and be at the beginning, and have a part in the service. At the business meeting held Tuesday evening, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Stahl, Mrs. Ida Baker, Dr. J. A. Garland, Miss Maud Hern, Miss Florence Cook, Robert L. Dodd were elected to membership.

CHRISTIAN. Twenty-two are now enrolled in the Monday evening Bible study class. Next lesson, Acts 2:1-13. Re-

view question contest, Acts 1. The Christian church will hold a protracted meeted during the month of January, beginning Jan, 2. It is expected that Captain C. H. Kimball, a preacher and lecturer of international renown, will do the preaching, Definite annoucement later.

The C. E. Society will have charge of the service, Sunday evening. It will be a missionary service on Japan. Morris' the Fair has a new adv. calling A good program is being prepared.

EVANGELICAL. Revival meetings still in progress with increasing interest and power. The dates of the Presbyterian Fair | A number of bright and happy conversions have taken place and others still inquiring. The meetings will Henry Lardner and C. Brant of continue at least until next Sunday

> Young People's meetings are simply immense and the Sunday School is growing. Christmas is coming.

#### \* \* \* HAS ACCEPTED THE CALL.

Rev. J. M. Provan, who was extended a eall to occupy the pulpit of the ed a call to occupy the pulpit of the Presbyterian church as stated supply Mrs. L. L. R. dden's sunday school | for one year, has signified his acceptance of the call, and is expected to arrive here with his family, some time next week. He is now stationed at Shelby, in this state.

He was born and reared in Edinburgh, Scotland, and completed an eight years course of study in Arts and Divinity at Glasgow University and Edinburgh Theological Seminary, graduating in 1888. After traveltouring in America, and while here was called to Lowell, where he labored six years. The membership was more than doubled during this period, and many warm friends regretted | Benton Harbor at 6:45 o'clock. his removal. Rev. Mr. Provan excels as a lecturer and, during the past year, has delivered a series of able lectures on "Religion in Literature".

#### \* \* \* EPWORTH LEAGUE

HOLDS AN INTERESTING MEETING AND ELECTION

business meeting was held at Mr. W. F. Runner's, Tuesday evening, Dec. 7, 1897. After the regular business of the month had been transacted. the officers for the ensuing term was elected. After a short recess for introductions, the company assembled, to the number of eighty, and were entertained with a delightful program, consisting of instrumental muof Sebastopal", as a guitar solo, and her interpretation of Eugene Field's poem, "Seein' Things".

The following are the newly elected officers for the six months, begin-

President. I. L. H Dodd. 1st Vice-Pres., Mrs. C. Wilson. " Mrs. Geo. Stanton. " " Miss Anna Simmons. 4th " Miss Mattie Smith. Sec., Miss Cora Dumbolton. Asst. Sec., Claude Moulton. Treas., Chas. Dumbolton. Asst. Treas., John Fydell. Chorister, Mrs. W F. Runner.

 $\diamond$   $\diamond$   $\diamond$ We regret to state that Mrs. Chas.

ness meeting Nov. 30, elected the fol-

Vice Pres., Miss Sylvia Cauffman: Rec. Sec., Miss Carrie Andrews; Cor. Sec., Mrs. Lucy A. Broceus; Treasurer, Miss Cora Imhoff; Organist, Miss Myrtle Waterman.

to take active part in the work.

#### LODGE ELECTIONS.

TIONS, THE PAST WEEK.

BUCHANAN LODGE NO. 68, F. & A. M. 6, and election resulted as follows: W. M., Frank A. Stryker.

Treas., Aaron Miller. Sec., B. D. Harper. S. D., Herbert Roc. J. D., D. H. Bower.

installed, Dec. 27. BUCHANAN CAMP NO. 886, M. W. A. Held their annual election of offi cers in Woodman hall, Friday even

V. C., R A. Myler. W. A., Chas Lauer. E. B., Al. Emerson. Clerk, W. F. Runner. Escort, B. F. Bressler. Colvin and Brodrick. Watchman, Wm. Rose.

H. Dodd. BUCHANAN LODGE NO 98, A. O. U. W. Held their annual election, Friday evening, Dec. 3, and elected the fol-

Foreman, Burgess Miles. Overseer, John Alligar. Recorder, S. A. Wood. Financier, F. A. Stryker. Receiver, W. A. Sparks. Guide, Wm. Markley.

Representatives, Wm. Hathaway. F. A. Stryker. BUCHANAN LODGE NO. 75, LO. O. F.

A. U. Rokely, N. G.

W. G. Hathaway, Treas. place on the first Tuesday evening in

\* \* \* Change of Time. new time card, Sunday, and there were several changes in the time of the trains: The morning train leaves Benton Harbor at 7 o'clock, arriving at Buchanan at 8 o'clock: the afternoon train leaves Benton Harbor at 4 tinental Europe, he spent some time o'clock, arriving at 5:10 o'clock; the morning train leaves Buchanan at 10 o'clock, arriving at Benton Harbon at 11:20; the afternoon train leaves Buchanan at 5:35 and arrives at

> VANDALIA RAILROAD. table, Dec. 5: Three trains a day are given to Galien-one going north, at 1:30 p. m.; two going south, one at 11:18 p. m., and the other at 6:12

#### BUCHANAN SCHOOLS.

The Epworth League election and

sic, vocal music and rectitions. After the regular program was carried out, those present had a splendid, social time. Miss Barringer, a guest of Rev. and Mrs. Potter. added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening, by her rendition of "The Seige

ning Jan. 1, 1898.

Asst. Chor., Miss Lizzie Gardner. Organist, Miss Nona Morley.

Asst. Organist, Miss Alta Griswold. Bishop still continues seriously ill.

 $\diamond$   $\diamond$   $\diamond$ Y. P. A. elects Officers.

President, Mrs. F. C. Berger;

of the new officers:

The annual meeting was held Dec, S. W., R. A. Myler. J. W., Claude Moulton.

Tyler, C. O. Hamilton.

Sentry and Janitor, Frank Camp. Member of Board of Managers, I. L.

Master Workman, W. G. Hathaway.

Trustee, three years, Burgess Miles.

W. H. Keller, V. G. Harry Hanover, R. Sec.

The installation of officers will take offices will be filled by appointment.

