

BUCHANAN RECORD.

VOLUME XXXIII.

BUCHANAN, BERRIEN CO., MICH., THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

NUMBER 23.

DETROIT IS INVADED.

The Christian Endeavor Army Captures City of the Straits.

THE GREAT CONVENTION ASSEMBLES.

President Clark Is Reelected—His Annual Address—Inspiring Scenes at Tent Endeavor After Nightfall.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark was reelected president of the United Society of Christian Endeavor at Wednesday's meeting of the trustees. John Willis Baer was reelected secretary and William Shaw treasurer.

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, president, Secretary John Willis Baer and Treasurer William Shaw arrived at 10:30. At 11 o'clock Dr. Clark called to order the



PRESIDENT CLARK.

annual meeting of the United society in the Hotel Cadillac.

Dr. Clark addressed the members of the legal organization in part as follows:

"The past year of Christian Endeavor has been a year of remarkable prosperity, a year signalized by the favor of God. Christian Endeavor has now so largely occupied the field that the phenomenal growth recorded in the early years of the movement cannot be expected.

"Nevertheless, the growth has been very considerable, and the accession of a hundred thousand to our ranks within the last 12 months is no small addition.

"I recently made a journey to the West Indies which was full of encouragement and hope. I found in the island of Jamaica very deep and intelligent interest in the movement. In Cuba, too, I found the beginning of Christian Endeavor and a very hopeful spirit and outlook for the future. In other lands Christian Endeavor seems to be obtaining constantly a firmer foothold. Our British fellow Endeavorers are looking forward with great anticipation to next year's exodus to London. In Germany and France and Scandinavia the work has made very considerable advance. In Spain, in spite of the distraction of the war and the natural antipathy to things American, the societies have all held their own and have even increased in number. Russia, which a year ago was the only country without Christian Endeavor, has now been invaded by the movement, and we hear of our society almost within the czar's household."

"Our efforts in behalf of universal peace and international arbitration have been a great success. It has received the hearty approval of many of the greatest men in Europe as well as America, and has called forth on two or three occasions telegrams and letters of approbation and gratitude from the American peace commissioners at The Hague.

"The spirit of brotherhood, of national and interdenominational fellowship; of seeking after God, and not the things that pertain to office and station, will, I believe, characterize this eighteenth annual convention, and I pray God that His Spirit may pervade every future gathering of Christian Endeavorers and the whole movement in all its phases and forms of work the world over."

The Reports.
The business before the United society was quickly transacted. Treasurer Shaw's report showed expenditures during the fiscal year of \$9,678, and \$352 now in the treasury. The report of George B. Graff, of Boston, agent of the publishing department, under whose direction the Christian Endeavor World is published, showed cash on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year, June 1, 1898, \$1,110; receipts during the year, \$67,956; expenditures, \$66,628; cash on hand, \$2,439. The western office of the publishing department, located at Chicago, reported expenditures of \$12,563, and \$664 now in its treasury.

In accordance with the report of the nominating committee the following were elected trustees for four years: Rev. C. I. Brown, Mount Joy, Pa.; Prof. H. L. Willett, Chicago; Rev. Samuel McNaugher, Boston; Rev. A. C. Crews, Toronto; Rev. Hugh K. Walker, D. D., Los Angeles, Cal.; Rev. J. Wilber Chapman, D. D., New York; Rev. George E. McManiman, Steubenville, O.

The Night Gathering.
At sundown long, wavering lines of young people from various directions wended across the green fields about the white tented city, all converging toward tent Endeavor, beneath whose broad, spreading canvas the welcoming rally was held. The crowds poured in through the four entrances on either side and down the six broad sawdust-covered aisles until the great tent's capacity of 10,000 was filled; after that a crowd of outsiders obtained sight and hearing through dropping of the tent walls at either side. Promptly at 7:30 the comparative silence was broken by the swelling strains of "The Son of God Goes Forth to War," followed by "There Shall Be Showers of Blessing," "Onward, Christian Soldiers," etc., in all of which the great crowd enthusiastically joined. Devotional exercises were led by Rev. J. G. Butler, of Washington.

Welcome Addresses.

The welcome of the local committee

was extended by William H. Strong, its chairman. Rev. Charles B. Newman eloquently welcomed the convention on behalf of the Detroit pastors. Mayor Mayberry welcomed the visitors on behalf of the city of Detroit.

There was enthusiastic applause when Secretary Baer read the following telegram from the president of the United States:

Rev. Dr. Francis E. Clark, Detroit, Mich.: On the occasion of the Eighteenth International convention of your society, I desire to express my cordial interest in its work, my best wishes to those assembled with you in convention, and my earnest hope for the continuance and increase of the great results which the efforts of the Christian Endeavor society have achieved. "WILLIAM M'KINLEY." Other Proceedings.

Next on the programme came responses in behalf of Endeavorers from foreign lands. As Rev. William Patterson, of Toronto, came forward to speak for Canada some one struck up "God Save the Queen." The Canadians on the platform took up the strain, and in a moment the huge tent was reverberating with the swelling chorus of the British anthem. The friendly relations between Canada and the United States, particularly with reference to religious matters, formed the burden of Dr. Patterson's address.

Rev. Dr. H. J. Tressider, secretary of the London council of the Christian Endeavor, answered the greetings in behalf of Great Britain. "Perish the mad dream," said he, "that a conflict should ever come between our two countries. It is the work and the duty of the Christian Endeavorers to make impossible such an idea." For Australia, response was made by Rev. Joseph Walker, of Queensland; for China, by Rev. Elwood G. Tewksbury, a missionary in the vicinity of Peking; for Turkey, by Rev. Lyndon S. Crawford, for many years a missionary in that country; for Japan, by Rev. Otis Carey; for Mexico, by Rev. C. Scott Williams, and for the United States, by Rev. Arthur J. Smith, of Georgia. At the close of the big meeting, the crowd thronged to the platform to be presented to the mayor and the officers of the united society. This closed the first day of what promises to be one of the most notable gatherings in the history of the organization.

BISHOP NEWMAN DEAD.

Venerable Old Man Passes Into the Beyond After a Long Struggle for Life.
Saratoga, N. Y., July 6.—Bishop John P. Newman, of the Methodist Episcopal church, of San Francisco, died at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon. Bishop Newman had been in failing health for a year past, but it was only a week ago that his condition really alarmed his friends. Since July 3 he had been sinking rapidly and this morning his physicians announced that in all probability he would not survive the day. The immediate cause of the death of



BISHOP NEWMAN.

Bishop Newman was pneumonia and myelitis. At 2 o'clock his pulse was hardly perceptible. The physicians in attendance recognized that the end was near and relatives and immediate friends were summoned to the bedside.

The bishop became conscious shortly before his death and recognized his wife. Mrs. U. S. Grant, Mrs. F. D. Grant and others arrived at the scene a moment or so later. Mrs. Newman is almost crushed by her bereavement. Inasmuch as she is in comparatively feeble health it is feared that she will not long survive her husband. Telegrams and cablegrams are being received from all quarters expressing sympathy. A dispatch from Bishop Randolph Foster, at Roxbury, Mass., announces that he will reach Saratoga this morning and complete arrangements for the funeral. It will take place at the First Methodist Episcopal church, this city, Saturday afternoon.

The funeral will be held in the First Methodist Episcopal church at Saratoga Springs, and Bishop Randolph S. Foster, of Boston, will take charge.

[Bishop John P. Newman, D. D., LL. D., was born in New York on September 1, 1826, and joined the Oneida conference in 1840. He was pastor for many years in the leading churches of New York, New Orleans and Washington, D. C. He was chaplain of the United States senate 1869-74. He has published several works. He was elected bishop in 1888, and presided at Rock River conference in 1889. He has been honored with appointments in foreign lands, giving him an excellent opportunity for travel and study without personal expense. He was in attendance upon Gen. Grant during his last illness, and preached his funeral sermon. He also officiated at the funeral of John A. Logan, and preached the funeral sermon on the occasion of the death of Senator Leland Stanford's son, receiving therefor a fee of \$10,000. He was thrice elected to the general conference of his church, and was intrusted with many important missions. He was a brilliant pulpit orator and wrote many well-known works.]

CAN'T BE DESCRIBED

Result of Texas Floods Too Appalling for Portrayal.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE STARVING.

Loss of Life Somewhere Between 100 and 500, But Is Not Accurately Known—Enormous Property Loss.

Austin, Tex., July 6.—The devastation in Waller, Washington, Fort Bend, Grimes and other counties along the lower courses of the Brazos river and the Colorado river is much greater than indicated by the earlier reports. The destitution of the people is startling. Appeals for aid in the way of clothing and food reached here from several points Wednesday. The larger Texas cities are responding generously to these calls for assistance, and the necessities asked for will be sent to the suffering people as soon as transportation facilities can be secured. In the remote districts of the Brazos bottoms, where were numerous small settlements of from 50 to 100 inhabitants each, the small clusters of houses were occupied almost exclusively by negroes, and it is feared that most of them have been swept away by the flood and many of them drowned.

Another Estimate of Deaths.

Additional authentic reports of drowning at many points in the inundated region were received here. A conservative estimate of the number of persons drowned is as follows. Waller county, 17; Grimes county, 3; Austin county, 2; Brazos county, 7; Robertson county, 42; Bell county, 1; Washington county, 4; Matagorda county, 3; Burleson county, 6; Fort Bend county, 1; Brazoria county, 3; total, 89.

Victims Nearly All Negroes.

Nearly all of the persons known to have been drowned are negroes. In several instances negro families warned of the impending rise refused to desert their cabins and continued to occupy them until swept away by the torrent. An unconfirmed rumor that 125 negroes had been drowned in Waller county reached here Wednesday evening. It is thought the loss of life will exceed the foregoing estimate when the real situation is revealed after the waters have subsided.

In all of the towns located near the flood rescuing parties have been organized and every nook of the flooded region is being searched for refugees. At one point in Burleson county a party of 22 people, comprising four negro families, was rescued. The people were found in the branches of trees, where they had been for two days without food or shelter. The children, of whom there were a large number, were in such a feeble condition that they may not recover.

The water has been running over the growing cotton, corn and sugar cane so long that it is now certain the loss of the crop is complete and that it will be too late in the season to replant.

Asks for Aid.

Gov. Sayers sent the following Wednesday night:

"Austin, Tex., July 5.—To the Secretary of War, War Department, Washington, D. C.: Please immediately order by wire boats at Galveston to ascend rivers, using launches and yawls to rescue people from the waters which are widespread over the lands of the Lower Brazos. Please also order commanding officer at San Antonio to place at my disposal for immediate distribution 10,000 rations. I will recommend to legislature to refund to the United States their value when it next meets, and do not doubt that it will be promptly done. Devastation great. Immense loss of life probable. Prompt action very important."

"JOSEPH D. SAYERS, Governor."

Calamity Is Appalling.

St. Louis, July 6.—A special to the Republic from Dallas, Tex., says: All former flood disasters in Texas river districts have been eclipsed by the appalling calamity now central in the vicinity of Sealy and Brookshire.

It is estimated that 200 lives have been lost and the number may be much larger. The property loss will reach so far into the millions as to make the Calvert flood appear insignificant by comparison.

Deputy Sheriff Swearington made this statement to the Republic correspondent over the long-distance telephone from Sealy: "I am so dumfounded by the extent of the disaster that I hardly know how to talk about it. Fully 20 lives have been lost within a radius of 25 miles of Sealy. Last night and today nearly 100 have been drowned in the vicinity of what is now locally known as 'The Mound.'

In Awful Peril.

This is a small piece of high land three miles from Sealy, near old San Felipe. At first when the flood rushed down upon the negro cabins, in the bottoms of the Brazos, three days ago, the alarmed black population ran for this point of high land for safety, driving their live stock with them. The rush of the waters was so sudden that they could not get to Sealy or San Felipe. Gradually the waters rose and encroached upon their place of refuge until now not more than half an acre of the ground is out of water, and that not more than one foot above the raging torrent surrounding it for miles. On this half acre mound are huddled together a raving, surging, gesticulating, screaming and praying assemblage of 300 negroes, death staring them in the face in various forms. Drowning seems

certain, but starvation, exposure and exhaustion also are doing fatal work. Crowded in among these poor humans are cattle, horses, hogs, mules and other domestic animals, as frantic and uncontrollable as the poor negroes. There is not a cabin or other bit of shelter—not so much as a tree—on "The Mound." There is not a mouthful of food to eat, clean water to drink, or a spot where the tired and weak and sick can rest. The nearest point of land is more than three miles away and no human can live in the raging torrents who would try to reach it. Many have been drowned making the attempt.

Cyclone Kills a Woman.

Oma, Neb., July 6.—A Bee special from Ainsworth, Neb., says: A destructive cyclone passed Ainsworth two miles to the north Wednesday afternoon, killing one woman and tearing houses, barns, fences and bridges into kindling wood. Its first destructive work was on the farm of John Strohm, four miles northwest of Ainsworth, demolishing everything in sight. Luckily the family took to a cave and no one was injured. It struck the house of William Lockmiller, a mile to the east. Mrs. Lockmiller had sought refuge in the cellar with three small children. Her oldest son not coming, and fearing he might be killed in the barn, where he was working, Mrs. Lockmiller started to call him just as the cyclone reached them. As she arrived at the door the house was moved from its foundation and she was crushed into a lifeless mass and her body nearly severed in twain at the waist. The children, however, were unhurt.

IS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Gov. Pingree's Plan for Municipal Ownership of Detroit Street Railways Given Fatal Blow.

Lansing, Mich., July 6.—The Michigan supreme court has decided the case brought to test the validity of the McLeod law, which authorized the appointment of the Detroit street railway commission, whose object was the purchase and municipal ownership and operation of street railways of Detroit. The decision is that the law is unconstitutional; that there is no such office as the "Detroit street railway commission;" that Gov. Pingree and the other commissioners have no title thereto and that judgment of ouster must be entered against them. The Detroit plan for municipal ownership had been temporarily blocked by the legal difficulties in the way of holding a special election on the question. By Wednesday's decision all authority is taken from the commission.

