

Official Directory.

COUNTY OFFICERS. Circuit Judge... Sheriff... Register of Deeds... School Commissioner... Prosecuting Attorney... Circuit Court Commissioners... Surveyor... Drain Commissioner... Corners... Superintendents of Poor... TOWNSHIP OFFICERS. Supervisor... Treasurer... Highway Commissioner... Members Board of Review... Justices... School Inspectors... Constables... Health Officer... VILLAGE OFFICERS. President... Clerk... Treasurer... Trustees... City Marshal... Health Officer.

Business Directory.

CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Sunday services: Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Junior G. R. at 3:30 p. m.; Sen. C. E. at 6:00 p. m.; S. at 12:30 m. Other services: Cottage prayer meeting Tuesday evening at 7:00; Church prayer meeting Thursday evening at 7:00; Ladies' aid every Wednesday afternoon at 4:30; Teachers' meeting Friday evening at 7:00. Pastor's receiving days: Tuesday and Friday afternoon, 2 to 4. E. R. BLACK, Pastor, 11 N. Detroit St. UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH. Rev. C. A. Siskafoose Pastor. Sabbath services: Sabbath School 12:00 p. m.; Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Prayer Meeting and Bible Reading every evening 7:00. Everybody invited to all these services. ADVENT CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Rev. E. W. Shepard, Pastor. Preaching at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday school at 12 M. Y. N. 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. POTTER, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.; Sabbath School 12:00 m.; Junior League 3:30 p. m.; Epworth League, 6:00 p. m.; Prayer meeting Thursday evening 7:30 p. m. Members are expected and strangers are always welcome. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. Rev. James Prouty, Pastor. Sabbath services: Preaching 10:30 A. M. and 7:00 P. M. Sabbath school 12:00 M. Young People's meeting 6:00 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening, 7:30. cordially invited. EVANGELICAL CHURCH, corner Oak and Second Sts. Rev. J. R. Niergießer, Pastor. Residence 47 Main St. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School 11:45 p. m. Mrs. Lucy A. Brocas, 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. F.—Buchanan Lodge No. 75 holds its regular meeting, at Odd Fellows Hall, on each Tuesday evening. F. & A. M.—Buchanan Lodge No. 68 holds a regular meeting Monday evening on or before a full moon in each month. A. O. U. W.—Buchanan Lodge No. 88 holds its regular meeting the 1st and 3d Friday evening of each month. G. A. R.—Wm. Perrott Post No. 32. Regular G. A. R. 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. ROBERT HENDERSON, M. D., Physician and Surgeon. Office, Rough's Opera House Block. Residence, No. 90 Front Street. Calls answered all hours of the day and night.

AUCTIONEER J. B. Clements, BUCHANAN, MICH. Will cry sales at moderate prices. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Dr. E. O. Colvin, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Telephone from office to house accessible from the street at all hours of day or night. Office over Carmer & Carmer's shoe store. Residence, 15 Cayuga Street. J. Asa Garland, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office:—Roe Block, Front Street. Residence:—Front St. opp. Presbytery church Bell Phone 34 L. E. PECK, M. D. Homeopathic Physician and Surgeon. OFFICE IN NOBLE BLOCK. Residence at Pierce Cottage, Front Street, Buchanan, Mich. Orville Curtis, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON. Office, over Roe's Hardware. Tel. 47, Haddon. Residence at C. D. Kent's DR. CLAUDE B. ROE Dentist. TELEPHONE: REDDEN BLOCK, BELL, NO. 50 BUCHANAN, MICH. FRANK P. GRAVES, LEROY A. WILSON. Graves & Wilson, ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW Practice in all State and Federal Courts. OFFICES CENTER BLOCK. BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN. DR. JESSE FILMAR, DENTIST, OFFICE—POST-OFFICE BLOCK. Will be at Gallen on Tuesday of each week

BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, EDITOR. PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY TERMS \$1.00 PER YEAR PAYABLE IN ADVANCE THURSDAY, JAN. 11, 1900.

ADVERTISING RATES.

DISPLAYED advertisements, on any page, at publisher's option, whether for 1 inch PER 10c. or 1000, or for 1 week or 52... "Cards of Thanks" and similar notices 5 cents per line per insertion.

For Governor, Dexter M. Ferry.

The candidacy of Hon. Dexter M. Ferry of Detroit for the nomination for Governor, of this state, at the coming State Convention is meeting with great favor all over the state and especially in Berrien county. Mr. Ferry's unswerving loyalty to the party, his long and arduous labors for its success, his work as Chairman of the State Central committee during the warmly contested campaigns of past years, his dignity and unquestioned honesty of purpose, all make him an ideal candidate. His many friends point with pride to his record of the past and feel confident that should he be nominated, he will be elected and that our prosperous and beautiful state will have in Dexter M. Ferry, a governor who will bring honor to his position and will give an administration that will reflect credit upon all connected therewith.