EIGHTH GRADE.

day afternoon. George French drew the best representatation of Front Street from the post office looking east. George French, George Wells and

Clinton Canfield drew the best representation of the American flag. Effie Sellers can conjugate a verb

\* \* \* The Box Social held at Ben Geyer's

Mrs. Nellie Miller entertained the "Press Club" Monday evening and all enjoyed a pleasant time.

President, Mrs. H. D. Rough, Vice Presidents, Mrs. D. L. Boardman and the Evangelical church at their busi- Mrs. Chas. Pears, Treasurer, Mrs. Glen Smith, Program Committee, Mrs. C. D. Kent, Mrs. H. Kingery, and Mrs. D. H. Bower; Committee on D. L. Boardman. The name of the society has not as yet been determined upon, but will be decided later. The first four weeks, will be devoted The six o'clock meetings on Sun- to the study of Shakespeare, and then day evening are unusually well at- will take up French history. The D. Rough's

MANY LOUGES HOLD THEIR ELEC-During the past week, many of our lodges have held their annual elections, and we present herewith a list

The newly elected officers will be

ing, and elected the following officers

for the ensuing year: Camp Physicans, Drs. Henderson.

lowing officers:

Watchmen. W. H. Thayer, A. A.

Elected the following officers, Tuesday evening:

H. E. Bradley, F. Sec. January, when the remainder of the

The M., B. H. & C. R'y issued a

The Vaudalia issued a new time

### $\diamond$ $\diamond$ $\diamond$

Mrs. Alfred Mead called Wednes-

in eighty seconds. Try it. We are preparing to entertain our friends with a Christmas program,

last Saturday was a great success. Though the weather was not very favorable there were about seventy-five present. An excellent program was rendered by the old people which was enjoyed by all and especially Mr. Joe Geyer's recitation, "How he popped the question" After the program was carried out the boxes were sold. Though they were not sold at auction the Singing School still has a profit of \$8.20. All report having a good

\* \* \*

A number of ladies met at the home of Mrs. H. F. Kingery, yesterday afternoon and organized a Literary society with the following officers, The Young People's Alliance of Mrs. Alfred Richards Jr., Secretary, By laws, Mrs. E. S. Roe, and Mrs. tended so much so that extra seats | next meeting will be held on Wed. had to be provided. And all seem afternoon from 2 until 4 at Mrs H.

# IN MEN'S SUITS AND OVERCOATS

first-class style and TRIMMED

That should engage the scrutiny of the closest buyers in the cosest buyers in the closest buyers in the cosest buyers are considered by the cosest buyers and the cosest buyers are considered by the cosest buyers and the cosest buyers are considered by country. All advances in Woolens and Trimmings discarded. We have bought this merchandise for, CASH. We'll sell it the same way.... All these goods are made in

THEY ARE. UP TO THE HANDLE. Men's Good Heavy Ulsters, plaid Lot 1 Men's Good Chinchilla Ulsters, extra long, good plaid lining, cheap at \$3.50 \$5.45 Good Black Beaver Overcoat, Ital-Lot 3 ian lined. A nice dressy Garment, \$6.00 A Black Irish Freize Ulster, large

Lot 4 Men's Black and Blue Beaver Over-Lot 5 coats, finest lining. This does not cover present cost of cloth and trimming...... \$7.50 \$

Men's heavy winter suits, warm and \$3.85 serviceable, value \$5.00 and \$600... Men's heavy grey Kersey Suits, black Lot 7 Men's All Wool, blue Cheviot, double

Lot 8

breasted suits.....-Men's Fancy Plaid single and double And Incidentally, a few drives in Men's Shoes Lot 9 Men's \$1.50 Satin Calf Shoes, all 98c

style of toe..... Lot 10 Another 10 cases of felt boots all 24c 🐶 sizes. Choice for.....

The One Price Large Double Store

## This Klondike Weather Demands Warm Footwear.

I carry the best Mishawaka Wool Boots and Sox, Boston Rubber Boots and Artics, Snag Proof Boots, Ladies' warm lined Shoes all lines, nice warm Underwear.

I wish to clean out every garment

and every shoe by Jan. 1st, 1898.

G. W. Noble.

ELLS'V/ORTH'S SPECIAL DRESS

This week.

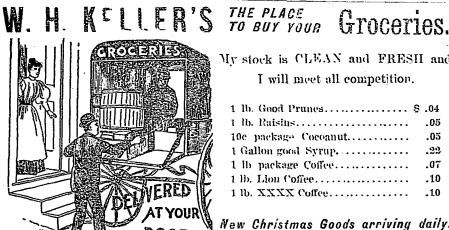
"AT THE POPULAR STORE."

We have more Dress Goods than we have shelf room for. This is the reason for the large reduction in price. WOOL DRESS GOODS in Fancies which soil from 8) to the, you can purchase now for 250 WOOL FANCIES and Silk and Wool Panel's, which sold from 65c to S1 25 we are letting out at

Only 100 piec s of the above two numbers to be sold. Early purchase s will get the best selection SILK UNDERSKIRTS Ranging in price from \$15 down to \$6.50, a fresh line just opened. Should you care for a silk in terskirt now is the time to buy one, for our assortment contains the latest styles.

BLACK SATEEN SKIRTS at \$1.00, \$1.50, \$2.00. COTTON MARINE SKIRTS at \$ 1.00, \$ 1.75, \$2,00. WOOL MARINE SKIRTS at \$2.00, \$2 25, \$3.00. These skirts are well made and carefully finished—have all

JOHN CHESS ELLSWORTH, 113-115 N. MICHIGAN ST., - - SOUTH BEND, IND.



We are selling some very good

very good things to our customers this menth

My stock is CLEAN and FRESH and

Carter's Herbal Ointment

\* \* \*

Clairyoyant Examinations Free.