Pingree's Choice.

Detroit, Mich., July 6.—Gov. Pingree has appointed the following as members of the board of state tax commissioners under the act known as the Orren tax law, the order to issue commissions having been sent to Lansing: Milo D. Campbell, of Coldwater; A. F. Freeman, of Manchester, and Robert Oakman, of Detroit. They will all serve until the next session of the legislature. One of their important duties is to determine the value of railroad property in relation to the amount of specific taxes now paid by the railroads. Mr. Campbell is the present insurance commissioner and will resume that office January 1.

Ex-Governor Passes Away.

Columbia, S. C., July 6.—At midnight ex-Gov. John Peter Richardson died at his suite of rooms at the Hotel Jerome very unexpectedly of heart disease. He had been in failing health for some years. He was 69 years of age and leaves a widow. He was governor for two terms, just prior to the inauguration of the reform movement and was succeeded by present United States Senator Tillman in the executive office in 1890. He belonged to a family that has furnished in all five governors to the state of South Carolina, exclusive of himself.

Injuries Cause Death.

Binghamton, N. Y., July 6.—After fighting against death for 40 hours with three deep stitches closing a wound in the left ventricle of his heart, Rabbi Louis Ginsberg, who was murderedly assaulted by three negroes early Tuesday morning, died Wednesday night, septic peritonitis having developed during the day as a result of his wounds. Two of the murderers are still at large.

Met in 'Frisco.

San Francisco, July 6.—The thirteenth annual convention of the Association of American Agricultural Colleges and Experimental Stations convened in this city Wednesday, delegates being present from nearly every state in the union. The session will last several days and every question of interest to the agricultural welfare of the country will be discussed.

Boy and His Grandma Drown.

New York, July 6.—Mrs. M. W. Simmons and her grandson, Arthur Bartlett, Jr., both of New York, were drowned in the Sound at Oak Island, near Rye, N. Y., Wednesday. Mrs. Simmons was 63 years of age and was the widow of the late John W. Simmons, formerly president of the University of Dakota.

Explosion Kills Three.

Bluefield, W. Va., July 6.—On the Clinch Valley division of the Norfolk & Western railroad at Tip Top Tuesday evening an engine exploded, killing Engineer J. D. McColligan, Fireman E. W. Albert and Brakeman Oscar J. Owens.

FLOWERS FOR OLD STAMPS.

How the Women of St. Mark's Episcopal Church in Chicago Get Altar Decorations.

One church congregation in Chicago collects 25,000 canceled postage stamps every week, and 1,300,000 in a year. This is St. Mark's Episcopal church, corner Cottage Grove avenue and Thirty-sixth street. These stamps are sold to a florist for eight cents a thousand, and in return he furnishes flowers for the altar every Sunday. For a long time the committee of ladies in charge of the church decoration were dismayed at the scant appropriation for the purchase of flowers. At last one of them hit upon the plan of selling old postage stamps. Enthusiasm was communicated to the Sunday school pupils. They visited offices of vestrymen and prominent church members downtown and got them to save the postage stamps on their correspondence. Ladies of the church began to carry on a correspondence with long-neglected friends for the sake of accumulating canceled postage stamps, and the habit is now fixed, says the Inter Ocean.

"Why, I'd as soon think of throwing away car fare as to waste old postage stamps," said one.

The stamps at first were counted, but now an arrangement has been made with the florist to take them by weight. It is said that they are purchased by foreign paper mills. Owing to the fine quality of the material used by Uncle Sam for stamps they make over into an excellent brand of paper.

SHE IS GROWING RICH.

Chicago Woman's Hands Bring Her About \$3,000 Yearly—She Is a Masseuse.

Half the world is as ignorant of how the other half makes its money as of how it lives. There is a Chicago woman, for instance, who earns with her hands yearly sums that would make the average brain worker envious. She does not print, nor write, nor design, nor make dresses, nor do any of the things that one usually picks out as woman's work. She earns all this money by giving massage to women.

She is not in any way an impressive woman. She is of medium size and middle age. She gives one the idea of being in perfect health and of being kindly and sympathetic. Otherwise there is nothing noticeable about her. But her patrons consider her a wonderful woman.

Most of her work is done at the homes of her patrons, though they may come to her establishment at about half the home rate. She rubs a woman an hour at each visit, and her patrons are positive that she imparts to them a tremendous amount of vitality.

Poultry Yard

Our readers are invited to send in any question or information on this subject, and all communications bearing on poultry will be received with pleasure and will be fully discussed in this column.

HARDY BREEDS.

The Plymouth Rocks, Brahmans, and Cochins are very hardy, and excel in that respect. The Plymouth Rocks are also great foragers, and remain out later in the evening before retiring than some other breeds. The heavy feathering of these varieties gives them a great advantage in not being so easily subject to the roup. One of the best protections they have is the heavy fluff feathering under the wings. A fowl that possesses this covering next to the body, under the wings, is usually hardy. The Games and Hamburgs are destitute of such coverings, and all who are accustomed to breeding them know how easily they take cold and become affected with roup. The Leghorns are hardy, considering their feathering, and so are the Houdans, but the Black Spanish, Polish, and Bantams are more troublesome to the breeder. New blood does much to infuse strength and vigor in a strain. All crosses of which the Brahma forms a part are excellent. The same may be said of the Cochins, but the persistent sitting propensities of the Cochins may overbalance many of their good qualities. Some breeders, however, prefer good sitters, and especially when hardiness of constitution belongs to the breed.

NON-SITTERS AS LAYERS.

How many eggs per annum will the best non-sitting varieties of hens lay. It is claimed that Hamburg and Leghorn hens produce 250 to 300 eggs each per annum, but it is doubtful if a flock of ten or fifty can average that number. There is no doubt, with proper care in selecting what to breed from, and in time, such a flock could be brought up to this great average. The difficulty, however, in selecting breeders from a flock, is to ascertain which hens lay the most eggs, as there are some, even among the non-sitting; that lay few, and if their eggs are hatched the chickens, like their mothers, would probably grow up to be poor layers. In order to increase the average laying of a flock, egg for hatching must be selected from those hens which lay the greatest number. There is an opportunity for breeders to attempt this and give us hens that we can depend on, everyone to lay an assured number of eggs per annum, as with cows, which will give a certain quantity of milk or butter per annum; and to be certain of this, the former, like the latter, must be kept separate.

MINORCA FOWLS.

The eggs of Minorca hens are of a very large size, white in color and a fine flavor. The hens bear confinement well, and are extremely hardy. The chicks are easily raised, mature early, and the pullets lay when very young, often at sixteen weeks, and usually at eighteen weeks. As they are a Spanish variety they are non-sitters, a point greatly in their favor with many persons. They are splendid foragers and require very little food. Even in confinement they are disposed to work and scratch. They are black fowls with plumage of intense metallic lustre, white ear lobes, coral face, and large, bright single combs, resembling the Black Spanish, their more aristocratic relatives, in many points. Indeed the latter breed seems to have sprung from the Minorcas as the result of high breeding, though at the expense of vitality and productiveness. They are stately birds, having a very stately, upright carriage, close, compact body, low in the legs, and of stouter, squarer build than the Spanish.

BUILD NOW.

If you contemplate building a poultry house go at it now, so as to have it well seasoned and dry before winter. As a rule, when one builds a house there is always something more to be done, or would have been done, if the work could be gone over again. For that reason it is a good plan to build early and have all corrections made before winter. If the house is provided with an open shed the cost will be increased, but the addition will afford greater comfort to the birds and they will repay the outlay in extra number of eggs laid during the winter. It is seldom that anything is lost in making the poultry house comfortable, as the loss in one direction will be repaid in another, especially as fowls always respond to good treatment.

SEX OF PIGEONS.

To distinguish the sex of pigeons there is no sure way to be given, as most always the cock and hen look alike. The hen should be bred as near like the cock as possible. In most cases the cocks are thicker and more massive about the head and beak, the male being thicker and stouter built in every respect. But this is not always the case, and a fully developed, vigorous, stylish hen can be passed off for a cock.

Again, the cock makes a louder noise than the hen, and is breast bone is larger. When two young birds are hatched the cock is most generally the larger, and feathers out the faster.

P. H. JACOBS.

Barn for Rent

For rent, a good barn centrally located, electric light and water. For particulars apply to Record office.

Berry Checks.

Get your berry checks printed at the RECORD office.

LAYERING THE GRAPE.

Easy Way of Increasing the Number of Vines.

Layering is the simplest, surest and easiest method of increasing the grape, and is the best way to grow them where but few vines are wanted. There are two kinds of layers, called

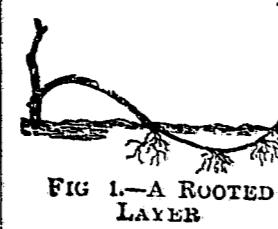


FIG. 1.—A ROOTED LAYER

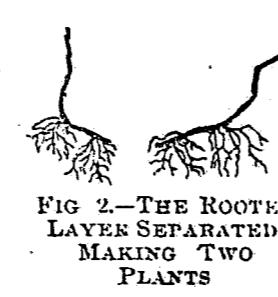


FIG. 2.—THE ROOTED LAYER SEPARATED, MAKING TWO PLANTS

spring and summer layers, from the season at which they are made.

Summer layers are made in the summer, generally the last of July, from a branch of the same season's growth. They are likely to be weak for several years, and do not make as good plants as the spring layers. In making them, the wood should be slit for an inch or so near the buds that are covered. Bury about one foot of the cane four inches deep in the ground and it will be rooted by late autumn, when it should be separated and treated as a young vine; and it is generally best

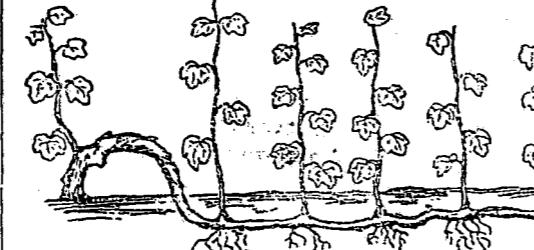


FIG. 3.—A ROOTED LAYER, EACH BUD MAKING A NEW PLANT

to set them well started in a garden or nursery before planting in the vineyard permanently.

Spring layers may be made by laying down any cane early in the spring. It will root in one season. By fall it will have made a good growth of roots, when it may be cut from the main cane, and if strong it may be divided into two plants. This form of layer is illustrated in Figs. 1 and 2. By a little different treatment of the spring layer a vine may be grown from each bud on the layered cane. For this purpose some thrifty cane should be selected in autumn, pruned of its lateral, and buried. In the spring it should be uncovered and only one shoot permitted to grow from each joint. After the new growth has started about six inches from each bud the whole cane should be layered about four inches deep, handling it carefully so as not to break the new growth.

Fig. 3 shows such a layer after it has rooted. It is a good plan to cover it not more than three inches at first, and to fill up the trench as the shoots grow. If covered four inches deep at once the young growth will sometimes rot, though this seldom happens, and some skillful growers fill the trench full at once. In the autumn roots will be found growing from each joint, and these may be cut apart and treated as recommended for weak vines grown from cuttings. If this method of propagation is to be used to some considerable extent vines should be grown especially for the purpose. It is not a good plan to use fruiting vines for layering to any great extent, though it may be safely done in a small way.

How Horses Catch Cold.

Horses are very subject to nasal catarrh, and it is a widely prevalent belief among coachmen that if a horse goes into a fresh stable, and especially if a horse which has been out at grass goes into a stable with other horses, it will be most likely to develop a cold, says the Spectator. So, too, it is noticed, will horses bought at a fair, and this is popularly attributed to the draughts to which they have been exposed. As it is admitted, however, that any other horses which may have been in the stable generally catch this cold from the new-comer, surely it is more reasonable to suppose that the latter has in like manner received the infection from some of its neighbors while on sale.

A medical friend of the writer's lately made an interesting experiment. He has two horses, and has been in the habit of turning one out for the summer months. When he brought it in again for the winter it used invariably to develop a severe cold. Coachmen will tell you that this is due to the unaccustomed warmth of the stable, which makes the animal "nesh." Last year, however, before bringing in his horse, the doctor had his stable thoroughly disinfected and lime-washed, and put no other horse into it. The one which came in from grass then remained perfectly free from any symptoms of catarrh.

A Market at Home.

Shipping the fowls to market and receiving eight and ten cents a pound while paying fifteen and twenty cents for beef is a losing business. No matter what the fowls may be worth in market, they are equal—pound for pound—to any other kind of meat that can be procured. When you buy beef you cannot always be sure that it is from cattle free from disease or that it is of prime quality, but if you will consume your surplus poultry on your own table you will know just what you are eating, and will not only avoid assisting to still further lower the price, but can kill them off as the occasion requires. Farmers do not use poultry at home to the extent that they should, and they can very materially aid in preventing "gluts" in the market by refraining from selling when prices are low. Beef soon decomposes, but live poultry will keep well.

First publication June 22, 1899.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Berrien, ss.—
Probate Court for said county.
In the matter of the Estate of Alexander Lamb,

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned, administrator of the estate of said deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berrien, on the 15th day of June A. D. one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, the premises in the County of Berrien in said State, known by the street name of August 1899 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day (subject to all encumbrances by mortgages or otherwise existing at the time of the death of said deceased, or at the time of sale) the following described real estate, to-wit:

The north half (½) of the north half (½) of north-west quarter (¼) of section thirty-six (36) Town seven (7) South, Range nineteen (19) West, Berrien County, Michigan.

J. T. BECKWITH, Administrator.

Dated June 20, 1899.