The Detroit Evening News has been for many years a fearless and enterprising newspaper and while we can not always agree with the News editorially, yet we do admire the energy and newsgathering abilities manifested by the Detroit Evening News and it stands as one of the foremost journals of the state.

The Hastings Banner of Jan. 4, has a good article booming our genial friend Hon. Perry F. Powers of Cadillac for Auditor General. The article is all right and he has a host of friends who would like to see him in the Auditor General's office.

The twelfth census will be especially complete and exhaustive and among other matters that will receive attention will be the cranberry culture. Special blanks will be sent out and it is expected that important information will be obtained.

The Decatur Republican began the New Year with a new dress of type and comes to our table, brighter and newlier than ever.

PERSONAL.

Mr. B. T. Morley is in Niles to-day. Mr. Alf Richards, Jr., went to Chicago today. Mr. D. S. Scoffern was over from Carlisle today. Mr. Rolla Barr returned to school Tuesday evening. Miss Grace Godfrey returned from Glendora Sunday. Mr. C. E. Baker of New Carlisle was in town today. Mr. J. P. Geyer was in St. Joseph Monday on business. Mr. H. A. Hathaway went to Dowagiac Monday evening. Mr. Jacob Blodgett of South Bend spent Sunday in town. Rev. E. R. Black is spending the week at Hill's Corners. Mr. W. L. Pardon is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. E. I. Bird. Mrs. Issac Marble and Mrs. Al Pierce were in Niles yesterday. Mr. Will Wood of Chicago, visited his parents the past week. Mrs. Dr. E. W. Roe, of South Bend, is visiting Mrs. E. S. Roe. Mrs. Arthur Oswald spent Sunday with relatives in Hartford. Mrs. A. A. Amsden, of Dowagiac, is visiting relatives in town. Mr. H. L. Bird, of Benton Harbor, was a Buchanan visitor on Monday. Supervisor A. F. Howe, of Bertrand, went to St. Joseph on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Bartmess of South Bend are visiting relatives in town. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Detwiler went to Chicago on Sunday, returning last night. Dr. C. E. White, of Benton Harbor, was the guest of Dr. C. B. Roe on Monday. Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Wethered, of New Carlisle, were in town last Thursday.

Miss Grace Clifford, of Newton, Mass. is a guest of Mrs. Laura Weisgeber this week. Miss Mamie Reynolds, of Niles, is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Brodrick. Mr. Sherman Peck, of Coloma, spent Sunday with Dr. L. E. Peck and family. Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Magoon left on Friday afternoon for their home in Sandusky, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Frank F. Rough returned from their wedding trip last Thursday evening. Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steele, of South Bend, have been visiting relatives here this week. Mr. Byron Pennell of Berrien Springs made the Record office a pleasant call today. Col. P. E. Holp left Tuesday morning for Marshall, Mich. where he lectured in the evening. Supervisor B. D. Harper is attending the January session of the Board of Supervisors at St. Joseph. Attorneys Geo. A. Lambert, C. E. White, and Theo. G. Beaver, of Niles Buchanan Monday on business. Ward Smith, of Buchanan, spent the holidays with his uncle, J. R. Smith.—New Carlisle Gazette. Messrs Robert Henderson, John O. Butler, Clayton Beistle returned to Ann Arbor on Monday evening. Mrs. F. W. Castle, of Chicago, who has been the guest of Supt. and Mrs. Avery, has gone to Battle Creek. Elder J. H. Paton remained in town over Monday and attended Col. Holp's lecture on "Kisses and Kissing." Mr and Mrs. John Wells, of Buchanan, are the guests of the latter's father, C. H. Chipman.—New Carlisle Gazette. Mr. F. P. Seabury, of Benton Harbor, was in town Monday on his way from Van Buren County where he had spent Sunday. Mr. Lewis Smith, of Chicago, and Miss Sara White, of Dowagiac, uncle and cousin of Mrs. May Godfrey, are her guests this week. Miss Georgia Emery and Mrs. I. P. Magoon left on Friday for Muskegon where Miss Emery resumed her duties at school. Mr. G. T. Harding, of Marion, O., stopped over trains Tuesday to visit his uncle Mr. B. S. Crawford, while enroute to Ann Arbor. Messrs Fay and Ivo Faurote were over from Niles last Saturday. Mr. Fay Faurote is a student in the Electrical Engineering department of the University of Michigan. Miss Lesbia Beardsley, who has been spending the holidays with relatives in town, returned Saturday to Bryan, Ohio, where she resumed her duties as teacher in the public schools. Mrs. E. P. Benedict and children of Milwaukee are visiting her parents Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Richards. Mr. Benedict is in New York buying goods and is expected here Sunday. Misses Jean Earle, of Buchanan, and Laura Earle, of St. Joseph, who have been spending the holidays with their grandfather, Rev. L. W. Earle, have returned home.—Benton Harbor Palladium. Mr. H. H. Porter and Thomas Brown, superintendent of the ball bearing department of the Lee & Porter axle works, went to Chicago today for the purpose of purchasing additional machinery to enable them to keep pace with the rapidly increasing business in this department. Engineer Geo. Howard has been at work today in fixing the whistle at the water works so that it could be blown by pulling a cord without the necessity of climbing a step ladder as heretofore. "KISSES AND KISSING." Col. P. E. Holp Lectures Before a Crowded House. Monday night witnessed a crowded house at the Christian Church and long before the hour of the lecture standing room was all that could be had. When Col. Holp stepped upon the platform he faced the largest audience that had greeted a lecturer in many years. Col. Holp's lecture was an excellent one from all standpoints and he was listened to with close attention from first to last. The subject was handled in an exceedingly clear and pleasing manner. That Mr. A. R. Bremer was enterprising in business, we know for he is the first American manufacturer to secure advertising space at the Paris Exposition. His Celebrated Hair Tonic, Coke Dandruff Cure is the only preparation for the scalp that will be represented there. But that he was enterprising in philanthropy we did not know until he endowed Col. P. E. Holp and sent him out from city to city to give free of all expense his popular lectures to the people. The people of this community wish Mr. Bremer such success in the sale of Coke Dandruff Cure that he will be able to furnish a whole lecture course in years to come, to all towns.