The first and most important thing

gering disease of any kind, is its

thorough examinations and true dia-

guosis. You can secure this with a

full explanation of the cause, nature

and extent of your disorder free of

charge by enclosing a lock of hair,

with name and age, to Dr. E. F. But-

terfield, Syracuse, N. Y. -adv. May 5-6"

ROYAL

Royal makes the food pure,

I will meet all competition. 1 lb. Good Prunes...... \$ .04 

DRESSMAKING Is a painkiller. It will immediately relieve the pain and cure the worse scald or burn without leaving a sear. It does not banish pain by producing another irritation, or benumbing the parts to which it is applied, but by removing the cause of the torture, and re-toring the afflicted portions to a healthy condition. Price 35c. Barmore, Druggist. In all the latest styles at the parlors of MRS. S. E. JOHNSON

Mr. D. W. Gazley of Buchanan and Ira J. Rhodes of New Troy have been granted pensions of \$8 per month. **\* \* \*** BE SURE for the proper understanding of and To sit for your picture early this rational treatment of chronic or lin-

H. E. BRADLEY.

2nd. door west of Post Office. \* \* \* Letters unclaimed remaining in the P. O. at Buchanan, for week ending Dec. 6. Call for advertised letters: Miss Sophrona Kriegel, Mr. Thos. A.

mouth if you want it for a holiday

present. Come early and avoid de-

lay.

McDermott.

\* \* \* Regular meeting of East Hive No. 19, L. O. T. M., Tuesday evening, Dec. 14, 1897. Initiation.

JOHN C. DICK, P. M.

MATTIE BANTA R. K., \* \* \* BOOK ON DISEASES OF HORSES. Book on Diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs and Poultry, mailed free by addressing Humphreys' Veterinary Specifics, Cor. William & John Sts., New York.

FAC-SIMILE Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER is on the wrapper of every bottle of CASTOR.A.

AC-SIMILE signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER is on the wrapper of every bottle of CASTOR. a.

Dec 4, 1897. If the average farmer did not enlow ti may sidt yada Thigweek and wexts Don't miss the

out and anopportunity to to get some of those bos with prosperify which this first 25 chill Handkerchiefs for 10cm

50c. Corsets for of wheat has been nearly lifts per

These are the Greatest Bargains ever offered.

Buy at once while the stock is complete. and the state of t

THE PEOPLF'S SINGLE PRICE STORE.

S. P. HGH

SLEDS.

SKATES.

SEWING MACHINES.

\_FOR\_\_

HORSE BLANKETS.

E.S.ROE.

SPLENDID LINE OF

FUNNER'S

DROP IN TO @ @ @

Estate of Charles Kremble

First publication Nov. 25, 1897

TATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Bernen.—as
Probate Court for Said County.
At a session of the Probate Court for said County
held at the Probate Office, in the city of St. Joseph,
on the 3th day of November in the year one
thousand, eight hundred and ninety seven.
Present, Jacob J. Van Riffer, Judge of Probate.
In the matter of the estate of Charles Kremble,
deceased.

In the matter of the estate of Charles Kremble, deceased.

On reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Anna E. Kremble, executrix of said estate praying for the reasons herein stated that she may be authorized, empowered and licensed to sell the real estate of said deceased, in said petition described.

Thereupon it is ordered that Monday, the 20th day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the foremoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden in the Probate Office, in the City of St. Joseph, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted.

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

[L.S.] JACOB J. VAN RIPER.

Last publication Dec. 21 1897.

Extra Bargains

and Plush Robes.

PENNINGTON & COOK,

AT BAKER'S OLD STAND.

BUCHANAN, - - MICH.

Two-Steps of the day, by mailing Ten Cents (silver or stamps) to cover mailing and postage, to the undersigned for a copy of the If so, secure one of the latest and prettiest

BIG FOUR TWO-STEP.

(Mark envelope "Two-Step.")

lar fiftu-cent sheet music, at this exceed-

We are giving this music, which is regu-

Horse Blankets,

CALL AND SEE THEM.

JACOB J. VAN RIPER, Judge of Probate.

And look at an UP-TO-DATE line of Ladies and Gents' DRESS SHOES. We are still selling those \$3.50 Winter Tans for \$2.74.

A Full Line of Warm Shoes and Rubbers,

l am selling EXTRA STAR A STAR

Cedar Shingles

For only \$1.75 per M.

l am selling\_\_\_\_

COAL, TOO. Let me fill your bin for you. The price

the good points good skirts ought to have. Watch our August advertisements clesely, for we intend to offer some WM. MONRO

will be right.

Buchanan Township Tax Notice. I will be in my office at the "Cold Cash" Store Friday of each week till further notice to receive taxes.

D. L BOARDMAN,

Village Treasurer.

The Best Remedy for Croup, Colds and Bronchitis. "The best remedy for croup, colds and bronchitis that I have been able to find," says Mr. Henry Otto, of Indianapolis, Ind., "is Chamberlain's

ly recommend it." For sale by W. F. Runner, Druggist. HORSE WANTED. Must be pure black and weigh about 1300 lbs. For further partic-

ulars apply to Batchelor's Livery

Elson is making \$4 cabinets for \$2

ARTHUR'S Restaurant.

Cough Remedy. For family use it

has no equal on the market. I glad-

and a large mantello thrown in, during December and January. For a good meal, go to

There is a Class of People Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the gic-cery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee. The most dilecate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee. It does not cost over 14 as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15c and 25c per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

GREAT MUSIC OFFER. Send us the names and addresses of three or more performers on the piano or organ, together with ten cents in silver or postage and we will mail you sixteen pages full sheet music, consisting of popular songs, walzes, marches, etc., arranged for the piano and organ. Address, POPULAR MUSIC Co.,

FAC-SIMILE Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria. FAC-SIMILE Signature of CHAS. H. FLETCHER

Indianapolis, Ind.

is on the wrapper of every bottle of Castoria. 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.

Teacher of China Painting and Decorating. China furnished and lessons given. Firing done to order. Decorated and undecorated for sale at reasonable prices.

will sell excursion tickets at reduced fares from all stations, to local points on its own line, and also to points on connecting lines. For full particulars call on nearest Vandalia Line Ticket

Gen'l Passenger Agent, ST. LOUIS, MO.

E. A. FORD,

ELLA. A. HAHN.

HOLIDAY EXCURSIONS

Agent, or address

VANDALIA LINE. For the Holidays the Vandalia Line

ingly low rate, for the purpose of adver-tising, and testing the value of the different papers as advertising mendiums. E. O. McCORMICK, Passenger Traffic Manager, "BIG FOUR RO. TE." CINCINNATI, O dention the Buchanan Record when you write.