Last publication, Aug. 3, 1899.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFALKT HAVING BEEN MADE IN THE conditions of a certain mortgage made by Sarah E. Spore to Willis Treat, dated the first day of April, 1895, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Berrien County, Michigan, on the 1st day of April, 1895, of record, of the sum of \$1,250.00, on which mortgage there is claiming to be due on this date the sum of one hundred twenty-five and sixty-one hundred dollars, (\$125.61), together with an attorney fee of ten dollars, and no suit or proceedings at law have been instituted to recover the same.

Therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, on Monday, the 25th day of August, 1899, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the Court House in the city of St. Joseph, in said county, the property in the name of Joseph, in said county, of the State of Michigan, the following described real estate, covered by said mortgage:

A part of lot number five, in block B, A. C. Days' addition to the Village of Buchanan; further described as commencing six rods and seven feet west of the south-east corner of said lot five; thence running west five rods and twenty inches; thence running four rods, thence east five rods and twenty inches; thence five rods to place of beginning.

WILLIS TREAT, Mortgagor.

ALEX. ENERY, Attorney for Mortgagor.

Dated May 25, 1899.—W.W.

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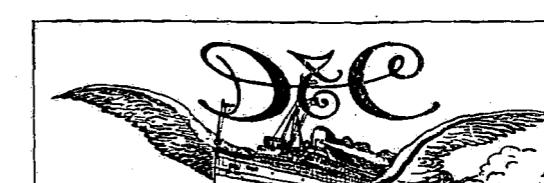
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THE GENERAL-PURPOSE COW.

The Difference Between Breeds For Food and For Milk.

This is the day of special breeds for specific purposes. The conformation of the draft-horse is entirely different from that of the race-horse. The beef breeds of cattle have a remarkable tendency to make muscle and to lay on fat. That tendency has been fostered and developed until the animals of that class make marvelous growth, converting to their own use about all the nutritive elements in their food. The dairy breeds, on the other hand, have been bred to convert their food not into flesh for themselves, but into milk for their owner's use. One is a machine for changing feed into beef, and the other for converting feed into milk. The dairyman, wanting only milk and butter fat, uses breeds that are adapted to this work. But there is a big class of farmers that are not specialists in the dairy line, but want to keep a small dairy for the profit in the business, and at the same time produce calves that can be raised and marketed for beef. Such a farmer wants a profitable cow for the dairy, and yet he is a grazier and feeder as well as a dairyman. It is useless to say that he should keep the special dairy breeds and buy the calves of beef breeds that he wishes to raise, and feed for the block. This is not practicable. It results that there is a big demand for a cow of a type that many breeders assert does not exist—the general-purpose cow. I am more and more inclined to believe that the specialists are not safe leaders for the average farmer, and that the animal which combines, as far as possible, the best qualities of both types of cows, is the profitable one for the class I have mentioned. The calves are needed for feeding, and yet their dams must yield some profit in the dairy. The breed that combines the two types in the highest degree will repay the specialist, be he dairyman or feeder, but it does fill a place on the farms of the thousands that engage in general farming.

Make War on the Bugs.

Much may be done to rid the orchard and farm of bugs while they are hibernating. Many borers may be found in dead and dying twigs such as currant, gooseberry, oak, etc. Raspberry-canapes may be examined for the eggs of the snowy tree-cricket, currant-stems for those of a similar pest stuck into the wood, but visible upon inspection. The egg of the tent-caterpillar may be found upon many twigs. They look like a bandage of brown-gold flannel. The eggs of plant-lice may be found close to the buds of apple-trees that have been infested with the adults the previous season. They are small, shining black ovals, and are laid near the ends of twigs. They are hard to kill in this form, but trimming and burning will do. Burning over infested fields will destroy hosts of insects in the chrysalis stage as well as the eggs of such insects as deposit them upon grass and such supports. The egg masses of the vapor-moth may be found upon fences, tree-barks and similar shelters, and as each mass contains a hundred eggs or more each one destroyed reduces the amount of work to be done in the eating season. The bag-worm may be found upon the arbor-vitae. It is readily seen and destroyed. It is in the form of eggs at this season. The pear-tree psylla may be combated in its winter home upon the trunks and branches of pear-trees. The rough bark should be scraped off and burned, and the body and limbs of the tree spayed with strong kerosene emulsion. The pear-leaf blaster-mite may be attacked at the same time. It hibernates upon the young twigs in the leaf-buds. For these two pests dilute the emulsion only about five times. Pile up and burn all twigs, limbs and branches that have dropped or have been pruned off trees and shrubs, since the former are almost sure to contain borers, and the latter may be the hiding-places of eggs or cocoons. The raking up of leaves and burning them will destroy many eggs and chrysalides, and, more important still, it will reduce materially the number of spores of plant diseases in soil upon them. The same remarks will apply to the destruction of branches affected with such diseases as anthracnose. Time is less precious to the average fruit-grower at this season, and he can make it pay him well to fight whenever opportunity presents itself.

Pays to Shelter the Animals.

Animals unprotected against the exposure and cold of winter in the matter of shelter are provided by nature both with heavy coats and with layers of fat under the skin. This latter protection is found in all the arctic animals. Fatty foods produce fat, and the inhabitants of the far North feed themselves upon the blubber or solid fat of whales and other animals. The inference to be drawn from these facts is that animals during the winter should receive good heating foods, and that in order to avoid the necessity of excessive feeding they should be protected by warm quarters against the cold blasts of the Northwest winds. Chilling is so chilling, penetrating and wasting to the body's heat supply than the bitter winds of the West and Northwest; they are far worse than still cold. Well-ventilated, comfortable and warm sunny lodging will save the feeding of much heat-producing food.

Selling Scrub Stock.

The best time to sell scrub stock is now, so as to make room for better kinds. It is not profitable to keep poor stock as long as something better can be obtained at but little additional cost. Those who make poultry pay use the pure breeds and avoid scrubs, as they well understand that in order to derive a profit they must resort to fowls that produce the most at the least cost.

HOW TO TELL CATTLE.

Breeding Tells in Appearance and Does Not Require a Label.

Many people wonder how cattlemen can discriminate between cattle—can tell the good quality from the common. There have been columns written by men who have spent their lives in studying cattle, but perhaps the best and most lucid explanation was given by a woman a few days ago at the Denver stockyards, says the Denver "Stockman." She was showing some friends through the yards and was pointing out some good cattle, which she rightly called "good blood," and a gentleman in the party asked how she was able to tell the good from the bad. "Why, it is easy," she replied, promptly. "It is just the same as telling common people from high-toned people. All animals show character just the same as humanity." There is more truth to this than might at first appear. Good blood will show in any animal, the same as in a human being. Take a well-bred Hereford or Shorthorn steer and stand him alongside of a scrub steer of no particular breed and study the difference. Place a well-bred, cultured gentleman alongside of an ignorant, common-bred man, and note the result. It will be the same in both instances. No one of ordinary intelligence could possibly make any mistake in selecting the well-bred creature in either case. And yet when it comes to putting into words for some other person to profit by, it is a difficult and almost impossible matter. Blood will tell, and the man or woman who is able to pick out a gentleman from a crowd of commoners, can, with equal facility, pick out a high-bred steer or cow from a herd of scrub animals. There is an indefinable something about the well-bred animal that cannot be mistaken. The perfect form, well-shaped head, intelligent eye, and graceful movements are perhaps a necessary part of the identification, but there is more than that, and while the man who is familiar with cattle can pick out the well-bred animals at a glance, few are able to say just where the difference lies. But there is a difference, and it is as important in the animal world as in the human family.

Do Not Sacrifice Your Cattle.

Advice and admonition to hold and mature half-fat cattle has been given so often and so freely that it falls on the ear like a twice-told tale, and seems in many instances to have about as much effect as the water that falls on a duck's back—and rolls off. Notwithstanding, having in view the interests of our customers, we feel impelled to urge the importance of making cattle fat before marketing. We are still receiving large numbers of half-fat cattle which with sixty or ninety days longer feed would sell at a much better price and make the owner money. The cattle referred to are the "betwixt-and-between" kind, not good enough for one purpose but too high-priced for another, while by feeding the above length of time they would be suitable for almost any use. A great many of these half-fat cattle weigh 1,200 to 1,300 pounds—in pretty good flesh but not fat enough; if these cattle, even in the same flesh, weighed 1,350 to 1,400 pounds, they would then be heavy enough for export and would sell 30 to 40 cents per one hundred pounds higher for this purpose than they will for dressed beef. Hence we wish to impress upon the minds of our customers the importance of weight, as this is a very large factor in determining the selling value of cattle at the present time. If persons who are not prepared to feed to a finish will at least get their cattle heavy enough for the export trade they will be well paid for their corn and labor.—Live Stock Report.

Viticulture in Russia.

Grape culture has become a power in Russia during the last decade. Crimea, where viticulture was formerly confined almost wholly, has come to see the industry extend north and east into the provinces of Kherson, Podolia and Bessarabia. Some of the plantations are very large, notably that of Irinev Treubetskoi, which covers 500 acres. The acting British consul at Odessa is authority for the statement that in Bessarabia especially is the growth of the vineyards particularly noticeable and the quality of the wine excellent. In 1893 108,000 acres in this locality alone were given up to the grapes, while four years later 175,000 acres were in use. The wines are said to be much cheaper than the same kind in France.

It was only last year that the first shipment of Russian wines reached England, but the Russians confidently expect to make grape culture one of their leading products. Odessa has two champagne factories, opened to compete with French products.

Crimson Clover.

Much less is written now about crimson clover than was the case a few years ago. Many farmers throughout the central states are convinced that it is utterly unreliable for them, and the demand for seed has fallen off very materially. I have shared this belief, and yet we should bear the fact in mind that some farmers north of the fortieth parallel of latitude have success with this clover. The apparent reason seems to be that they sow early in the season and cover the seed deeply. The seeding is done at the last cultivation of the corn in July, and the seed is put into the ground deep enough to get the needed moisture. If corn is given surface-cultivation there is usually moisture at the depth of three inches or less, even during the drought. By deep seeding a good stand and fall growth of plants is obtained, and it was in this particular that the usual shallow seedings have been failures.

The Cure that Cures

Coughs,

Colds,

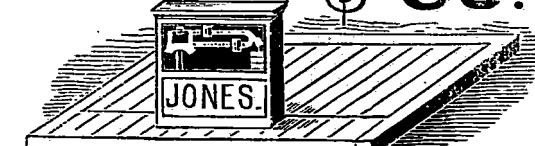
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Cures throat and lung diseases.
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LEAVE BUCHANAN.

Chicago & Kalamazoo Accm., No. 21 8:12 A.M.
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AN EVENT OF IMPORTANCE

LINEN

SALE.

Every good housekeeper in this part of the world owns some of Ellsworth's famous linens. This special June sale, commencing MONDAY, JUNE 19th, will interest every family in the county, and people from the surrounding towns are coming to buy some of these good things, for these sales at this store are known in every household for miles around.

The Following Values

are placed on excellent qualities.....	25c per yard
54-inch Unbleached Table Linen.....	39c per yard
60-inch Unbleached Table Linen.....	48c per yard
64-inch Unbleached Table Linen.....	59c per yard
72-inch Unbleached Table Linen.....	69c per yard
60-inch Bleached Table Linen—a great bargain worth 75c only 48c per yd.	.69c per yard
68-inch Bleached Table Linen.....	.75c per yard
72-inch Bleached Table Linen.....	.98c per yard
(A most excellent quality). The usual price of last named item \$1.25.	

The prices run from these up to \$2.50.

Napkins

in all sizes, new designs and best qualities, at prices that will suit any sized income—98c, \$1.25, \$1.69, \$1.93, \$2.48, \$2.98 up to \$10.50, and whatever kind you buy the worth of your money is in the goods bought here.

Pattern Cloths

with napkins to match, at all prices. An unbleached pattern cloth, 2½ yards for 98c, is well worth looking up.

Linen Towels

Should not be scarce in your household after reading these prices,	10c
All linen Huckaback.....	12½c
All linen Huckaback.....	.15c
25c quality Huckaback Towel, with fringe; we will sell for 17c each, or six for \$1.00.	
Best line of 25c Towels we have ever imported. Both kinds—hemmed and fringed.	

Crashes—Glass Cloths

2c, 5c, 6½c, 8½c, 10c, 12½c, 15c and 25c per yard. A special number for this sale is an 18-inch Toweling for 5c per yard.

Turkish Bath Towels

5c, 10c, 12½c, 15c, 20c, 25c up to \$1.00. You can buy good towels at Ellsworth's for little money.

Something New:

An elegant Bath Rug, 27x54 inches, for..... \$1.25

The American woman has demonstrated by the American custom of shopping, that those who want to exchange their merchandise for her money must have a select and faultless display of wantable goods.

A visit to my Cloak Department will convince the summer girl that it is the select and faultless garment she will find there. Shirt Waists, White and Colored Pique Skirts, delightfully cool Wrappers and Dressing JACKETS.

SPECIAL FOR THIS WEEK.

A linen, cras-trimmed Skirt for 48 cents. A white Shirt Waist, trimed in double rows of embroidery, for 98 cents. Here you will find a store full of good, dependable merchandise.

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UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH—Rev. G. S. Slusser, Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school at 1st M. Y. P. prayer meeting Thursday evening. Cottage prayer meeting Tuesday evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday of each month, with communion the first Sunday of the month. Strangers always welcome.

ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH—Rev. E. W. Shepard, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday school at 1st M. Y. P. prayer meeting Thursday evening. Cottage prayer meeting Tuesday evening. Covenant meeting Saturday before the first Sunday of each month, with communion the first Sunday of the month. Strangers always welcome.

METHODIST CHURCH, Rev. H. L. PORTER, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Junior League 8:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:00. All are cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Rev. James Pray, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M.; Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Young People's meeting 5:30 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening, 7:30. All are cordially invited.

EVANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oak and Second Sts., Rev. J. R. Alexander, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.; Sunday School 11:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.; Sunday School 11:45 p. m.; Mrs. Lucy A. Broeck, Supt. Young People's Alliance every Sunday at 6:30 p. m.; Prayer service Wednesday at 7:30 p. m. All seats are free. All cordially welcomed.

I. O. O.—Buchanan Lodge No. 15 holds its regular meeting at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening.

F. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 88 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

O. U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 98 holds its regular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month.

G. A. R.—Wm. Perrott Post No. 22. Regular meeting on the first and third Saturday evening of each month. Visiting comrades always welcome.

SYLVIA CHAPTER, No. 74, O. E. S. holds a regular meeting Wednesday evening on or before the full moon in each month.

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THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

Changed and Enlarged.

This week's RECORD appears in an enlarged form and comprises eight pages instead of four as heretofore. Owing to the demand for advertising space it was decided to issue the RECORD in a five column quarto form instead of the old eight column folio form. This improved form will enable us to furnish a better paper than ever and we shall continue to improve the make up and appearance of the RECORD as the support accorded us by our citizens will warrant. It will be our endeavor to furnish a good live up-to-date newspaper, and one of which our town can well be proud.

Did you enjoy yourself on the Fourth.

Capt. Dreyfus has been safely landed in France.

The Ionia Sentinel has a lengthy editorial urging the claims of Ex-Gov. Alger for U. S. Senator to succeed Senator McMillian.

Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth, the well known authoress, died at her home in Washington, last Friday night after an illness of several weeks.

State Oil Inspector Wm. Judson, of Ann Arbor took charge of his office on Saturday. In an interview with the Detroit Journal he stated that about two-thirds of the present deputes would be re-appointed.

Buchanan merchants and citizens should arrange to have a rousing Fourth of July celebration at Buchanan next year. Such a celebration if properly arranged would bring a big crowd to our city, and would mean the spending of money with our merchants that would otherwise be spent elsewhere.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. May Godfrey entertained Miss Hattie Butterick, of Dowagiac on the Fourth.

Auditor-General Dix was in town Monday on his way to Berrien Springs.

Mr. Harry Papson and family of Buffalo N. Y. are visiting Mr. Papson's parents.

Mr. David Helmick, of St. Louis, Mo. is in town visiting friends and relatives.

Mr. Washington Acheson, of Mishawaka, Ind. was a visitor in town on the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Bartmess of New York City are visiting Mr. Bartmess' parents.

Dr. Wm. Bradley of Coal City, Ill. is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bradley.

Mr. J. J. Johnson drove over from South Bend and spent a few hours with his mother.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Monroe spent the Fourth at Joilet, Ills. with Mrs. Monroe's parents.

Messrs. H. H. Daw, and H. E. Starrett of Chicago spent the Fourth with their families in town.

Mr. Frank King, of Benton Harbor spent the Fourth in town visiting Miss Lulu Morris.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Cloud, of Michigan City, Ind. spent the Fourth with Mr. Cloud's parents.

Miss Mamie Dunbar of Cassopolis, is spending a few weeks with her aunt Mrs. H. F. Kingery.

Miss Meda Newcomb, of Hunting-ton, Ind., spent the Fourth with her brother H. W. Scott.

Messrs. Chas. Quimby, Harry Pierce and Guy La Pierre, of Niles spent the Fourth at Clear Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Jones and Lucille spent the Fourth with Mrs. Jones' parents at Joliet, Ills.

Miss McDonald, of Chapin Park, came Monday to spend the Fourth with Mrs. S. E. Johnson.

Prof. and Mrs. Carl Rose, of Champaign, Ills. are visiting her parents, Dr. and Mrs. R. Henderson.

Mr. Joseph Anstiss and family visited their son at LaPorte, Ind., Sunday, remaining over the Fourth.

Messrs. Harry Bailey and Jesse Waterman were among the excursionists to St. Joseph, the Fourth.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Newberry of St. Louis and visiting Mrs. Newberry's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hanley.

Mr. Geo. Woodbury and Miss Dorothy Mathews of Chicago spent the Fourth with Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hanley.

Mrs. E. D. Batchelor and daughter Mabel, of Glendale, Montana, are here for an extended visit with relatives.

Mrs. Wright Smith, returned home last Saturday from a two weeks' visit with relatives and friends in Chicago.

Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Bradley, of Indianapolis, Ind. are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. D. L. Boardman, for a few days.

Mrs. S. E. Johnson returned home Friday evening from South Bend, where she went to help out on a fine wedding outfit.

Mrs. A. A. Amsden is quite ill with tonsilitis.

Mr. J. M. Rouch returned from Chicago Tuesday.

Miss Carrie Boyle spent the Fourth at Laporte, Ind.

Mr. Fred Marshall, of Sturgis, was in town, Monday.

Mr. Otis Bigelow of Dowagiac was in town, Monday.

Mr. Frank Thayer was in Berrien Springs the Fourth.

Mr. G. H. Parkinson returned from Chicago, Wednesday.

Mr. H. C. Storm of Benton Harbor was in town, Monday.

Mr. Wm. Koons was home from Dowagiac the Fourth.

Mr. G. A. Corbus left Monday morning for Peoria, Ill.

Mr. Sam Bunker is home from Chicago for a short vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Roe spent the Fourth at Berrien Springs.

Miss Edith Rynearson is visiting relatives in Niles this week.

Miss Edith Smith is visiting cousins at New Carlisle this week.

Miss Agnes Provan visited friends in Benton Harbor over Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Ray and family spent the Fourth at Aurora, Ills.

Miss Lizzie Brownfield of South Bend was in town on the Fourth.

The Misses Lou and Mae Howe were in Benton Harbor the Fourth.

Miss Mattie Smith visited friends in Benton Harbor over the Fourth.

Mr. Frank Sanders was over from South Bend, yesterday on business.

Messrs. Chas. and Harry Jepson, of Chicago are visiting their mother.

Deputy Sheriff J. C. Wenger, and two sons were at St. Joseph Tuesday.

Miss Inez Clarke, of Chicago is visiting Myrtle Holliday this week.

Mrs. W. N. Broderick and Mrs. Herbert Roe were Niles visitors Friday.

Mr. G. W. Noble Jr. of Chicago, is spending his vacation with his parents.

Miss Maud Evans returned home, Wednesday from a visit in South Bend.

Here!

Here!

Here!

Is the place and now is the time to get Good Goods Cheap.

15c Lawns 10c Prints 3c
10c Lawns 7c 28-inch Madras 4c
8c Lawns 5c Ladies Gauze Vests 5, 8, 10, 15c
5c Lawns 4c Children's Gauze Vests 5 and 8c

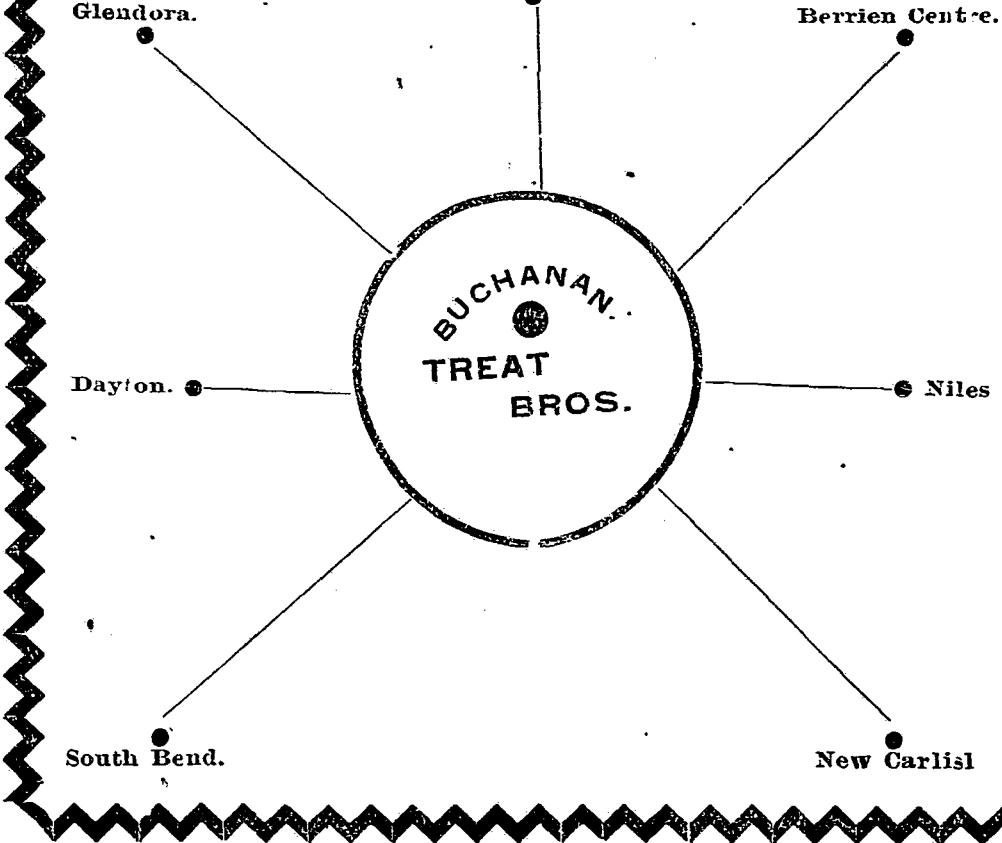
ALL COTTON DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES AT

S. P. HIGH'S.

All Roads Lead to

TREAT BROS.
. GROCERY.

Berrien Springs.



Seasonable Goods . . .

ANTI-PAIN—FOR HEADACHE.
FINE PERFUMES—FOR BEST GIRL.
TANGLEFOOT—FOR FLIES.
PARIS GREEN—FOR BUGS.

AT

RUNNER'S.

CLOSING OUT MY

HILLINER STOCK,
AT COST

And Will Give Some Good Bargains in Trimmed Goods.

MRS. E. PARKINSON.

HAMMOCKS, BASE BALL GOODS,

CROQUET SETS, FISHING

TACKLE

BINNS

SHADES.

BINNS

4
BINNS

WALL PAPER, MOULDINGS,

BOOKS, STATIONERY,

NEWS

JORDAN'S GROCERY.

For the best teas and coffees. Try for 35c coffee in town. One lb. good coffee and spoon for 13c. Our English Breakfast Tea, 50c and 60c Jap. tea is guaranteed to give satisfaction. If you want the best tea, Coffee, and groceries of all kinds, try JORDAN,

Hedden phone 10. The Grocer.

Dr. E. S. DODD & SON.

DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS,

have a large stock of—

Paris Green,
Blue Vitrol,
White Hellebore,
Insect Powder,
London Purple.

We Still have Plenty of Dye Stuffs

A Good Wall Paper Cleaner,
and Some New Kinds of Soap.

SOME CHOICE PERFUMERIES
HAIR AND
TOOTH BRUSHES

Dodd's Sarsaparilla, 75c. Per Bottle,

Buggies,
Harness,
Whips

Machine Oil, Wagon Grease, Land Plaster and Paris Green

ALL OF THE BEST QUALITY.

Come and see us.

G. S. BOLTON & CO.

THE 4TH
IS PAST

ITS OPPORTUNITIES ARE GONE.

Never again will you have an opportunity to buy such beautiful Dinner Sets, Tea Sets, Water Sets, Glassware, Lamps, etc., at the unheard of low prices, as we are offering at this time. 100 piece Dinner Sets, beautiful thin porcelain ware entirely new designs \$7.25. We have a limited number of them. They will not last long.

Decided Reduction Glassware Prices

Fancy Tumblers for..... 1½c
Large Fancy Cut Berry Dishes. 37c
Tin Top Jelly Glasses..... 1½c
Lamps Complete..... 20c
Water Sets..... \$1.25 up to \$2.50
Beautiful Glass Sets consisting of Four Pieces..... 19c
These are only a few of the many Bargains.

Grocery Department

You will always find Fresh Fruits, Vegetables, Canned Goods and everything in season.

G. E. SMITH & CO.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "GLADSTONE His Life and Public Services" by Chas. V. Handford. A wonderful story of a glorious career. Over 500 large, radiant pages, 100 superb engravings. Richest, biggest, best and only endorsed "Gladstone Book" published. Only \$1.50. Commission 50 per cent. Credit given. Premium paid. Outfit free. Drop all trash and clear \$300 a month with the only true and good "Gladstone book." Address The Dominion Company, Dept. 36, 353-356 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

LEE BROS. & CO., BANKERS

Four per cent. interest paid in both Commercial and Savings Departments on time deposits.

Money to Loan on Approved Security.

Exchange bought and Sold.
Your patronage solicited.

R. E. LEE, CASHIER.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, JULY 6, 1899.

Entered at the Post-office at Buchanan, Mich. as second-class matter.

Only 166 out of a possible 575 of the weekly newspapers in Michigan are accorded a circulation in ACTUAL FIGURES by the American Newspaper Association. The BUCHANAN RECORD is one of the 166. The Record's editor guarantees 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 BUCHANAN RECORD is one of the 166 that are not afraid to let their customers know just what they are buying.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAYED advertisements, 10c. on any page, at publisher's option, whether for 1 inch or 1000, or for 1 week or 52... INCH.

"Locals," "Business Notices," "Cards of Thanks" and similar notices 5 cents per insertion.

OFFICE—in Record Building, Oak Street

RECORD ITEM BOXES

Are located at the following places:

H. Binn.
B. R. Dusenberg & Bro.
Hotel Stephens.

Dr. E. S. Dodd & Son.
M. C. R. depot

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

BUCHANAN MARKETS.