BEVERIDGE'S SPEECH

A Comprehensive Argument For the Retention of the Philippines by Indiana's Junior Senator.

The following is the speech of Senator Beveridge of Indiana, delivered before the United States senate on his Philippine resolution, which follows: That the Philippine islands are territory belonging to the United States, and that it is the intention of the United States to retain them as such, and to establish and maintain such governmental control throughout the archipelago as the situation may demand. Mr. President: I address the senate thus early in my service only because senators on both sides have requested that I give to congress and the country my observations in the Philippines and the far east and the conclusions which those observations compel. Mr. President, the times call for candor. The Philippines are ours forever, "territory belonging to the United States," as the constitution calls them. And just beyond the Philippines are China's illimitable markets. We will not retreat from either. We will not repudiate our duty in the archipelago. We will not abandon our opportunity in the Orient. We will not renounce our part in the mission of our race, trustee, under God, of the civilization of the world. And we will move forward to our work, not howling out regrets like slaves whipped to their burdens, but with gratitude for a task worthy of our strength, and thanksgiving to Almighty God that he has marked us as his chosen people, henceforth to lead in the regeneration of the world. Philippines Command the Pacific. This island empire is the last land left in all the oceans. If it should prove a mistake to abandon it, the blunder once made would be irretrievable. If it proves a mistake to hold it, the error can be corrected when we will; every other progressive nation stands ready to relieve us. But to hold it will be no mistake. Our largest trade henceforth must be with Asia. The Pacific is our ocean. More and more Europe will manufacture all it needs—secure from its colonies the most it consumes. Where shall we turn for consumers of our surplus? Geography answers the question. China is our natural customer. She is nearer to us than to England, Germany or Russia, the commercial powers of the present and the future. They have moved nearer to China by securing permanent bases on her borders. The Philippines give us a base at the door of all the east. Lines of navigation from our ports to the Orient and Australia; from the Isthmian canal to Asia; from all original ports to Australia, converge at and separate from the Philippines. They are a self supporting, dividend paying fleet, permanently anchored at a spot, selected by the strategy of providence, commanding the Pacific. And the Pacific is the ocean of the commerce of the future. Most future wars will be conflicts for commerce. The power that rules the Pacific, therefore, is the power that rules the world. And, with the Philippines, that power is and will forever be the American republic. Value of China's Trade. China's trade is the mightiest commercial fact in our future. Her foreign commerce was \$285,738,900 in 1897, of which we, her neighbor, had less than 15 per cent of which only a little more than half was merchandise sold to China by us. We ought to have 50 per cent and we will. And China's foreign commerce is only beginning. Her resources, her possibilities, her wants—all are undeveloped. She has only 840 miles of railway. I have seen trains loaded with natives and all the activities of modern life already appearing along the line. But she needs and in 50 years will have 20,000 miles of railway. Who can estimate her commerce then? That statesman commits a crime against American trade—against the American grower of cotton and wheat and tobacco, the American manufacturer of machinery and clothing—who fails to put America where she may command that trade. Germany's Chinese trade is increasing like magic; she has established ship lines and secured a tangible foothold on China's very soil. Russia's Chinese trade is growing beyond belief; she is spending the revenues of the empire to finish her railroad into Peking itself and she is in physical possession of the imperial province of Manchuria. Japan's Chinese trade is multiplying in volume and value; she is bending her energy to her merchant marine and is located along China's very coast. But Manila is nearer China than Yokohama is. The Philippines command the commercial situation of the entire east. Can America best trade with China from San Francisco or New York? From San Francisco, of course. But if San Francisco were closer to China than New York is to Pittsburgh, what then? And Manila is nearer to Hong Kong than Havana is to Washington. And yet American statesmen plan to surrender this commercial throne of the Orient where providence and our soldiers' lives have placed us. When history comes to write the story of that suggested reason to American supremacy, and therefore to the spread of American civilization, let her in mercy write that those who so proposed were merely blind and nothing more. Reasons and Immense Size of the Islands. But if they did not command China, India, the Orient, the whole Pacific for purposes of offense, defense and trade, the Philippines are so valuable in themselves that we should hold them. I have cruised more than 2,000 miles through the archipelago, every moment a surprise at its loveliness and wealth. I have ridden hundreds of miles on the islands, every foot of the way a revelation of vegetable and mineral riches.