BY MARY E. STICKNEY. [Copyright, 1896, b. J B Lippincott Co.]

the cast, has the left the the cantibular state in search of the fortune. He finally locates a mining cloid, which, after apparently a hopeless venture, as velops wonderful richness. Cel. Moredith, capitalist, owner of a worthless chain adjoining the Mascot (Neil's mine), lays his plans to tap the rich vein. Lawsuits and intunctions follows. tap the rich vein. Lawshits and immedians follow
CHAFTER H-Derotay her dith, the
colonel's daughter, p. 8 calcrist in a thurderstorm in the mountains; loses her way;
horse plunges down a gully, throwing
rider. Opportunely discovered by Harvey
Neil, who offers to condict her to an old
shaft-house until storm subsides.

CONTINUED

"I am doing beautifully, thanks." There was a puzzled light in her eyes as she looked at him with a glonce that swiftly took note of his dark brown, close-cropped hair, showing a tendency to earl at the ends, which lay damp against his forehead, the clear, gravblue eyes, the dark moustache, and the square-cut thin beneath. It was a strong, masterful face, fine-looking rather than bandsome. There was in tellectual force in the high forcious, uprightness in the frank glan e, which had a way of flashing in light of humor. exquisitely contagious when he smiled. In that smile lay his strongest chalat to real beauty, softening and brightening the whole face, which expressed something of severity, almost of sadness, in repose. But even when he was grave it was a goodly face to look upon, a face to like and remember. If in any parof the world she had ever met this man before, Dorothy thought, it would seem that she could hardly fail to recognize him now, even under the partial disguise of his rough mining garb, and

"I beg pardon; you were about to say something?" he asked, as with a little catch in her broath she looked away. meeting his glance. "It was nothing, only-" hesitating,

with a shy little smile that made her divinely pretty in the dancing drelight. "it struck me that I had possibly met you somewhere before to-day."

"I think you have, Miss Meredith," he answered, smiling so broadly that she must note how even were the strong white teeth showing under the brown moustache. "But I hardly expected that you would remember it," he added. She looked at him for an instant in silence, the puzzled expression suddealy changing to a flashing smile of recognition. "I know," she breathlessly exclaimed. "It was at

world's fair!-It was you who-" "Who turned burglar to tilch your jacket from the Colorado building in the dusk of a summer evening," he smilingly fluished, as she hesitated.

"And to think of meeting you again in this out-of-the-way place!" she eried, with an excited little laugh, surveying him incredulously. "I thought your voice seemed familiar the moment I met you to-day: but I did not half see your face that night, and that it could be you-of course so don thing could not enter my mind." She le shed at him again, as though reduced to speechlessness for the wonder of it, while he laughed amusedly, saying nothing, "Of course I guessed that you might be hanks. The doleful predictions from Colorado, from your limitingity with the building," she presently went on, "but to think of run ning across you here, of all places."

"And I fencied also that you might be from Colorado," he rejoined, looking up at her with pleasen eyes. Just as she had been keen to tak account of his good looks a moment ago, so was he missing no charm of the bronzebrown hair with its soft love-locks pressed that against her forehead where her riding-cap had been, no curve of the daintily rounded form, so trindy displayed in the well-fitting heiblt, of the wildrose bloom of her face with its gray eyes, that now looked black in the shadows, of the enticing lines of the small mouth, where pride and passion seemed equally blended. But, unlike her, he would make no reservations; her beauty in his eyes was simply perfeet. And he could not say that he had not seen her face on the night of which she spoke, in the gleam of the electric lights he had admired her then just as he did now, and not one detail of her loveliness had been forgotten. "I was so sure of it, indeed, that I hung round the building for days, hoping you would come again, but you never did."

"No: we left for the east the next morning," she replied, her cheeks grown rosier for this frank confession. 'That was the reason I was so anxious to have my jacket. It was such a shock to me to find the building closed for the night; I believe I was on the verge of bursting into tears when you appeared. What a funny little adventure it was! I shall never forget how I stood outside and trembled while you prowled about hunting my property. I think I counted on nothing less than arrest for us both if you were discovered."

barrassing, but you had the check to show that the coat was yours, and since they had carelessly neglected to bolt the one side of the door to the floor, so they should have been thankful that only such honest folk went in.'

"You are so kind," she returned, her eyes very bright as she looked down at him. "I am sure you did not guess that night how grateful we were. We were so tongue-tied with excitementso wholly upset. But afterward-I would have been so glad of an opportunity to thank you again. It troubled me to think we had said so little when you had been so kind."

"It was more than kind of you not to think it presumption," he answered her, flushing with pleasure. "I confess it rather looked like that to me when you had so courteously dismissed me at the door of the Colorado building and I persisted in still keeping you in sight down the walk."

"But what a relief it was to me to find you there when that alarm came. and the fire company came rushing by so soon after the Cold Storage disaster, and the idea of fire threw me into a panic, to say nothing of the fact thatthe crowd seemed disposed to trample me to death without perceiving me at all. I was so grateful to you for seeing me," she added, smiling down at him with perhaps more of kindness than she knew in the depths of her eyes. "You seemed like an old friend then-a

friend in need." "And how grateful I was to that firealarm for giving me a chance to assume the attitude!" he eagerly exclaimed. "And when I ventured to assume that it might give me a pretext to walk along beside you-ah, Miss Meredith, I trembled for my audacity then a good deal more than when I was burglarizing up in the Colorado building." "I can hardly credit that. I remen:ber you as perfectly cool and self-possoft cap as though to shield her face from the fire, in reality making it serve as a screen to hide the blush she could feel burning upon her cheeks. "And what a mercy it was that you did come. in view of the fact that Mrs. Hallet was not waiting for me at the place we had agreed upon! With the darkness and the crowds about the electric fountains, I should have been wild if you had not been there to help me find her. And when she had been discovered and it further developed that she had lost the child and his nurse—why, you were a regular godsend. It was such

a time of mishaps." ITO BE CONTINUED.] WASHINGTON LETTER.