Butter—12c.
Eggs—10c.
Wheat—72½.
Oats—30c.
Corn—35c.
Rye—50c.
Flour per bbl—\$3.60 to \$4.80.
Live Hogs—\$3.35.
Honey—14c.
Live poultry—6c.
Hay—\$6@\$7 per ton.
Lard, retail—8c.
Salt, retail—80c.
Beans—80c@\$1.00.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

All "copy" for change of advertisements must be in our office by Wednesday of each week to insure the change being made.

Read Brodrick's locals.

Cottage For Sale—See adv.

Agents Wanted—See local.

New Time Table on M. C. Ry.

Pimrose Camp Picnic—See local.

Mrs. Blake's Boarding house—See local.

Morris the Fair has a new adv. in this week's RECORD. Read it.

Dr. Jesse Filmar has his card in this week's RECORD. He has a new location.

S. P. High has an excellent adv. in this week's issue and it will pay you to read it.

E. S. Roe advertises a Midsummer Clearing Sale of Doors and Sash. Read and profit thereby.

W. H. Keller is still booming his Glass and Crockery ware. He has some some prices that will interest you.

W. F. Runner has a change of adv. in this week's RECORD and gives you some pointers on reasonable goods.

G. S. Bolton & Co. have a new adv. this week. They tell you about—Buggies, Harness, Whips, etc. Read their adv.

LOCAL NOTES

A band of gypsies passed through town Monday, going west.

Repairs are being made on the Oak street bridge over the race, just south of the RECORD office.

Married July 4th, by Justice W. H. Keller, Elmer E. Gonder and Mamie Freeland of Buchanan.

Mr. A. A. Worthington has just completed extensive alterations in his cosey home on Clark street.

The case of Chas. Teetz and Mary Teetz, charged with cruelty to a child was on trial before Justice W. H. Keller yesterday.

Cards have been received in town announcing the birth of Robert Morton Bliss on June 30, to Mr. and Mrs. Eugene H. Bliss, of Chicago.

The rain of Monday and Tuesday was very timely and will be of inestimable value to sugar beet growers and those having growing crops.

Claude Baker the sixteen year old son of Chas. Baker of this place was taken to the U. of M. Hospital at Ann Arbor by Dr. Henderson. Prof. Narciende operated upon him, Thursday, the 29th of June. The boy is doing finely and complete recovery is hoped for in his case. The young man had appendicitis.

FOR YOUR

Shoes, Hats and Caps, Cent's Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, Granite Ware, Cigars and Tobacco.

And Ten Thousand other articles go to

MORRIS, THE FAIR, BUCHANAN.

Dealer in Almost Everything.

JOKES OF THE HOUR.

"Would you say 'honest politics is' or 'are'?" "Is,' of course. Honest politics is always singular."—Indianapolis Journal.

Freddie—"If a gambler is a man who bets in Wall street, what is a financier?" Cobwiger—"He's the fellow who takes the bets."—Judge.

Mr. Gaswell—"Pittsburg is to have filtered water, I see." Mr. Dukane—"We should also have filtered air."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

"Well, anyhow," said an old fellow who was trudging through the snow on Tuesday, "I don't have to dodge busses."—New York Tribune.

Recollections.—Mrs. Weeperly—"Yes, we pay spot cash for everything." Mrs. Whopperly—"Ah! I often speak to my husband about the time when we had to pack."

"There goes young Dolley, riding a horse that can't see," remarked Gazzino. "It isn't the first time that he has straddled the blind," replied Maddox.—Harlem Life.

Trivet—"There seems to be a great deal of prejudices against Aguinaldo on account of his gold collar." Dicer—"Yes; the prejudice could scarcely be greater if he wore celluloid."—Detroit Free Press.

Her Impression—"Who is Aguinaldo?" asked Maud. "Why, don't you know?" responded Mamie. "He's a Malay." "O, yes; how stupid of me! One of those people who come from Malaria."—Washington Star.

A High Church stranger who was visiting a rural church in England recently inquired: "Have you matins in this church?" "Oh, no, sir," said the rustic verger, "oilcloth right up to the chancel."—New York Tribune.

A Literary Note.—"Your Majesty," said the Prime Minister, "this is the page who has been remiss in his duty." "Ah!" exclaimed the king; "we'll have to bring him to book!" "Hehe!" laughed the page; "a noble jest, I'll be bound." Thereupon the king's heart softened, for he marvelled that a man so young could make so old a joke.—Catholic Standard and Times.

Teacher—"You should always be frank and not try to hide any faults you may have committed. Now, Johnny, if you had fallen into the water while you were playing on the ice when you ought to have been hurrying home, what would you say to your papa?" Johnny—"I guess you don't know pa. He wouldn't give me time to say anything, until his arm got tired."—Boston Transcript.

PERSONAL CHATTER.

The Rothschild family is worth some \$300,000,000.

Queen Victoria's pet birds follow the court everywhere, except to the continent.

Sir Henry Hawkins, the great English criminal judge, has taken the title of Lord Brampton.

Dr. Nansen is building himself a handsome house, and it is believed that he has decided not to go on any more expeditions.

Paderewski has received 60,000 requests for his photograph, or autograph, from lady admirers, most of them hailing from America.

Henry D. Lloyd, of Chicago, is lecturing in Australia, and he is thinking of writing a book on the socialistic tendencies of that country.

Dr. W. G. Grace in winter devotes his energies to billiards and whist, at both of which games he excels. The doctor is, moreover, a first-class shot.

George R. Sims took a long time to make up his mind as to his true vocation. Among other things he was in a wholesale furniture shop before he became a successful journalist and playwright.

The queen of Italy, says a gossip, weighs 176 pounds; Queen Victoria, 171½; the queen of Spain, 147½; the queen of Belgium, 143; the German empress, 136½; the queen of Portugal, 132, and the czarina, 129.

Paderewski daily goes through a regular set of gymnastics for the purpose of strengthening his arms and hands. He employs for this an apparatus which he designed himself, and of which he carefully guards the secret.

The German emperor has just completed his fortieth birthday. Among the 18 European kings he has 12 seniors and five juniors. The average of the sovereigns of Europe is 51, and their average length of reign 22 years. The oldest is the king of Denmark, who is 81 this April; the queen has enjoyed the longest reign, and she is second in point of age.

CONCERNING WOMEN.

About 30,000 women are employed by postoffice of England, and out of this there are 160 head-postmistresses and over 5,000 sub-postmistresses. The "day-in-bed" cure is coming into use among women of fashion and wives. Its chief recommendation is its plicity, for it means nothing more nor less than passing a whole day in bed at regular intervals.

Mrs. Bradley-Martin is the owner of a house worth a king's ransom, and when takes them about with her a detective is generally in attendance till they once more in the safe keeping of a London bank. Another American lady whose jewels have made quite a sensation in London is the beautiful Mrs. Thurstan Page.

Until recently Japanese women were allowed to spend their lives in single sedness, and if after a certain age they were still unmarried the law provided for them with husbands. Now a decree has been made by the mikado, and women may remain single to the end of their days, if that is their pleasure.

The young duchess of Marlborough (e Vanderbilt) has been giving sittings for Alm-Tadema for a glass portrait. It is in construction to that of her mother in the huge window of Mrs. Belmont's New York house. This glass trait is destined for Blenheim palace.

Will be a magnificent affair. The young duchess is represented in her presentation court costume, with splendid elts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TRAINS EAST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN.

Detroit Night Express, No. 8..... 12:20 A.M.
Mail, No. 6..... 9:45 A.M.
Fast Eastern Express, No. 14..... 5:20 P.M.
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accor., No. 22 7:25 P.M.

TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN.

Chicago & Kalamazoo Accor., No. 21 8:15 A.M.
Boston, N. Y. & Chi. Special, No. 15..... 12:05 P.M.
Mail, No. 3..... 4:05 P.M.

A. F. PEACOCK, Local Agent.

O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A.

Cottage For Sale.

At Riverside Camp Grounds. For particulars, inquire of F. F. MILLER, Box 429, Niles, Mich.

ICE CREAM SODA

AT—

W. N. BRODRICK'S

Agents Wanted.

To sell the best Cream Separator on Earth. Hunt Manufacturing Co., Newark, New York.

Village Taxes.

Village taxes for the year 1899 are now due. Notice is hereby given that I will be at the office of Treat Bros. on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week to receive payment of the same.

W. W. TREAT, Treasurer.

Broderick makes a specialty of phosphates.

BENTON HARBOR ABSTRACT CO.

Abstracts of Title, Loans Negotiated and Real Estate and Conveyancing

Try crushed fruits at Broderick's.

For A Few Days Only.

One dozen Mason's fruit jars for 49 cents at Charlwood & Eisele.

Removal.</

The Poet Made a Move.
I've just come up to town to make a strike—
At least, I thought that that was why
I came.
And I thought that I had stayed back
there to him.
But I've got a heavy feelin' I don't like,
The people bump agin me just as though
they thought I wasn't no more 'n so
much dust;
Oh, I'd give a lot to see some one I
know,
And it seems sometimes as if my heart'd
burst.

I thought that things was gittin' dull back
there.
I thought I ought to have a "wider
sphere."
And so I left the place where skies are
fair.
And come to show 'em how to do it here!
But I guess these folks don't need no help
from me,
And I guess that they look at it that
way, too.
And, oh, I'd give a lot if I could see
Jist some poor, homely yallow dog I
knew.

My handkerchief is wet, and you know
why;
My nose is shiny on the end and red,
But the people they don't mind—they hurry
by.
And there's somethin' in me like a piece
o' lead;
Still, even if the tears have got to come
And though my heart seems ready fer to
crack,
The folks are watchin' me back there to
hum,
And I'll stay and win 'cause they said I'd
come back.

—S. E. Kiser.

WAS HE LAWRENCE HOPE?

When Robert Oldham, who had been cashier of the United Kingdom bank at Hampton, was found dead in his bed one morning, Mr. Pelham, manager of the bank, called Lawrence Hope into his private office and said:

"You have been with us for ten years and your record has been so satisfactory that I am going to promote you to the position of cashier. As soon as you have secured your bonds you can enter upon the duties, and I may add that we shall repose implicit confidence in you."

Lawrence Hope was then a young man of eight and twenty, and his family, though not well off in this world's goods, was one of the most respectable in Hampton. He had two brothers and three sisters, and in the same town were uncles, aunts and cousins to the number of twenty. As a clerk in the bank he was not very popular with his fellows. This, however, was more because of his taciturnity than for any other reason. He never spoke to those around him when it could be avoided, and even while he worked the hardest he seemed to be thinking of other things. All felt that he was not one of them, and after awhile he was ostracized to an extent and given the nickname of "The Silent." Ten years of this demeanor had won the approbation of the bank officials, it not of the employes, and when the time came they were glad to give young Hope an important promotion. An indemnity company secured the bank in a large amount and a new face appeared at the cashier's window.

One Monday evening, three months after Lawrence Hope had entered upon his duties, he was missing, and when the vaults were opened it was discovered that the sum of £97,000 had been taken away since the closing hour on Saturday afternoon. The United bank was rather old-fashioned in its ways. The manager and cashier each had a key to the vaults, but the cashier alone entered them, except upon official occasions. Being under heavy bonds and an old employee, he was trusted to the fullest extent. Under the system pursued by the United bank, the cashier was the last one to leave the institution after closing. After the first surprise of the shock detectives were called in to investigate, and after some trouble they got a start on the case. Lawrence Hope had been seen to leave the bank an hour after closing time on Saturday afternoon carrying a bulky satchel. He had called a cab and been driven to the 5 o'clock London train. He had taken his departure so openly that people who saw him forgot the fact until questioned. He seemed to be in good health, occupied a compartment with two other travelers, and was easily traced to the metropolis. Then the real work of the detectives began. After due and patient inquiry it could not be found that he had taken a public carriage from the depot. The inference, therefore, was that he had gone on foot to some point designated beforehand. He had not left London again by any sort of sailing craft, nor could it be settled that he had gone by train.

While telegrams were sent broadcast throughout England, the best detectives from Scotland yard pursued their search in the big city. In the course of a month six different young men were arrested, but a mistake had been made in each instance. A dozen "mysterious men" were run down, but none of them proved to be the right man. Among them singular to relate, was Blass, the murderer, who killed and robbed an alderman of Liverpool, as you may remember. He had been lodging in a house for three years as a military pensioner and never went on the street unless disguised. He had told the landlady that the Fenians had threatened his life for some exposures he had made and she believed his story and assisted him with his disguises.

The search continued for six months, without avail, and then most people believed that Lawrence

had gone to a foreign country or

was a foreign country or

who had been promoted and after staring at the stranger for a moment he gasped out:

"Good heavens, Hope, but are you back again?"

"Excuse me, but my name is Davis," was the quiet reply.

"But it can't be!"

"Then I do not know myself. Will you give me change, please?"

Change was given and Davis returned to his hotel, but scarcely was he there when a detective walked in and placed him under arrest as Lawrence Hope.

"You are a queer lot here," said the American as he made ready to go with the officer, "you all insist that I am some one else. Who was or who is this man Hope, and why is it that I am taken for him?"

As soon as he was under lock and key people began to arrive to identify him. Five men from the bank, including the manager, positively identified Davis as Hope. Then three or four outsiders were called in—the Hope's father and brothers. Every one said he was Lawrence Hope, the embezzler and absconder, but to each and every one he laughingly replied:

"Well, I have been Charles Henry Davis all my life, and if I have been changed over into Lawrence Hope I don't know when the event took place. If this is a joke, don't carry it too far. If you are serious, then I want counsel."