A Happy New Year to all.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS. Of all sorts and kinds, suitable for Old or Young Large or Small, Rich or Poor. Don't fail to give me a call before buying. S. P. High.

BUY ROUND OAK STOVES OF E. S. ROE, THE HARDWARE MAN.

GROCERIES. Our stock of Groceries is full and complete. We have everything for the comfort of your table. Goods delivered FREE. C. D. KENT.

RICHARDS & EMERSON. —have beautiful— BOOKCASES and FIRE SCREENS. Go and see them.

School Supplies and School Books. A complete stock. AT Runner's.

WE WISH OUR CUSTOMERS A Happy New Year. G. E. SMITH & CO, BUCHANAN.

The officers of Primrose Camp No. 896 will be installed on Friday evening Jan. 12, at M. W. A. hall. Members are requested to be present. Mrs. W. F. RUNNER, Recorder. For Rent. A very desirable home on Front Street, electric lights, city water in yard, good cistern, etc. Enquire of J. L. RICHARDS or GEO. B. RICHARDS. Pears Bring Money. Mr. C. H. Godfrey to-day shipped a carload of canned pears to Chicago and he will receive \$1,000 for them. The Godfrey canning plant is a good thing for the city and the past season has been a successful one.—Benton Harbor Palladium. Wood Wanted. Some first quality 16 inch beech or maple wood. Apply to RECORD of Rice.

Continued on Supplement.

Buchanan, Mich., Jan. 11, 1900.

BEVERIDGE'S
SPEECH

A Comprehensive Argument
For the Retention of the
Philippines by In-
diana's Junior
Senator.

No land in America surpasses in fertility the plains and valleys of Luzon. Rice and silk, sugar and coconuts, hemp and tobacco and many products of the temperate, as well as tropic zone, grow in various sections of the archipelago. I have seen hundreds of bushels of Indian corn lying in a road fringed with banana trees. The forests of Negros, Mindanao, Mindora, Palawan and parts of Luzon are invaluable and intact. The wood of the Philippines can supply the furniture of the world for a century to come. At Cebu Rev. Father Julio Segrera told me that 40 miles of Cebu's mountain chains are practically mountains of coal. Pablo Majia, one of the most reliable men on the islands, confirmed the statement. Some declare that the coal is only lignite, but ship captains, who have used it, told me that it is better steamer fuel than the best coal of Japan. I have a nugget of pure gold picked up in its present form on the banks of a Philippine creek. I have gold dust washed out by crude processes of careless natives from the sands of a Philippine stream. Both indicate great deposits at the source from which they come. In one of the islands great deposits of copper exist untouched. The mineral wealth of this empire of the ocean will one day surprise the world. I base the statement partly on personal observation, but chiefly on the testimony of foreign merchants in the Philippines who have practically investigated the subject and upon the unanimous opinions of natives and priests. And the mineral wealth is but a small fraction of the agricultural wealth of these islands.

And the wood, hemp, copra and other products of the Philippines supply what we need and cannot ourselves produce. And the markets they will themselves afford will be immense. Spain's export and import trade, with the islands undeveloped, was \$12,175,549 annually. Our trade with the islands developed will be \$125,000,000 annually; for who believes that we cannot do 10 times as well as Spain. Consider their imperial dimensions. Luzon is larger and richer than New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois or Ohio. Mindanao is larger and richer than all New England. Manila, as a port of call and exchange, will, in the time of men now living, far surpass Liverpool. Behold the exhaustless markets they command. It is as if a half dozen of our states were set down between Oceania and the Orient, and those states themselves undeveloped and unspoiled of their primitive wealth and resources.