Dec. 4, 1897. If the average farmer did not enjoy his Thanksgiving turkey this year it

was probably because he was too busy with prosperity which this first year of the McKinley administration has brought him. The official figures continue to show such prosperity as the farmer has not known for many years. The November exportation of wheat has been nearly fifty per cent. larger than during last year, and the shipments of last week from the Atlantic ports are the largest recorded in any week for many years if not at any time in the history of the country. The actual exports of wheat from all ports for the crop year thus far has been, in round numbers, a hundred million bushels. When the increase in prices is taken into consideration also it will be seen that the farmers are getting a very large sum of money for their wheat product this year -- far in excess of that in many preceding years. The exportations of corn are also increasing, those for the present menth being nearly a million bushels ; pared with August and September of in excess of November of last year. And while the farmer has occasion

to be thankfu' for his fortune in good

erops and good prices, other citizens of the United States have occasion to be thankful to the farmer that his prosperity has brought prosperous conditions to others and to the country itself. The alarm which was felt at this season during those years in which gold was being drawn out of the country, and the Government compelled to sell bonds to replenish the gold in the Treasury, no longer troubles the financiers or business men of the great cities, nor the administration. The fact that the farmers of the country have many millions of bushels of wheat to send abroad, for which gold is paid by the gold-standard nations purchasing it, obviates the danger of reduction of the quantity of gold in the Treasury. Treasury officials say they are getting greater quantities of gold than they need or even than they desire, the gold reserve now reaching nearly \$160,000,000; while the official figures showing the amount of gold in th · United States and in circulation continue to indicate an increase, due doubtless to the fact that our exports are now largely in excess of our imports, which have fallen materially since the enactment of the new

THE COMING OF CONGRESS. Congress, when it meets in its reg-

wlar session next week, will have no

occasion to regret its action in the

special session by which it placed the

prospective operations of the Repub. and W. M. Monday. lican tatiff measure which was enacted at the special session a few months contrary, the four months in which it has been tested have proven that the Republicans made no mistake is their action with reference to this measure. Its earnings in the four months in which it has been in operation are many millions in excess of those of the corresponding months in the history of the Wilson law and are sufficient to fully justify the belier of the Republicans that it will. when normal conditions are resumed prove ample in its qualities as a revenue producer and in its effect upon our commerce. The receipts of the Treasury during the first four months of the operation of the law will amount in round numbers to \$99,060,000, while the Wilson law in its first four months earned about \$83,600,000. When it is considered that the Wilson law had the benefit of enormous importations which had been held back in order to get the advantage of the lower tariff rates which it gave, and that the Dingley law labored under the disadvantage of very small importations because of the heavy shipments into the country prior to its enactment, it will be seen that the operations of the new law incicate that it is to be "It might have been temporarily em- much more successful as a revenue producer than was the Wilson law. The further fact that the receipts have steadily increased, and that that the lock gave way so easily-well, those of November will be, in round numbers, \$25,000,000, shows that with the return to normal business conditions, and the importations which will follow the absorption of the immense stock which was in hand when the new law went into effect, it is perfectly apparent that it will, within a very short time, be producing all the revenue that the Government requires to meet its current expenditures, and a surplus to put into the sinking fund, something which was not done in any period of the

EXPORT TIONS INCREASE UNDER THE

One curious developement since the new tariff law went into effect and one in which the members of Congress when they come together for the regular session, will be interested, is the increase in exportations to those countries which offered protests against the Dingley tariff bill, and which, it was claimed, would exclude American products unless the tariff bill should be shaped to suit their wishes. There were thirteen nations which offered formal protests against the tariff bill, probably a larger number than ever before. Curiously, an examination of the records of our commerce since the new law went into effect shows that in the face of nearly every country thus protesting our sales have increased under the Dingley law instead of decreasing, as was predicted by the opponents of ber or October. The decrease in that measure. Austria-Hungary, which was one of the first countries to offer protests against the new law. has bought from us nearly twice as much in the first two months of its operations as she did in the corresponding months of last year. Belgi-

tember, 1896, under the Wilson law. France, which also protested against certain features of the bill, bought \$6,939,631 in value from us in September, 1896, under the Wilson law, and took \$14,250,000 worth from us in the same months of 1897 under the Dingley law, Germany, whose protest was much talked of when its attention was brought to the public, bought nearly \$20,000,000 worth of our goods in August and September of 1897 under the Dingley law, while her purchases in August and September, 1896, were only a trifle over \$15, 000,000. Italy increased her purchases from us nearly 50 per cent. in August and September, as compared with the corresponding months of followed that action by purchasing six times as much from us in the first two months of the new law as shedid in the corresponding months of last year. Even Japan, which has made such violent protests against certain features of the new law, increased her purchases of American goods materially in August and September under its operation, as com-1896; while Great Britian, also one of the protesting countries, increased her purchases nearly \$6,000,000 in August and September, 1797, as compared with the corresponding months 1896. Taking the thirteen countries which offered protests against the Dingley law, and comparing their purchases from the United States in the first two months of its operations with the corresponding months of the preceding year, it is found that the purchases from us under the new law were nearly \$25, 000,060 greater than in the corresponding months of last year.

\* \* \* BARODA. From our Re war Correspondent.

Rev. Mr. Martin filled the pulpit at the Congregational church Sunday morning and evening. No meeting next Sunday as Rev.

Ireland will be away. Ward Marrs, Fremont Evans and Miss Lockey of the Benton Harbor College spent Thanksgiving at their

Miss Jessie Ullery of Fairplain is

clerking for W. E. Hogue. Mrs. Wm. Feather has gone to Mt. Clemens. She expects to stay three

Mr. Albert Melvin of Shelby, Mich died at the home of his brother-inlaw, Mr. F. Carptener last Saturday of typhoid fever. Mr. Melvin has worked in the blacksmith shop of Mr. Carpenter's for several months, and has made a great many friends Dingley tariff law upon the statute | in this place. His remains were taken back to his old home for burial made by the Democrats about the on the 2:15 A. M. train on the C

Mrs. Lizzie Martin Bailey died Monday of typhoid fever age 26 ago are not being realized. On the years. Miss Martin was married a year ago to Mr. Robert Bailey. Mrs. Bailey was faithful worker in Sunday school and church. She leaves a husband, father, one brother and three sisters, besides many friends to mourn her early death.

> John Henry Feather, who lacked but one day of being 69 years old and a resident of Oronoko for 60 years died at his home near Hinchman last Monday. He leaves a widow and eight children and two brothers. Mr. Feather was prominent in business matters until his health failed him about three years

> > \* \* \* State Home For Consumptives.