He was assured that it was a very serious case, and he at once engaged counsel and made preparations to show that it was a case of mistaken identity. The matter, of course, became the talk of the town. There were fully 100 people in Hampton who knew Hope well and of these fifty were present at Davis' examination. Each and all swore that he was Lawrence Hope and the father and brothers were among the witnesses. Davis reserved his defense and after lying in jail for two months because he could not raise the heavy bail demanded his trial at the assizes came on. One of the first moves made by his attorney proved that the man was a close student of human nature. As soon as his client had been committed for trial he began to throw doubts on the question of identity. It was not long before others were in a state of doubt; and inside of a week half the witnesses who had testified so positively were sorry they had done so. Out of four bank clerks who had worked beside Hope for years, three soon came to the conclusion that they might be mistaken. After seeing the prisoner three or four times the father admitted that the nose was different and the voice had changed. The brothers said the corners of the mouth did not look natural and the eyebrows were not the same.

The more people who called to see the prisoner the better his attorneys took it, and when the trial came on a singular state of affairs was revealed. Out of fifty witnesses who had been cossure over forty went back on their former testimony. All were agreed that at first sight the man appeared to be Hope, but when they came to examine his face in detail they were not sure of him. Davis claimed to be an American. He said he was born in Chicago, and he had letters in his baggage from his widowed mother in that city. He had visited many cities in the states, and though the prosecution badgered him for two hours, it could not trap him. He gave the names of the different states, cities, rivers, presidents and all that, proving his familiarity with his own country, and he volunteered much information not asked for. He had passed a month in New York, and he gave the name of his hotel, and a cablegram settled it that he was there at the time. So with the steamer, with the hotel in London and all the way around. The bank, the detectives and the indemnity company were all anxious to convict Davis if he was really Hope, but was he Hope? A dozen or more persons persisted that he was; a full two-score were doubtful; a hundred were found who said it was simply a case of mistaken identity. The trial lasted three days and Davis was set at liberty. He immediately began suit against the bank for damages for false imprisonment, and as he had the best kind of a case he was given £5,000 to settle it.

Davis remained in Hampton for three or four months, and formed the acquaintance of many nice people. Among those whom he visited was the family of Mr. Hope, and though father, mother, brothers and sisters insisted that he was "like Lawrence," they no longer doubted that he was what he claimed to be. He finally left town on his travels and was heard of no more until I furnished the sequel to the case. Eight years after the trial I was in Australia and up the country among the sheep ranches and bushrangers. One day, while prospecting for gold, I came upon a man whose horse had fallen upon him as he made his way over the rough country. A leg had been broken and there were other injuries, and the accident had happened three days before I found him. I did not believe that he could live beyond a day or two, but I carried him to a shelter, provided food and drink and did all possible for him. After twenty-four hours, feeling that he could not live, the man told me the story as I have given it to you above. He was Hope, alias Davis. He it was who robbed the bank and returned under another name and bluffed it out. He said that from the first day he entered the bank his mind was fully made up to get his hands on a large amount of cash. He could do it only by reaching the position of cashier and he had the place in view for years and years before it came to him. He had never been in America, but he cultivated Americans, posted himself on history and current events, and having an excellent memory, he never

forgot the name of a street or river after hearing it.

Hope had planned to go direct to New York with his plunder, but had a place in London to hide away for a few days. He went out only at night, and then well disguised and in one of his nocturnal journeys he met a young man who greatly resembled him and was named Charles Henry Davis. Davis was an American who was going to Russia and Hope met him on several occasions and drew him out. The American had a widowed mother in Chicago—had stopped at a certain hotel in New York—had taken a certain steamer across the Atlantic. Hope determined to pass himself off as Davis and return to Hampton and face the matter out and you have seen that he did it successfully. He trusted that Davis would see nothing of the case in print and he was safe on that point. Hope was too sharp, however, to go back in his own proper person. He knocked around London until he fell in with a surgeon who was hard up and not too inquisitive. He had an operation performed on his nose—he had his face slashed here and there and sewed up again.

A dimple was taken from his cheek and his mouth was altered for the worse. He suffered much pain and paid a big fee, but when his wounds were healed he was no longer Lawrence Hope. He practiced speaking in a peculiar way until his voice no longer sounded natural and he changed his gait by affecting a limp. He got away from England with most of the money and traveled over the world until he finally reached Australia. He was on his way to Sydney to take steamer for England when the accident happened. He had about \$2,000 with him, with a large deposit at Sydney and another at Paris.

Hope died a few hours after completing his story, which I wrote down in pencil and he signed, and a year or so later the indemnity company got back some £20,000 of the sum they had to pay to the bank. If you doubt that Hope passed himself in this manner I have stated let me say to you that during the trial one of the witnesses for the crown was asked to swear to the identity of his own wife. She stood there before him, and they had been married twenty years, but the more he looked the more confused he became, and he finally refused to say more than that "he believed" she was his wife. Even the judge on the bench said he would not positively swear that any one of the jurors was the man he claimed to be.—John Brisben Walker in *Chicago News*.

One woman at an auction.

Women, bless 'em, are queer creatures. This was demonstrated at an auction sale in Omaha not long ago. A beautiful silver toilet set was put up and the auctioneer told a little sorry story about the value of the article. He was eloquent and persuasive, when a woman started the bid at \$2. Another woman bid \$2.50. The first bidder looked daggers at the second bidder and promptly bid \$3.

The bidders seesawed until the bid reached \$10. Then the first bidder shot an angry glance at her competitor and bid \$12. The auctioneer smiled, and called, "All done? Twice dollars once, twice, three-e times and—sold."

Then the triumphant bidder turned pale. She walked back to the counter charged with wrapping the package and collecting the money, and unto him she said:

"Good gracious? I haven't bid \$27 to my name. I can't take that set, but I was just bound that that horrid woman should not have it."

The clerk was evidently used to it, for he smiled and put the toilet set back upon the shelf without a word.—*Omaha World-Herald*.

Fire threat.

George McNichol is what is technically known as a "rigger." That is, he takes all kinds of contracts to repair church steeples, paint smokestacks or do any other kind of work that requires high climbing. He had a job recently in Pittsburgh, painting a smokestack. A mast was rigged alongside the stack, a block and tackle made fast, and a painter, recently employed by McNichol, was placed in a "sling" to do the work. The sling consisted of straps about the man's body, permitting the free movement of his limbs, and he was lowered and raised by men at the other end of the line, according to mutually understood signals. When the painter worked around where the wind struck him forcibly he lost his foothold against the stack. This threw him in an awkward position, on account of the slipping of the sling. The men at the rope began to pull it gently, so that in the swaying motion given it the painter might regain his foothold. He swung backward and forward once or twice, and then became excited, shouting to the men away below:

"If you fellows don't stop your fooling I'll cut this rope!"—Pittsburgh News.

Stag against Locomotive.

A race between a stag and a locomotive on the railroad was lately witnessed near Labelle, Canada. The engineer noticed the stag on the track about 200 feet ahead, and he blew a warning whistle. The animal started at a run, keeping to the track, and continued the race for three miles, then gracefully bounded aside until the locomotive had passed.

Loads of Primroses.

There were more primroses than ever imported into London for primrose day this year. The number of blossoms which came to London April 19 were estimated at 96,000,000, for there were 4,000,000 bunches sent to market. These would require ninety acres to grow in, but they were nearly wild primroses.

Preserves

Fruit Jellies, pickles or catsup are more easily, more quickly, more healthfully sealed with Refined Paraffine Wax than by any other method. Dozens of other uses will be found for Refined Paraffine Wax.

Sold everywhere. Made by STANDARD OIL CO.

VANDALIA LINE

Terre Haute & Logansport Ry. Co.

TIME TABLE

In effect May 14, 1899. Trains leave South Bend as follows:

FOR THE NORTH.

No. 6, Ex. Sun., 1:30 P. M. For St. Joseph
No. 14, Ex. Sun., 8:55 A. M. For St. Joseph

FOR THE SOUTH.

No. 8, Ex. Sun., 11:58 A. M. For Terre Haute
No. 9, Ex. Sun., 6:50 P. M. For Logansport
No. 21, Ex. Sun., 5:30 A. M. For Terre Haute
Note—No. 9 will run daily on and after June 11, 1899.

For Complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates through cars, etc., address C. M. WHEELER, Terre Haute, Ind.

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

C. M. WHEELER, Agent, Terre Haute, Ind.

Clearing Sale!

George Wyman & Co. make one grand clearing sale in June. Some people clean house in the spring, some clean house in the fall for next spring, some clean house every day. We clean house all during June.

Dress Goods

We have swept up and dusted off 3 cases of lawns and set them out at 3¢ per yard.

We are tired of dusting about 200 patterns of French Organies that never sold under 50¢ per yard; we now offer them at one closing price, 25¢ per yard.

We have one case left of fine India Linens, in 4 to 5 yards remnants, worth 25¢ a yard, but we bid them good bye at 10¢ a yard.

We close out a large lot of remnants and odd pieces of Dress Goods at 25¢ a yard.

Hosiery

We offer one line of Ladies' Fancy Hosiery, checks, stripes, etc., sold all the season up to 75¢, for 25¢ a pair.

Millinery

We have made up from our best materials, to clean up the stock, 200 fine dress hats that earlier in the season sold at \$5 to \$7; we have decided to part with them at \$2.

We offer a large line of trimmed street hats for 25¢ that are worth up to \$1.

We also have a line worth up to \$2.50 that we will close at 50¢.

Shirt Waists

We offer the greatest bargains in Waists you ever saw anywhere. An exceptional line of checks, figures and stripes, good quality, all sizes, 25¢ each.

We offer one lot of fine tailor-made suits at \$7.50 that are worth \$15 to \$25.

Ribbons

We offer 100 pieces fancy stripes and plaids, 3 to 4 inches wide, worth 25¢ to 50¢; we propose to clean them up at 15¢ a yard.

100 pieces of 12½c silkoline we clean up at 7½¢ a yard.

We offer 100 dozen fine embroidered lace trimmed handkerchiefs, 25¢ quality, at 3 for 25¢; then, if you think them high, we will knock off some.

We offer 100 fine twilled gloria umbrellas, metal rod, silk tassel, buckhorn and ivory handles, very stylish, .50 quality, for \$1.50 each.

Children's school umbrellas, 25¢.

Ladies' 26-inch umbrellas, 35¢; metal rod and Prince of Wales handles, 50¢.

COME AND SEE US.

GEO. WYMAN & CO.

South Bend, Ind.

Closed evenings except Saturday.

RIVERSIDE GREENHOUSES

I HAVE secured the services of

MR. R. O. SIER,

who formerly had charge of the Michigan Central Railroad Greenhouses at Niles, and am prepared to fill all orders for flowers on short notice. Your patronage solicited.

Hedden Phone No. 20.

F. A. STRYKER.

WANTED—AGENTS FOR "GLADSTONE His Life and Public Services" by Thos. W. Handford. A wonderful story of a glorious career over seventy years. Richly, elegantly, best bound only endorsed "Gladstone book" published. Only \$1.50 Commission 50 per cent. Credit given. Freight paid. Outfit free. Drop all trash and clear \$300 a month with the only true and good "Gladstone book."

Tell me your wants.

What Makes A Town?

The commercial spirit of a place is what makes and sustains a town. If farmers expect a good market for their produce, they must patronize their home merchants and not purchase their supplies of mail-order houses in faraway cities. The quickest way of depressing property, either real estate or personal, in any town, in fact, at killing the town, is for farmers and villagers to do their trading elsewhere.

A town must have the patronage of the surrounding country in order to maintain its prestige and position as a commercial place. The growth of mail-order houses has been something remarkable in the past three or four years, and no one knows better than the country merchants how deeply they are cutting into the rural trade and depressing property values.

Instead of spending their money at home, where it helps to build up their town, people send their money to Chicago, or elsewhere, under the delusion that they can buy the goods they need at wholesale prices, or as cheaply as their dealer can, and thus save what they consider to be the middleman's profit. Granted, that they do obtain some things cheaper, we doubt if, upon the whole, they do any better by buying their stuff in Chicago than they would in securing it from their home or local merchants.

They expect their local merchants to take their butter, cheese, eggs, potatoes and other farm products, and pay them the highest market prices for them; but if they with hold their patronage from their local merchants, they cannot reasonably expect that their home dealers will do as well by them as they otherwise would. The local merchants cannot live without local patronage. They cannot keep up their stocks and give credit to farmers, and pay their running expenses, unless they have the trade of the people in the towns in which they live and do business.

Merchants and farmers should patronize each other; should help each other; should feel a common interest in the weal of their town, if they expect to live in a prosperous community, have their town grow and their farm and village property increase in value. We believe that one great cause of the present depression of farms, in fact of real estate interest, is the centralization of capital. A few men are trying to do all the business there is in the country, instead of distributing it among the many and giving everyone a chance of obtaining a competence and becoming self-reliant.—*Grocer's Criterion*.

Scribner's Magazine for July has as a frontispiece a fine wood engraving by Gustav Kruell. It is from a very daguerreotype of Daniel Webster, and accompanies Senator Hoar's paper on Webster, for which he has been collecting material for many years. There are a number of unpublished manuscripts and some new material revealing how Webster prepared his great speeches. Parallel passages are given, showing remarkable divergence between the spoken and written orations. Another Webster paper will appear in the August number.

In the American Monthly Review of Reviews for July the editor reviews the work of our delegation at The Hague up to date, presenting the latest phases of the arbitration question, with some consideration of its bearings on the present international situation. Among other topics discussed in "The Progress of the World" this month are "tariff trusts" as a political issue, the Dreyfus vindication, the war in the Philippines, the recent change in the civil-service rules, and the newly elected college presidents.

Very many years have passed since the pages of the North American Review were lightened by verse, and perhaps the most significant and the most convincing proof which the new editor has given of his determination to extend the range of our oldest periodical is his publication in the July number of one of the most remarkable poems that have been written in the English language since the death of Tennyson. The poem is from the pen of Algernon C. Swinburne, is entitled "A Channel Passage, 1855," and describes a storm in the course of a voyage between Calais and Dover. It is full of Mr. Swinburne's characteristic fire, and is marked by the boldness of imagery and by the musical versification which distinguish the best works of that singer of surpassing power.