Philippine Climate.

The climate is the best tropic climate in the world. This is the belief of those who have lived in many tropic countries, with scores of whom I have talked on this point. My own experience with tropical conditions has not been exhaustive; yet, speaking from that experience, I testify that the climate of Iloilo, Sulu, Cebu and even of Manila, greatly surpasses that of Hong-Kong. And yet on the bare and burning rock of Hong-Kong our constructing has builded one of the noblest cities of all the world and made the harbor it commands the focus of the commerce of the east. And the glory of that achievement illumines with a

rarer splendor than that of Waterloo, the flag that floats above it; for, from Hong-Kong's heights civilization is irradiating all the Orient. If this be imperialism, its final end will be the empire of the Son of Man.

Yet, 50 years ago, this English outpost of empire was a smooth and treeless mountain blazing like a ball of fire beneath the tropic suns; the Philippines are beautiful and rich with the healing seas pouring round and through them and fanned by a thousand winds. Even in the hottest season, under severest conditions, I found the weather tolerable and often delightful; and in Luzon, Panay, Cebu, Negros and Sulu, I have been in the sun and rain without protection from either for hours at a time, traveling from place to place on horseback, on foot or in a boat, rising at dawn, retiring at midnight, week after week, without injury to health. General MacArthur fighting continually for three months and under fire practically every hour, was in excellent health every time I saw him at San Fernando. General Lawton, that perfect soldier, whom I have seen ride, order, plan, and execute all day, and then ride, order, plan and execute all night, told me that his health was perfect. General Otis, that devoted servant of the republic, who toils ceaselessly, does not fall ill, nor grow weary, nor complain. I have seen correspondents exert themselves in all kinds of weather without food or sleep in a way that would prostrate them in the hottest days of our summer in Chicago or New York. Major Hoyt, chief medical officer with MacArthur, told me that San Fernando is as healthy as the average American town. The European business men of Cebu, Iloilo and Manila work as hard and as many hours a day as those of New York, and a finer body of physical manhood cannot be gathered at random in America. This proves that this garden of the seas is not the sweltering, steaming, miasmatic swamp it has been described.

Character of the People.

It will be hard for Americans who have not studied them, to understand the people. They are a barbarous race modified by three centuries of contact with a decadent race. The Filipino is the South Sea Malay put through a process of 300 years of superstition in religion, dishonesty in dealing, disorder in habits of industry, and cruelty, caprice and corruption in government. It is barely possible that 1,000 men in all the archipelago are capable of self-government in the Anglo-Saxon sense. My own belief is that there are not 100 men among them who comprehend what Anglo-Saxon self-government even means; and there are over 5,000,000 people to be governed. I know many clever and highly educated men among them; but there are only three commanding intellects and characters, Arellani, Mabini and Aguinaldo. Arellani, the chief justice of our supreme court, is a profound lawyer, and a brave and incorruptible man. Mabini is the highest type of subtlety and the most constructive mind that race has yet produced. Aguinaldo is a great popular leader, able, brave, resourceful, cunning, ambitious, unscrupulous and masterful. He is full of decision, initiative and authority and has the confidence of the masses. He is a natural dictator. His ideas of government are absolute orders, implicit obedience or immediate death. He understands the character of his countrymen. He is a Malay Sylla; not a Filipino Washington.

These conclusions were forced upon me by observing the people in all walks of life in the different islands and by conversations with foreign merchants, priests, mestizos, pure Filipinos and every variety of mind, character and opinion from San Fernando in Luzon, on down through the entire archipelago to the interior of Sulu. These conversations were had informally at dinner tables, on journeys and the like, and always under conditions favorable to entire frankness and unreserve. Their chief value is that they are the real opinions of their authors and not prepared and guarded statements. I will read to the senate salient points from my notes of these conversations, reserving the names of the persons interviewed, except that of Pablo Majia of Cebu, who was assassinated a week after I met him and whose fate I will not risk bringing down on others. Their names and residences are here in this book and will be gladly given to any senator or to the senate in executive session.

Opinion of Inhabitants.

One of the principal merchants of the Philippines and the far east: The whole country is incalculably rich. With only ordinary good government commerce would be immense. Spanish

rule was corrupt, but commerce accustomed itself to the conditions and flourished in spite of them. So rich is the country that commerce will survive any situation, however bad, if it is only fixed and certain. The people are incapable of self-government. The few exceptions are no examples of the masses. For years to come a very strong government will be necessary. The climate is very good. I have lived here 18 years and my health was never better.