Doctor Fred R. Belknap, member of the State Board of Health from Niles, Michigan, in a letter to Secretary Baker, dated Nov. 26, 1807, says "In 18.5. I wrote you concerning certain cases of consumption which had occurred under my observation. In these cases every other possible cause predisposing and exciting, save that of contagion seemed to be eliminated. (I know of no cases in this locality which can be reasonably attributed to the food or drink; but I do know of cases in which, to my mind, damp and unwholesome home surroundings were a powerful predisposing factor.) At the time I wrote that letter I was foolish enough to think we must wait for public sentiment to grow before making any move toward the establishment of a State Hospital for Consumptives. I now think it is the duty of us all to put our shoulders to the w'eel and make public sentiment move. Especially it is our duty as a State Board of Health and as conservators of the health of the State of Michigan, to speak right out loud and to persist in so doing until we are heeded. Human lives and human happiness in untold numbers and amounts are lost each year which I firmly believe we can prevent if they will let us, and they must let us. The same powers of mind which blotted out the once universal disease, the | G. N. Parketon, Geo. P. Sattler, Lewis itch, and has practically obliterated small-pox from the face of the earth, can and I firmly believe will blot out tuberculosis. This State Board of Health can devote its energies to no more worthy object; and I for one, have no talents or time too valuable to be devoted to it."

R. G. Dun & Company's Review says the monthly report of failures, made only by R. G. Dun & Co., shows defaulted liabilities of \$11,610,195 in November against \$12,700,856 last pear. Because of three large failures for \$3,250,000, not due to present conditions, the aggregate in November was only \$1,190,000 less than last year, and except for these would have been smaller than in August, Septemuearly all branches of business shows that payments have been remarkably good and defaults unusually small. Other evidences of the state of business are convincing, except in speculative lines. Wages have been voluntarily advanced for nearly 30,000 workers in woolens and iron. Stocks \$5,000,000 worth in August and Sep- same weeks of 1892.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The case of Bert Wheeler vs. Oscar Wescott et al has been taken from Justice Cady's court to the Circuit upon a writ of certiorari. The case was tried in Justice Cady's court Sept. 30 and the plaintiff was given judgement for \$39.61.

In the case of Sarah Weschgel et al vs. Frederick Schick et al, the court this morning ordered that the lands in question be divided into three equal parts and appointed Geo. E. Smith, Henry Grimm and Fred Ewald to partition the property.

The defendant's costs in the recent law suit of Geo. B. Tatman et al vs. 1896. Turkey, which also protested | the city of Benton Harbor, have been taxed at \$49.80.

Dr. H. V. Tutton has filed a suit for \$5,000 damages against Timothy Talbot on a plea of trespass on the case.

Sophia Kernwein, of St. Joseph, has filed a bill for divorce from August Kernwein. They were married in Chicago Dec. 4, 1875,, and lived together until Oct. 7, 1897. She asks for the custody of their children, Armin, aged 21, Elsa, aged 18, and Manfred, aged 15. A writ of injunction was issued by Judge Coolidge restraining him from disposing of any of his property until the further order of the court.

David Kelley who was convicted of stealing a small amount of money from the person of Clarence Huddleston in St. Joseph was Saturday morning sentenced to serve six months in Jackson.

The circuit court adjourned at noon Saturday until Jan. 5 when the case of the C. C. C. & St. L. vs. the city of Berton Harbor will be resumed: The jury which has heard a portion of the evidence will be recalled but the other jurors have been discharged.

An extra session of court was held last Friday night when the mandamus proceedings against W. H. Hollis were argued by Attorney Cady for the plaintiff and Attorney Bridgman for the defendant. No decision was rendered.

The arguments on the matter of damages assessed in the injunction case of the St. Joseph Valley Railway Co, vs, Michael Galligan was also

made and taken under advisement. Mr. J. J. Atkinson who has been court stenographer this term has been engaged to return in January and take the remainder of the testimony in the C. C. C. & St. L, case against Benton Harbor.

Judge Coolidge went home Saturday afternoon and this week opens court in Cass county. When he returns in January he will make an effort to clear the calendar of numerous small account cases which have peen hanging fire for some time. try these cases he proposes to appoint | they are in the U. S. Senate. Why is some capable attorney to act in the | this not a good way to teach civil | very much relieved. I continued to capacity of judge and two sessions of court would then be held, one in the court room and the other in the ing. supervisor's room below. The appointed acting judge would hear no cases where important legal points were involved or criminal cases. By doing this he believes it will be possible to nearly clear the calendar dur-

Mrs. Eliza Rose Bayley has filed a suit against A. M. Randall to collect moneys alleged to be due her. She places her damages at \$1,000 in the

The Anditor-General has filed his certificate designating the Buchanan RECORD as the newspaper to print the State land tax sales for 1895 and previous years. They will be published

next April. Edwin Cutler, of Benton Harbor, through his attorney, W. C. Hicks, has filed a suit against the city of Benton Harbor for \$5,000 damages alleged because of a defective side-

PROBATE COURT. The hearing on the contested will case of James M. Patterson has been postponed until Dec. 14.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS. Aura Walter to John Cenaga, und of out lot 31, Green & Hoffman's add to city of Niles, \$150. John Beckwith to Sarah Ann Painter, 20 acres in Weesaw tp, \$1, and

other considerations. Joel Layman to Henry F. Layman, 80 acres in Berrien tp, \$1,000. Frank A. Treat to Julia Lemon, lot 222 and part of lot 220, in village of Buchanan, \$400.

George Ligare to Mary A. Daniels, property in Weesaw tp, \$150. Henry E. Lexo to Henry E. Thurston, lot 10, blk 12, village of New

Frank Mackli, by admr., to Alfred Fuller, et al. part lot 1, blk 21, vill-Michael Wiedeman to John Kane, 80 acres in New Buffalo tp, \$1.950. Polly Ann Beemis to N. Witzel,

lot 87, village of Baroda, \$400.

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION. The Hinchman Methodist church has filed articles of association. The incorporators are: Chas. D. Nichols, Settler, W. B. Didson, T. C. Walton, Jus. Beach, H. G. Helmick, H. A. Feather, T. W. Reanolds, Wm. Stahl, S. Zerby, L. Harner, Jessie Harner. Ellen Helmick and A. N. Eldred.

MARRIAGE LICENSES. Martin R. Tornquist, 21, Benton Harbor; Blanche Eloiza Phillippe, same. Frank Webber, 28, St. Joseph; Viola Williams, 24, same. John Emhoff, 29. Coloma: Addle Kerver, 26, Bainbridge.