The Outing for July is as wholesome and refreshing as are the outdoor pleasures to which it so pleasantly points the way. The reading matter has been carefully selected and the illustrations are numerous and beautiful. The contents include: "On a Pennsylvania Trout Stream," by Ed. W. Sandys; "Hunting Alaskan White Sheep," by Dall. De Weese; "Catboating on Jersey Inland Waters," by Hy. T. Brown; "The Golf Clubs of Chicago," by A. J. Colman; "Remote Norway," by Elizabeth Taylor; "How to Recognize Deadly Snakes," by G. R. O'Reilly; "A Glorious Fourth Awheel," by A. H. Godfrey; "A Surrender at Discretion," by Cent Warfield; "Canoeing Down the Penobscot," by W. O. Brooks; "Fishing for Snapping Mackeral," by Chas. H. Chapman; "Five Weeks Awheel in France," by Sydney Cross; "Bass Fishing at Stony Island," by Isabel Nelson; "The Launch of Columbia," by Capt. A. J. Kenealy, and the usual editorials, poems and records.

Centenary of Camp-Meetings.

A writer in the July *Ladie's Home Journal* calls to mind that one hundred years ago—August, 1799—the first camp-meeting for religious worship was held in America. The site of this notable gathering is a short distance from Russellville, in the State of Kentucky. The earlier camp-meetings, it is shown by the *Journal*'s article, were formerly conducted irrespective of denominational lines, but the form of worship soon became, and has since remained, a Methodist institution.

* * *

W. A. Fraser, the new Canadian author, has written a number of East Indian racing stories for *McClure's Magazine*, and the first one, entitled "The Luck of the Babe," will appear in the July number. The same number will contain a short war story by Stephen Crane, and a new "Boylife" story by William Allen White. The last will be illustrated with some more of Orson Lowell's charming pictures of "Boylife" life. Mr. Lowell seems to know the place almost as well as Mr. White, who created it.

* * *

McClure's Magazine for July opens with a very complete and instructive account of the automobile as it is seen to day, no longer a matter of mere promise or experiment, but one of practical, constant use; the article explains what it costs, how it is operated and just what it will do, setting forth respective advantages and disadvantages of the various kinds. And it is illustrated with pictures of all the more important types. The recent developments will be a surprise to most readers, although they have been effected almost under their very eyes.

There is a generous portion of strong, wholesome, and variously entertaining fiction in the number contributed by William Allen White, Stephen Crane, W. A. Fraser, Booth Tarkington, and J. H. Cranson, the latter a writer who here makes his first appearance, and makes it in a story that gives good token of the return of joyfulness to literature.

* * *

The July *Century* is a story-teller's number, and is novel in its make up, not only because it has a large amount of original fiction by ten living story-writers, but because it contains also articles on seven of the world's most famous makers of fiction, two only of whom are living. Mrs. James T. Fields tells of a visit to George Eliot, and quotes unpublished letters from the famous novelist. "Stevenson in Samoa" contains such reminiscences as might be expected from the storyteller's step-daughter and secretary. "The Making of Robinson Crusoe" gives the true story of Alexander Selkirk and his sojourn on Juan Fernandez, with reproductions of his gun, his trunk, and other relics, and clears Dr. Fox of the charge of having stolen his literary material from the original Robinson Crusoe. Frank M. Chapman, the ornithologist, writes of Bird Rock, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence; Prof. Wheeler's "Alexander the Great" shows the conqueror in anger and in love, and Mr. Ford's "Many-Sided Franklin" is seen this month in his intimate and interesting relations with the fair sex. Most of these articles are fully illustrated, and there is an abundance of verse.

* * *

Under New Management.

Peter English has sold out his entire interest in the Excelsior Mineral baths and well to H. R. Smith, who heretofore has had one-half interest in the property. Mr. Smith will reorganize the company, Peter English, as president, and Frank English, as secretary, having tendered their resignation. Peter English will give his entire attention to his novel and very powerful rotary engine, which he recently invented. A company of large capital, it is said, stands ready to put this new invention on the market as soon as the necessary preliminaries can be made. It is said that this engine shows a saving of from fifteen to seventeen per cent. over the piston engines.

Mr. Smith will more fully carry out his ideas in the improvements and conducting of the bath house and getting the water established on the market.—Benton Harbor *Banner-Register*.

* * *

There is more Catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together and, until the last few years, was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh a constitutional disease and, therefore, requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address,

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

* * *

A Special Bargain

for newspaper readers. The *Three-a-Week Detroit Free Press* and the *BUCHANAN RECORD*, both four months for only 40c. This special price is made in order to introduce the papers to new readers. Take advantage of this wonderful offer at once, also do your friends a kindness by calling their attention to it. Address, THE BUCHANAN RECORD, Buchanan, Mich.

TOLD BY DRUMMERS.

"What can equal the warmth of a true woman's love?" asked the dearest girl. "Her temper," replied the savage bachelo-

r. Staylight—"Tommy, do you think my sister is fond of me?" Tommy—"I don't know. She gave me a quarter to set the clock half an hour fast."

What Spoiled It?—Newcomer (at winter health resort)—"Is this a restful place?" Native—"Wal, it used to be until people began comin' here for to rest."

Betrayed—"Yes, we went away and left the gas burning; staid two weeks." "Was your bill any higher?" "Yes; the fool night-watchman told the gas company about it."

The Savage Bachelor—"Men" said the Dear Girl, "have as much idle curiosity as women." "More," said the Savage Bachelor. "Women's curiosity is always active."

The Baron's Custom.—Inquiring Lady—"Do you always drink beer when you are thirsty?" Baron Snickensuts—"No, ma'am; I alway drinks water when I am thirsty, shust the same as you do." "Then when do you drink beer?" "The rest of the dime."

She's All Right.—Friend—"You told me you had joined the Audubon society; yet your new hat is trimmed almost entirely with birds and birds' plumage!" The Wearer of the Hat—"Yes; but you see, these birds were all killed before I joined the society."

"That was a hard, cold report that steel workers in Pittsburg sent to the manufacturers, in which they asked for more pay and shorter hours, wasn't it?" "Yes, not nearly so smooth and easily seen through as the petition circulated by the glass strikers."

"What do you think of the idea of allowing no one who does not own property in the city to become a municipal officer?" "What's the use of worrying?" asked Senator Sorgum. "Let the man alone. The chances are that it won't be long after election till he's owning property enough to satisfy everybody."

Once upon a time a bluebird piped his lay early in the season. Thereupon numbers laid aside their winter underwear and fell accordingly ill. "Unsanitary piping," remarked the doctors, acutely, for there were unmistakable zymotic symptoms. This fable shows how important it is for singing to have a scientific basis.

"I don't see what they want to keep up this fighting for," said the Tagg'd small boy. "Agnaldo says he is going to be the George Washington of his country" was the reproving reminder. "Well, there might have been some sense to it if they had given us guns and cannon. But, the idea of celebrating independence day by shooting bows and arrows!"

FANS.

The fan in ancient Rome was used in religious ceremonies, and on many of the vases of marble, jade and bronze which have been from time to time found vestal virgins are depicted holding fans of feathers with long cedar, ivory or golden handles, with which they kept the sacred fire alight.

The dainty 15th century fan of Spain was made of rice paper adorned with feathers and often painted by great artists. In France, where some of the most beautiful fans were made, a lovely one was given by Queen Marguerite to Louise de Lorraine, valued at \$600. Catherine de Medici was the first to bring Italian feather fans into France.

In ancient Egypt the fan was an emblem of heaven and happiness, and the shapes of these instruments have been preserved for us in the frescoes of the tombs and ancient monuments. In the time of Rameses the Great (circa B. C. 1250) the fan was used as a standard, and was carried only by royal princes or by warriors of renown not less than of general's rank.

Nobody knows when or where the fan originated. Probably on a warm day Eve picked a big palm leaf and waved it in the air before her face and since then all her descendants have but followed her. From all quarters of the globe fans are to be found. In the dusky recesses of the pyramids, the tombs of old Rome, the interior of Africa and the far islands of the Pacific, fans are found; some beautiful, others grotesque.

The ceremonial fans of Hindustan, especially those of beautifully wrought feather work, with gem-incrusted jade handles, which were borne before the sacred car of the god Juggernaut, have been known to be worth many thousands of dollars. And it was doubtless on account of their great value that the fan eventually became the symbol of the gods and of royalty. So high a place, indeed, did the fan come to take in Hindu religious ceremonial, that one of the chief joys promised to the faithful in one of the five paradises is the fanning of the deity Ixora, who dwells in Calaya.

SCINTILLATING PARAGRAPHS.

Laziness is the decayed fruit of philosophy.

Every man is more or less of a hero to himself.

The pace that kills is often a "fixed" running race.

Swallowing sage tea is one way to drink in wisdom.

The best way to beat a poor carpet is to buy a good one.

If it wasn't for the grip the cable roads would be doomed.

Pugnaciously speaking, the tongue is mightier than the glove.

It's hard to convince some people that honesty is the best politics.

A Kentuckian says waterproof coats are all right for stomachs.

Every time the weather has a cold it takes a drop of mercury for it.

The best is the cheapest; but the cheapest isn't always the best.

Some women may not earn their salt, but Mr. Lot's wife certainly did.

Speaking of art, the Chicago river is a water color in a class all by itself.

A man may be worth a lot of money and still be a very poor sort of man.

It's a great misfortune not to have judgment enough to keep silent at the proper time.

The moralizer considers life but a dream until the demoralizer comes along and wakes him up.

Many an orator with anti-trust prophecies would kick like a mule if his tailor held similar views.

This is the season of sackcloth and ashes, but when the tennis season opens it will be sack coats and sashes.

Some people find as much pleasure in whining about their misfortunes as others do in boasting of their good luck.

FEMININE FANCIES.

Chinchilla is seen everywhere.

Millinery is being blue-penciled.

Velvet house gowns are picturesque.

Why do women count their change?

Trains are noted in theater gowns of silk.

Open fires add more than furniture to the coziness of a room.

It is strange but true that even new watches come second-hand.

Box couches are much sought by those who are pressed for closet room.

The happiest moments of one's life are those in which we feel certain of our friends.—Philadelphia Times.

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher. and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulence. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

GENUINE CASTORIA ALWAYS

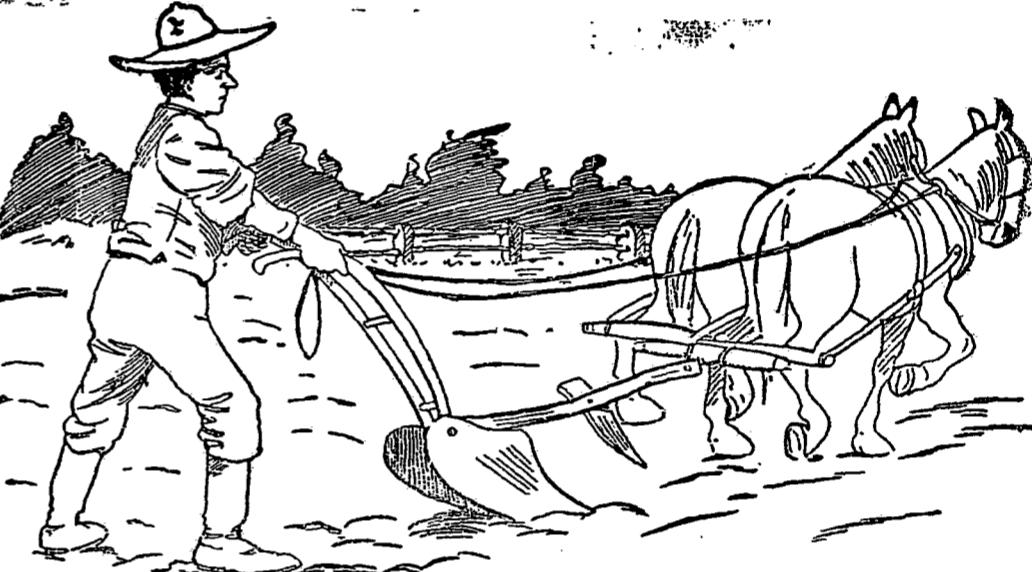
Bears the Signature of

Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

In Use For Over 30 Years.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK CITY.



I am a farmer located near Stony Brook, one of the most malarious districts in this State, and was bothered with malaria for years, at times so I could not work, and was always very constipated as well. For years I had malaria so bad in the spring, when engaged in plowing, that I could do nothing but shake. I must have taken about a barrel of quinine pills besides dozens of other remedies, but never obtained any permanent benefit. Last fall, in peach time, I had a most serious attack of chilis and then commenced to take Ripans Tabules, upon a friend's advice, and the first box made me all right and I have never been without them since. I take one Tabule each morning and night and sometimes when I feel more than usually exhausted I take three in a day. They have kept my stomach sweet, my bowels regular and I have not had the least touch of malaria nor splitting headache since I commenced using them. I know also that I sleep better and wake up more refreshed than formerly. I don't know how many complaints Ripans Tabules will help, but I do know they will cure any one in the condition I was and I would not be without them at any price. I honestly consider them the cheapest-priced medicine in the world, as they are also the most beneficial and the most convenient to take. I am twenty-seven years of age and have worked hard all my life, the same as most farmers, both early and late and in all kinds of weather, and I have never enjoyed such good health as I have since last fall; in fact, my neighbors have all remarked my improved condition and have said, "Say, John, what are you doing to look so healthy?"

WANTED. A case of bad health that RIPANS WILL NOT benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. Ripans Tabules. Note well: Ripans TABULES cost 10 cents or twelve dollars for 40 tablets, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one short Spruce St. New York.

SEND ONE DOLLAR

cut this ad out and send to us and if you are East of the Rock Mountains we will send you our HIGH GRADE TOYS for

you by freight C. O. D. subject to examination; you can examine it at your freight depot and if you find it ever seen or heard of, OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE \$55.00 and freight charges, less the railroad agent.