One of the principal bankers of the Philippines and the far east:

I have no fault to find with the climate. My health is very fine. Business here, large as it is, is only a hint of what will be under a good government. I think it folly to talk of giving the natives any part in the government. They are incapable. Of course, there are possibly half a dozen who might be capable—but I doubt the result of such an experiment, even with the best. Anything but a strong government at first will result in disaster. Do not put courts in their hands at all—except the minor village courts, of course. You might give them municipal self-government in the smaller municipalities—but even then only under careful supervision.

The most prominent educator in the Philippines, of very wide information about the people and the country:

It is a marvelous country. The climate is the ideal tropical climate of the world. Also it presents every variety of climate. Only a moderate distance from Manila, in the province of Benguet, there are oaks, pines, frost and you must use blankets at night. It is the richest and most variegated portion of the earth's surface. My health had always been good. You must introduce a strong, decisive and pure government. The natives might possibly be permitted to take a practical part in municipal affairs. Self-government is out of the question. I fear the insurrection will last for months—perhaps for years. The natives are like buffalo bulls—they get mad and then want to fight, no matter whether right or wrong. You cannot successfully deal with them by gentle means. They absolutely misunderstand such treatment. While in arms they must be fought, fought—ceaselessly and remorselessly. Otherwise they will keep it up forever.

A gentleman connected with the railroad service and thoroughly acquainted with the people:

The climate of these islands is perfect for the tropics. I have been here altogether for six years and never enjoyed better health. I think these fellows will keep on fighting for months—perhaps years. They are utterly incapable of self-government as Americans or English understand it. They might, under very careful and firm direction, be allowed to take a little part in municipal government, but not much even there. If they were given self-government, business would almost disappear until some European power took the matter in hand.

One of the large planters and business men of Luzon, a pure Filipino with intimate relations with the insurgents:

It is hard to say how long the contest will last. The very common people care little about the matter, but they have been told and believe many bad things about the Americans. What Filipinos want is to govern themselves. No, of course, they do not know anything about government, except that Spain gave them, which was most corrupt. If you gave these islands a government where justice would be administered freely and without price, property protected and free speech secured, you ask me if the common people would be satisfied. I do not know. The common people do not know what they want. Are they capable of self-government—of voting intelligently? What difference does that make—they will vote just exactly as the better classes say. I employ several hundred men—well I expect and would see to it that they have the same opinions I have. Humph! It would be impossible otherwise. What the Filipino leaders talk about and insist on is a guarantee. By this they mean Filipinos to have exclusive government of the islands—the United States to keep a fleet here to protect that government and the islands generally in every possible situation, and this agreement witnessed by a third nation, strong enough to compel the United States to carry out its contract. The people are not capable of self-government, but the leaders are or would be after some practice, so it is just the same thing.

A pure Filipino, a physician, a man of wealth in the interior of Luzon—one of the most intelligent men of the many I met and talked to:

It is hard to say how long this struggle will continue. The leaders say they want independence—the common people probably want socialism. To be definite and particular they probably do not know what they want. No, they are not capable of self-government. If you give them pure government, free speech and all that, they would not understand and appreciate it at first; would not believe it as it were. But when, after a while, three or four years say, they come to understand your good intentions and actually experience good government there will be no trouble. Oh, yes! the islands are marvelously rich. After good government is once in operation they will pay their way many times over. My people are not a bad people—they don't understand, they are children yet.

The principal British merchant of Iloilo said:

The climate is simply splendid, even here on the sea. A very short distance inland you must have fire every night. I have been here more than 20 years and my health is and always has been most excellent. The only time I ever felt badly was in New York last September. It goes without saying that the country is enormously rich. Its resources have not yet even begun to be developed. Vast as commerce is or was, it is only a suggestion to what may be. The natives are a kind, affectionate people when properly treated. They are suspicious though, and, once aroused, very obstinate. Surely they are capable of self-government in municipal matters. Further than that I think it not safe to go at present. The common people probably do not understand the meaning of self-government as we do. There is no doubt that they would be completely dominated by their leaders. I should think it a very risky business to put the courts in the hands of the natives, even if you allowed them a large measure of self-government otherwise. You see they don't understand the just and pure administration of law through courts. How should they? The whole secret of your success will be to adopt some definite plan, stick to it, govern justly and firmly, be patient, don't expect everything in a day and very gradually and wisely introduce them into the government. But all will fail if you send any but pure incorruptible men here.

Pablo Majia, pure Filipino, rich, able, honest and moderate. He was stabbed to death in Cebu and this is why I withhold the names of the others:

I do not think anyone could ask for a better climate than this. It is much better than Hong-Kong. The resources of this island have not begun to be developed. Our coal is very good—much better than Japan coal. There is copper too on this island not yet worked. I am sorry to say that very few of our population are capable of self-government. Of course, the wealthy and educated classes are entirely competent to run the government. I do not expect nor desire any government except one founded and directed by America. Oh, yes! to such extent as the ballot may be given, there is no doubt that we of the upper class can control. I employ 100 men now—in good times more. All these would vote as I say.