D. U. Cowell, 45, Benton Harbor; Tabitha Payne, 33, Hartford. Albert Tolles, 23, St. Joseph; Albertina less, 20, same. Louis Samson, 27, Elwood, Ind; Sarah . Hendleman, 21, Berrien Springs. Wm. Thuher, 21, Bridgman; Bertha El-

Ernest E. Lewis, 23, Bainbridge; Iva Van Vranken, 16, same. Andrew Martin 26 Nil man, 26, same. F. W. Fowler, 40, Chicago; Clara Green

Cressler, 25, Terre Haute. Herman Gersonde, 22, St. Joseph; Gusta Kasschka, 17, same. Henry Barkhouse, 25, Weesaw; Christiana Clapp, 24. Three Oaks.

Try Alten's Foot-Ease. ponding months of last year. Belgium, which also entered protest against the new law, bought over \$11,000,000 worth of our products in August and September under the Dingley law, while she bought but a little over thus far are 20,0 per cent. larger than last year, and 3.7 per cent. in the last year, and 3.7 per cent. in the senson your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than and makes walking easy. Cures and prevents with earnings, which for November thus far are 20,0 per cent. larger than last year, and 3.7 per cent. in the senson your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than and season your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than and season your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than and season your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than and season your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than and season your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than a proving the same of the shoes. At this season your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than a season your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than a proving the same walking easy. Cures and prevents and successive feet swollen and same and season your feet feet swollen and the value of American railway stocks is steadily rising with earnings, which for November thus far are 20,0 per cent. larger than last year, and 3.7 per cent. in the same your feet feet swollen and hot, and gather than a proving the same your feet feet swollen and the value of American railway stocks is steadily rising with earnings, which for November thus far are 20,0 per cent. larger than last year, and 3.7 per cent. in the same year and same and same

# SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

M. A. Yore, No. 4, Benton, shows

ability and tact in school work. The Rough school, Bertrand, can boast of a school attendance of three pupils and a census list of four. The district should be commended for maintaining an eight months' school. The pupils would take greater interest in school work and make greater progress if they had more associates and healthy rivalry.

W. R. Wightman has greatly improved the condition of the Royalton school, Benton. Mr. Wightman has pleasing manner and good methods, and always wins the respect and good will of his pupils. He followed "Old Glory" through the rebellion, and a glance at his school room walls shows that he reveres the old flag and believes in teaching his pupils patriotism.

In the schools of Berrien county, the pupils are taught to give the following salutes: "I pled ge allegiance to my flag and the Republic to which t belongs; one Nation undivisible, with liberty and justice for all." The attendance at the teachers' and

patrons' meeting, at Berrien Centre, Nov. 27, proves that there is no better place in the county for a meeting of this character. Twenty-one teachers and over a hundred patrons were present. The program, as advertised, was carried out, and all papers were freely discussed. Among the patrons were the school officers present-Messrs. Thos. Mars, Erastus Murphy L. Whalen, W. N. Summer and J. E. Cady-also, Messrs. Tuttle and Hinkle and Mrs. J. H. Herring. The teachers pesent were.

Misses-Elsie Michael, J. D. Carmondy, Cecil Schroyer, Maude Ward. Emma Hinderer. Mary Sommer, Ona Becker, Ethel Wynn,

Fred Gleason. E. C. Wills. J. E. Cady, Fred Bowman B. J. Benson, Fred Murphy, Winn Armstrong. C. M. Hogue, A. C. Palmer,

Messrs-

Emily Snow. The topics for discussion at the Union township teachers' meeting, at Fairplain, Dec. 17, are as follows: Report of committee of ten on his-

Correlation. The philosophy of history. Value and use of history stories. Research work. How to teach the war of the rebel-

A half-hour with the colonies. Mr. Foster has organized his school nto a senate, which meets once a week. The rules and methods of the U. S. Senate are followed as far as possible. Each student takes the name of an U.S. Senator and represents his state. Bills are introdued, referred to committees, reported, dehated, passed, killed, etc., just as government, parliamentary usage and to drill pupils in writing and speak-

The teachers of Watervliet village schools have purchased a piano, and intend to raise money by entertainments to pay for it. Here is a bright example of enterprise.

Berrien Springs uses the \$50 taken in at the commencement exercises to buy library books. Mr. Carmody says the sixty volumes purchased are out nearly all the time. The officers elected at Berrien Cen-

tre for the tri-township institute are Presidents, B J. Benson. Vice-Presidents -- Sodus, Verna Hartsell; Pipestone, Fred Bowman.

Secretary, Elsie Michael. The next meeting will be held at CURRENT THOUGHT. Teacher - "When water becomes

ice, what is the great change that takes place? Pupil-"A change in price." Things said at the Berrien Centre

meeting. If a parent refuses to attend achool

meeting and so help shape the policy of the district, he has no right to grumble about any action taken at such a meeting.

A library of good books is an educational factor that should not be The township high school is need

ed. Boys and girls should be kept at home as long as possible. Erect in the center of the township a high school building and employ teachers to instruct in the higher branches: such school ta be supported by the township at large.

Every teacher should have at least one year's normal teaining and practice teaching before he is given charge of a school. Michigan needs more normal schools.

The best time to promote is when the pupil is ready for it. No pupil should be compelled to mark time simply because the other pupils in his grade are not ready for promo-

The teacher who does not make daily preparation for the recitation eannot long interest his pupils. The school room walls should be

kept clean by kalsomining or papering them, and framed portraits of great men and women found there. The best men in the community should be selected for school officers. No officer who will not visit his schools and discharge all his duties promptly should be re-elected.

Nowhere is co-operation more of a necessity than in school matters. To build up a good school, the teacher, the patron and the pupil must pull

(School Notes continued on second nage.) \* \* \*

Embossed in Gold?

To buy and reproduce famous paintings involves an expenditure that could hardly be born unless, as in the case of The Youth's Companion, the enterprise is sustained by the approval of more than five hundred thousand subscribers. The Companion's Souvenir Calendar for 1898, a series of charming figure-pieces, faithfully copied in colors and embossed in gold, is recognized as one of the richest and most costly examples of this form of art. Yet every new subscriber receives it without additional charge. Moreover, the paper is sent free to new subscribers every week from the time the subscription is received until January, 1898, then for a full year to January, 1899. The popular price of The Companion, \$1.75 a year, and the character of its contents, make it a paper for every household Exceptional attractions are promised for the fifty-two numbers to be issued during 1898. The Rt. Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Hon. Thomas B. Reed, Rudyard Kipling, Lillian Nordica, John Burroughs, W. D.