BUILT IN OUR OWN FACTORY IN CHICAGO, on honor for the best material money can buy, while in our Free Buyers Catalogue we show Top Buggies made by other makers at \$21.50, \$28.75 and \$34.75 the exact same size and style, by machine, cost \$10.00 to \$12.00 and are being widely advertised by many at \$30.00 to \$60.00 and are being widely advertised by many at \$30.00 to \$60.00 and are being widely advertised by many at \$30.0

MERCHANT TAILORING...

I having secured the services of a first class cutter, and I shall in a few days open a stock of goods suitable for

CUSTOM MERCHANT TAILORING.

G. H. PARKINSON.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

PROSECUTOR'S REPORT.

Prosecuting Attorney G. M. Valentine has just finished his semi-annual report for the attorney-general. A summary is as follows:

- Total number prosecuted, 128.
- Number convicted, \$4.
- Number acquitted, S.
- Number dismissed on payment of costs, 3.
- Number nolle possed, 21.
- Discharged on examination, 7.
- Escaped, settled, etc., 5.

In the report appears the longest sentence in Berrien county for some time. Harry Smith was sentenced to Jackson for 15 years for brutally assaulting a little girl.

There were seventeen cases of assault and battery and the same number of larceny. Fifteen of the first were convicted and ten of the second. The statement shows the thorough work of Mr. Valentine.

Court has adjourned till July 10, when Timothy Talbot will appear for his sentence.

THE PROBATE COURT.

A license was granted to Sarah J. Fisher to sell at private sale the real estate of her ward Eugene B. Fisher, minor, and invest the proceeds at interest:

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Thos. Erieling, 28, Grand Rapids. Catharine Glupker, 28, Three Oaks.

Roy Carr, 24, Ella Fillehr, 24, St. Joseph.

Charles N. Phillip, 52, Chickaming, Mand Ferry, 20, Weesaw.

Harry Dobbertheim, 29, Kate Morelock, St. Joseph.

W. H. Young, 30, Nellie Smith, 25, Chicago.

Jacob H. Ephriam, 24, Hannah Michaels, 22, Chicago.

Simon Brennivasser, 29, Beckie Brennivasser, 19, Chicago.

James A. Buttler, 38, Mary Flynn, 32, Chicago.

Fred Knecker, 30, Elizabeth Bennett, 26, Chicago.

C. M. Jamieson, 24, Sadie E. Cleveland, 24, Illinois.

Elmer E. Gonder, 27, Mamie Freeland, 19, Buchanan township.

Albert Beedy, 23, Emma Newman, 22, Chicago.

Dean Hamilton, 33, Delia Glassman, 28, Indiana.

Fred Goins, 26, Ethel Shane, 18, Benton Harbor.

C. M. Jamieson, 24, Sadie E. Cleveland, 24, Illinois.

Edward Harper Scholes, 27, Lessie Knight, 23, New Buffalo.

Chas. Tietz, 32, Chicago, Eva Grice, 33, Buchanan.

W. W. Gregory, 24, Chicago, Bertha Smith, 22, Joliet, Ill.

John W. Brown, 48, Hannah L. Jones, 49, Benton township.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Jim Fox to Wm. H. Stineback, land in Buchanan; \$50.

John G. Holmes to Louisa Marble, lots in Bridgeman and Niles, \$400.

Harry P. Binns to Rebecca A. Binns, property in Buchanan, \$1.

Rebecca A. Binns to Harry P. Binns, lot 2 blk A. A. C. Day's add to Buchanan, \$1.

Sarah J. Kennedy to Wilbur F. Pollock, property in Buchanan, \$2,000.

Julia A. Billings to Elizabeth LeRoy, s w $\frac{1}{4}$ s e $\frac{1}{4}$ s 15 also n $\frac{1}{2}$ n $\frac{1}{2}$ n w $\frac{1}{4}$ n e $\frac{1}{2}$ s 22 in Buchanan, \$500.

Dorsey Arney to Ida Hosbien, land in Berrien, \$1,500.

Jeremiah Wetzel to Murray G. Murphy, 20 $\frac{1}{4}$ acres in Lake St.

James E. Murray to Henry C. Schwenk, lot 12 in New Buffalo, \$500.

Commissioner Clark Appointed.

County School Commissioner Ernest P. Clarke has just been unanimously tendered the appointment as superintendent of the St. Joseph public schools, and has decided to accept the same. He will resign as school commissioner on September first. St. Joseph is to be congratulated on securing Mr. Clarke, for no more energetic, capable, and affable person than Mr. Clarke could have been secured, and his magnificent record as County Commissioner has demonstrated his thorough knowledge of educational matters. The RECORD congratulates Mr. Clarke.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Forum has a number of interesting articles this month. Among them are: "The Trust Problem and its Solution," by Ex-Senator W. A. Peffer; "Lord Roseberry and the Premiership," by H. W. Lucy, who contributes the weekly "Essence of Parliament" to *Punch*; "Was Columbus Morally Irresponsible?" by Prof. C. Lombroso, the eminent criminologist; and "The Future of the Negro," by W. H. Councill, the colored president of the Agricultural and Mechanical College for Negroes, at Normal, Ala.

CORRESPONDENCE

BENTON HARBOR.

Independence Day, 1899.

A rainy Fourth.

Our city is not celebrating.

The A. O. U. W. picnicked at Somerleyton, last Friday.

From 1200 to 1400 excursionists visited the Twin cities last Sunday. St. Joseph is prepared for a big celebration to-day, if the rain does not interfere.

Two new motors, each of which will seat fifty people, have been built for the electric railway.

The ladies of the M. E. church will give an excursion to Chicago, July 11th, on one of the G. & M. boats.

A. Vuylsteke and J. O. Rowe, who have been spending several weeks in Paris, sailed for New York last Saturday.

Thirteen couples from Chicago were married in St. Joseph last Sunday afternoon and the next morning, most of them at County Clerk Needham's home.

At Paw Paw Lake last Sunday, a Mr. Geiss from Chicago, had his hand torn off by the premature of a cannon fire cracker he was lighting.

A flowing well was struck last Friday at Somerleyton, which throws up stream of pure, cold water, two feet high and five quarts a minute. Other wells will be sunk.

A barn back of the Enterprise Laundry burnt last Friday afternoon and another close to it was badly damaged. The back windows of the laundry were burned out and the roof of a barn across the street caught fire several times.

The Western Book & Paper Co. is to build a factory in St. Joseph, similar to the Hopper-Morgan factory in this city. The main building will be of brick 65x200 feet and the machinery will be capable of turning out from 150 to 200 tons of work every month.

Yesterday afternoon a horse attached to a buggy became frightened at a street car near the highway bridge and plunged into the river. The gentleman occupant escaped by jumping, but the lady went into the river with the rig. All were rescued by the car employes and passengers.

♦ ♦ ♦

OUR "FOURTH OF JULY" EDITION.

What Our Friends and Neighbors Say About It.

The BUCHANAN RECORD has issued a very beautiful Fourth of July edition, which is brim full of patriotic news, and a very fine piece of typographical workmanship.—Niles Daily Sun.

♦ ♦ ♦

Newspaper Enterprise.

Editor D. H. Bower, of the Buchanan RECORD, is deserving of great credit for his newspaper enterprise in issuing a special Fourth of July number.

The patriotic issue consists of twelve pages well filled with interesting reading matter and an attractive and appropriate Fourth of July cover gives the paper a neat appearance.

The Buchanan RECORD is one of the leading papers of the county and its popularity is increasing under Mr. Bower's management.—Benton Harbor Palladium.

♦ ♦ ♦

The Good Housekeeping for July contains the opening paper of its heralded series on "Home Science," by Mrs. Burton Smith. The subject treated in this number, "Domestic Architecture," is well presented and gives fine promise for the articles which are to follow. Another valuable series begins in the same number, entitled "The Best Way," by Hester M. Poole. This deals with practical methods of doing all manner of things about the house, and will be found of much value and interest.

Geo. D. Chamberlain, Pub. Springfield, Mass.

♦ ♦ ♦

Notice.

By invitation of Royal Neighbor Nellie B. Stanton the members of Primrose Camp expect to hold a picnic on the school grounds July 14 in the afternoon. Come with full basket and have a good time.

♦ ♦ ♦

When in Chicago.

Make your headquarters at Mrs. C. E. Blake's boarding house, 357 La Salle Ave. Buchanan people especially welcome.



PLEASANT TO LOOK AT—

Yes, and pleasant to wear—becoming, stylish, and comfortable; these are the three points we aim at in our women's shoes. And the prices? We have all reasonable prices—for the purchaser; some of the prices are so low they are hardly reasonable for the fine quality of the shoes.

We'll show you the goods with pleasure—and the quality and price will do the talking.

CARMER & CARMER, BUCHANAN, MICH.

Teachers' Certificates.

Following is a list of the teachers who received certificates at the June examination in St. Joseph:

SECOND GRADE.

Anna Jeffries, Stevensville.
Geo. W. Cook, " "
Lizzie Griffin, Benton Harbor.
Cary Ireland, Berrien Springs.
L. L. Janes, Coloma.
Arthur Knight, Sawyer.
Myrtle Mathews, Fairland.
C. W. Bookwalter, Eau Claire.

THIRD GRADE.

O. A. Ames, Millburg.
Dora Bishop, Millburg.
Henrietta Bierbauer, Bertrand.
Ada L. Beswick, Niles.
Nora Weiser, "

Jessie Wood, "
Adeline Kelsey, Buchanan.
Arlie Baker, "

Edna Fuller, "
Viola Conrad, "

Esther Devin, "
Mary Kendall, Eau Claire.
Elzie Crall, "

Verna Evans, "
Nellie Marquisse, Berrien Springs.
Ida Corwin, "

George Fryman, "
Ray Pennell, "

Blanche Sympson, "
P. J. Nanderburg, "

Grace Davis, Three Oaks.
Franc Sheldon, "

Lillie Eck, St. Joseph.
Emma Findel, Galien.
Henry Wentland, Galien.
Carolynne Wescott, Benton Harbor.
Joanna Niemeyer, "

Arthur Strome, "

A New Law Firm.

A new law firm has been formed in Benton Harbor under the name and style of Graves and Wilson and composed of Frank P. Graves and LeRoy A. Wilson. The firm will have its offices in the Center Block in the suite of rooms already occupied by Mr. Graves.

Mr. Graves has been practicing law in Benton Harbor for the past four years and has become well known in the county, his efforts having already brought him a good measure of success in his chosen profession.

He has been found at all times public spirited and deeply interested in the development of all institutions to further the welfare of Benton Harbor and Berrien county.

Outside of the practice of his profession he has claimed the attention of the public by his connection with military affairs, he having furnished the first volunteer company to be mustered into the United States service for the State of Michigan.

As Captain of Company "I," 33rd Michigan, the people of Berrien County have come to know Mr. Graves very well within the last year.

The firm will give particular attention to the law of real property and conveyancing, and probate and commercial as well as general practice.

Both of the gentlemen are comparatively young and are recognized as energetic and trustworthy. With a good foundation for the practice of their profession the success of the firm is assured.

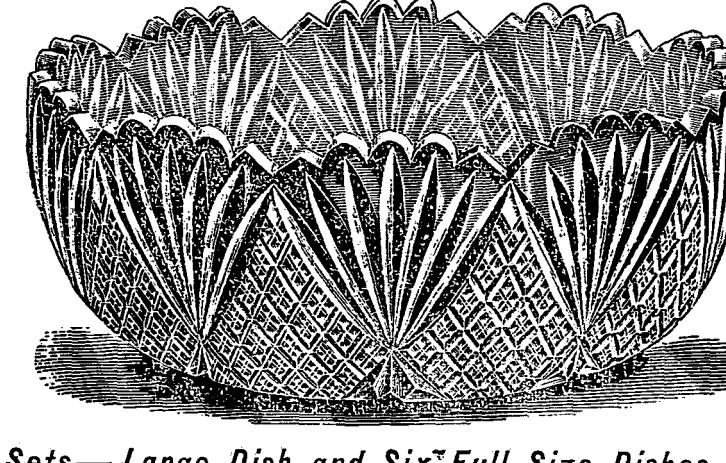
Mr. Wilson, while a stranger to Benton Harbor, some time ago began a business and professional career.

A native of Van Buren County, Mr. Wilson commenced a preparatory education and graduated from the Lawton High School after which time he attended the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing where he soon attracted marked attention for the ability displayed by him as an orator, and upon his graduation Mr. Wilson stood first in his class in rank of scholarship and was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Science.

Mr. Wilson spent the next two years in the banking and commercial business and then entered the Law Department of the University of Michigan from which he graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws.

During his course in the University, Mr. Wilson crowned his efforts as a student of oratory by winning for his University the memorable debate with the University of Pennsylvania, Mr. Wilson being at the head of the three representatives of the University of Michigan.

Bargains in Glassware



Berry Sets—Large Dish and Six Full Size Dishes, for 19c.

Full size, 1-9 gal. Glass Pitchers	08c	Large size Gold Band Olive Dish	10c
Full size Cake Stands	10c	Large size Pickle Dish	10c
9-inch Fruit Bowl	10c	4-Piece Sets	10c
Full size God. Band Jelly	10c	Sugar Bowl	10c
6 Sauce Dishes	10c	Cream Pitcher	10c
Tumblers	02c	Butter Dish	02c
Jelly Cups per doz	20c	Spoon Holder	19c

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HAVE YOU HAD THE OFFER MADE YOU, AND THEY WILL NOT LAST LONG

JUST THINK OF IT

100-piece English Decorated Porcelain Dinner and Soup Set, for what?



JUST THINK OF IT For less than you can buy plain white Porcelain, and warranted never to craze.

ANOTHER OFFER