"We Will Hold It Fast and Hold It Forever."

Here then, senators, is the situation. Two years ago there was no land in all the world which we could occupy for any purpose. Our commerce was daily turning toward the Orient; and geography and trade developments made necessary our commercial empire over the Pacific. And in that ocean we had no commercial, naval or military base. Today we have one of the three great ocean possessions of the globe, located at the most commanding commercial, naval and military point in the eastern seas, within hailing distance, shoulder to shoulder with China, richer in its own resources than any equal body of land on the entire globe and peopled by a race which civilization demands shall be improved. Shall we abandon it? That man little knows the common people of the republic, little understand the instincts of our race who thinks we will not hold it fast and hold it forever, administering just government by simplest methods. We may trick up devices to shift our burden and lessen our opportunity; they will avail us nothing but delay. We may tangle conditions by applying academic arrangements of self-government to a crude situation; their failure will drive us to our duty in the end.

Military Situation.

The military situation, past, present and prospective, is no reason for abandonment. Our campaign has been as perfect as possible with the force at hand. We have been delayed first, a by failure to comprehend the immensity of our acquisition and, second, by insufficient force and, third, by our efforts for peace. In February, after the treaty of peace, Otis had only 3,722 officers and men whom he had a legal right to order into battle. The terms of enlistment of the rest of his troops had expired and they fought voluntarily and not on legal military compulsion. Those who complain do so in ignorance of the real situation. We attempted a great task with insufficient means; we became impatient that it was not finished before it could fairly be commenced; and I pray we may not add to that other element of disaster, pausing in the work before it is thoroughly and forever done. That is the gravest mistake we could possibly make and that is the only danger before us. Our Indian wars would have been shortened, the lives of soldiers and settlers saved and the Indians themselves benefited, had we made continuous and decisive war; and any other kind of war is criminal because ineffective. We acted towards the Indians as though we feared them, love them,

ated them—a mingling of roonsh sentiment, inaccurate thought and paralytic purpose. Let us now be instructed by our own experience.

This war is like all other wars. It needs to be finished before it is stopped. I am prepared to vote either to make our work thorough or even now to abandon it. A lasting peace can be secured only by overwhelming forces in ceaseless action until universal and absolutely final defeat is inflicted on the enemy. To halt before every armed force, every guerilla band opposing us is dispersed or exterminated, will prolong hostilities and leave alive the seeds of perpetual insurrection. Even then we should not treat. To treat at all is to admit that we are wrong. And any quiet so secured will be delusive and fleeting. And a false peace will betray us; a sham truce will curse us. It is not to serve the purpose of the hour, it is not to save a present situation that peace should be established. It is for the tranquility of the archipelago forever. It is for an orderly government for the Filipinos for all the future. It is to give this problem to posterity solved and settled, not vexed and involved. It is to establish the supremacy of the American republic over the Pacific and throughout the East till the end of time.

The Blood of Our Soldiers.

Mr. President, reluctantly and only from a sense of duty am I forced to say that American opposition to the war has been the chief factor in prolonging it. Had Aguinaldo not understood that in America, even in the American congress, even here in the senate, he and his cause were supported; had he not known that it was proclaimed on the stump and in the press of a faction in the United States, that every shot his misguided followers fired into the breasts of American soldiers was like the volleys fired by Washington's men against the soldiers of King George, his insurrection would have dissolved before it entirely crystallized. The utterances of American opponents of the war are read to the ignorant soldiers of Aguinaldo and repeated in exaggerated form among the common people. Arms and ammunition were shipped from Asiatic ports to the Filipinos by wretches claiming American citizenship; and these acts of infamy were coupled by the Malays with American assaults on our government at home. The Filipinos do not understand free speech, and therefore our tolerance of American assaults on the American president and the American government means to them that our president is in the minority or he would not permit what appears to them such treasonable criticism. It is believed and stated in Luzon, Panay and Cebu that the Filipinos have only to fight, harass, retreat, break up into small parties, if necessary, as they are doing now, but by any means hold out until the next presidential election and our forces will be withdrawn. All this has aided the enemy more than climate, arms and battle. Senators, I have heard these reports myself; I have talked with the people; I have seen our mangled boys in the hospital and field; I have stood on the firing line and beheld our dead soldiers, their faces turned to the pitiless southern sky; and, in sorrow, rather than anger, I say to those whose voices in America have cheered those misguided natives on to shoot our soldiers down, that the blood of those dead and wounded boys or ours is on their hands; and the flood of all the years can never wash that stain away. In sorrow, rather than anger, I say these words, for I earnestly believe that our brothers knew not what they did.