Howells and Max O'Rell are prominent in

the long list of eminent contributors nam-

ed in The Companion's announcement.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION,

Boston, Mass.

The Bainbridge Institute. The program for the Farmer's Institute at Bainbridge, Friday, Dec. 10, is as follows: MORNING SESSION

10:45—Opening exercises. Singing . . . . . Thompson's Quar et Remarks on the object of one day meetings by......R. M. Kellogg Music...Weber & Haid's Orchestra 1:00-"Tillage as a factor in crop grow-

ing......R. M. Kellogg 1:30—Discussion 13:00—Music,

1:30—Music. 1:40—"Fruit growing for profit", W. H. Hill 2:00—Discussion Music. 3:30—Question Box, conducted by Music.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

EVENING SESSION. 7:00—Music 7;10—"Good Roads"......Frank Eigas 7:30—Discussion.

Music 7:40——The Farm Home". Lizzic Van Vranken 8:00—Recitation...... Chas. E. Dana Closing song, "America".

> \* \* \* Will Make Terra Cotta.

A syndicate of Indiana capitalists, headed by Secretary of State W. D. Owen, purchased the plant of the Garden City Brick Company, west of Valuaraiso on Wednesday, together with a quarter section of land adoining. They will establish the argest terra cotta manufacturing plant in the country .- Michigan City

At the recent report of the Secretary of Agriculture to the President, he has recommended that every foreign embassy be provided with an agriculturist having definite knowledge of the workings of the Agricultural Department, so that when specific information is desired in the interests of the farmers in relation to the agricultural products or fruit productions of foreign countries it can be readily obtained. Under the present system of foreign representation it is very difficult to obtain the class of foreign information desired by the Department in carrying on its investigations. Foregn countries are represented in the United States by able and practical agriculturalists, who watch and report upon every experiment and move made by agriculturists and horticulturists.

> \* \* \* An Awful Cough Cured.

"For more than two years I had a distressing cough which got worse all the time, notwithstanding the fact that I took a number of remedies and even spent last winter in the vicinity of San Antonio, Texas, hoping to be benefited by the climate, but about the middle of Februrary I came home to die, as I was so weak that I could not sit up," says Mrs. J. H. Eagun of Memphis, Tenn. "In their effort to give me some relief, one of my friends brought me a bot-I took a few doses and my cough was take it until I have taken two bottles of the large size, and I have not coughed any since." For sale by W. F. Runner, Druggist.

\* \* \* Don't Borrow Trouble If you are bilious, or your liver out of order, and blame Providence for your bad luck. Take a dose of Cartar's Cascara Pills; they will tone up your liver, clear your brain and help you to see things clearly. Price 25c. Barmore, Druggist. \* \* \*

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1896.
MESSRS. ELY BROS:—I have used Ely's Gream
Balm a number of years and find it works like a
charm. It has cured me of the most obstinate
case of cold in the head in lens than 48 hours from
the time I felt the cold coming on. I would not
'e without it. Respectfully yours,
283 Hart St.
Cream Balm is kept by all druggists. Full size,
50c. Triall botle, Oc. We mail it.
ELY BROS, 56 Warren St, N. Y. City.

Scoff and Cough. Scoff and Cough.

The man who scoffs at the friendly advice "to take something for that cough", will keep on courhing until he changes his mind or changes his eart-ly residence. A great many scoffers have been converted by the use of the studard remedy—Cart-'s Cough Cure. Some are coughing yet; they wheeze with asthma, berk with bouchibs or groun with lagrippe Singular, i-n'- it? the number of stubborn people who presist in gambling with health and perhaps life as the stake, when they might be effectually cured of cough, cold or hing trouble, by a few does of Carter's Cough Cure. Price 25c. Barmore, Druggists.

\* \* \* Catarrh Can't Be Cured

with LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease and in order to cure it you have to take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is no quack medicine, It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. it is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the two ingredients results in curing cattarrh. Send for testimonials free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Tolodo, Ohio. Sold by druggists, price 75c.

\* \* \* Food, undigested, is poison. Digested, it is life and strength. Millions of us suffer from indigestion, but we often don't know it. We think it is something else. Even doctors often mistake the symptoms. Pale, thin peop e. who are overworked who need strength, who seem in want or food, should take Shaker Digestive Cordial. It is astonishing what food will do. when properly digested.

It will make you strong, revive you, refresh you, sustain you, make you fat, restore your color, make muscle, brain fibre, conrage, endurance, energy, increase your power to throw off disease, and keep you h althy and happy. Indigestion does just the opposite, but in igestion can be cured and prevented with Shaker Digestive Cordial. Sold by druggists. Trial bottle 10c.

Try Grain-O! Try Gr in-O! Ask your Grocer today to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The chiidren may drink it without injury, as well as the adult. All who try it, like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach receives it without distress. 14 the price of coffee, 15c and 25c; er package. Sold by

Shake Into our Shoes. Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, \*marring feet and instantly takes the sting out of corus and bunions. It's the greatest comfort of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting of new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it today. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 250 in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Lekoy, N. Y.

CATARRH Ask your Druggist for a generous TRIAL SIZE Ely's Cream Balm the Nasal Passages.
Allava Inflammation

Heals and protrects the memorone. Restores the Senses of Taste and Smell. Full Size 50c.; Trial Size 10c at Drugglats or by mail. FLY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.

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Openul Pitcher m. D. March 8, 1897.

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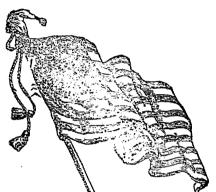
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It is impossible to promise particular features that will appear in the "AMERICAN MONTHLY" during the coming year, for it is, as the Bookman says, "a great monthly newspaper." As such, it prints for its readers an illustrated account of the notable things which make the history of the month, of the political, the

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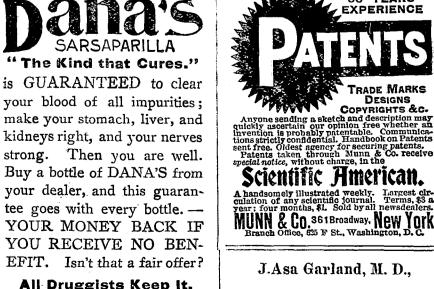
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