Utterly Incapable of Self Government.

But, senators, it would be better to abandon this combined garden and Gibraltar of the Pacific and count our blood and treasure already spent a profitable loss than to apply any academic arrangement of self government to these children. They are not capable of self government. How could they be? They are not of a self governing race. They are Orientals, Malays, instructed by Spaniards in the latter's worst estate. They know nothing of practical government except as they have witnessed the weak, corrupt, cruel and capricious rule of Spain. What magic will anyone employ to dissolve in their minds and characters those impressions of governors and governed which three centuries of misrule have created? What alchemy will change the Oriental quality of their blood and set the self governing currents of the Anglo-Saxon pouring through their Malay veins? How shall they, in the twinkling of an eye, be ex-

alted to the heights of self governing peoples which required 1,000 years for us to reach, Anglo-Saxon though we are?

We must act on the situation as it exists, not as we would wish it. I have talked with hundreds of these people, getting their views as to the practical workings of self government. The great majority simply do not understand any participation in any government whatever. The most enlightened among them declare that self government will succeed because the employers of labor will compel their employes to vote as their employer wills, and that this will insure intelligent voting. I was assured that we could depend upon good men always being in office because the officials who constitute the government will nominate their successors, choose those among the people who will do the voting and determine how and where elections will be held. The most ardent advocate of self government that I met was anxious that I should know that such a government would be tranquil, because, as he said, if anyone criticised it, the government would shoot the offender. * * *

Plan of Government Needed In the Philippines.

In all other islands our government must be simple and strong. It must be a uniform government. Different forms for different islands will produce perpetual disturbance, because the people of each island would think that the people of the other islands are more favored than they. In Panay I heard murmurings that we were giving Negros an American constitution. This is a human quality found even in America; and we must never forget that in dealing with the Filipinos we deal with children. And so our government must be simple and strong. Simple and strong: the meaning of those two words must be written in every line of Philippine legislation; realized in every act of Philippine administration. A Philippine office in our department of state; an American governor general in Manila with power to meet daily emergencies; possibly an advisory council with no power except that of discussing measures with the governor general, which council would be the germ of the future legislature; a school in practical government; American lieutenant governors in each province with a like council about him; if possible an American resident in each district and a like council grouped about him; frequent and unannounced visits of provincial governors to the districts of their province; periodical reports to the governor general; an American board of visitation to make semi-annual trips to the archipelago without power of suggestion or interference to officials or people, but only to report and recommend to the Philippine office of our state department; a Philippine civil service with promotion for efficiency; the abolition of duties on exports from the Philippines; the establishment of import duties on a revenue basis with such discrimination in favor of American imports as will prevent the cheaper goods of other nations from destroying American trade; a complete reform of local taxation on a just and scientific basis beginning with the establishment of a tax on land according to its assessed value; the minting of abundant silver money for Philippine and Oriental use; the granting of franchises and concessions upon the theory of developing the resources of the archipelago and therefore not by sale but upon participation in the profits of the enterprise; the formation of a system of public schools everywhere with compulsory attendance rigidly enforced; the establishment of the English language throughout the island, teaching it exclusively in the schools and using it, through interpreters, exclusively in the courts; a simple civil code and a still simpler criminal code and both common to all the islands except Sulu, Mindanao and Palau; American judges for all but smallest offenses; gradual, slow and careful introduction of the best Filipinos into the mechanical parts of the working machinery of the government; no promise whatever of the franchise until the people have been prepared for it; all this backed by the necessary force to execute it; this outline of government the situation demands as soon as tranquility is established. Until then military government is advisable.

Protectorate Impracticable.

* * * Neither is a protectorate practicable. If a protectorate leaves the natives to their own methods more than would our direct administration of their government, it would permit the evils which it is our duty to prevent.

If, on the other hand, under a protectorate, we interfere to prevent those evils, we govern as much as if we directly administer the government; but without system or constructive purpose in either alternative, we incur all the responsibility of directly governing them ourselves, without any of the benefits to us, to them, or to the archipelago which our direct administration throughout the islands would secure.

Even the elemental plan I have outlined will fail in the hands of any ideal administrators. * * * The men we send to administer civilized government in the Philippines must be themselves the highest examples of our civilization. I use the word examples, for examples they must be in that world's most absolute sense. They must be men of the world and of affairs, students of their fellowmen, not theorists nor dreamers. They must be brave men, physically as well as morally. They must be as incorruptible as honor, as stainless as purity—men whom no force can frighten, no influence coerce, no money buy. Such men come high, even here in America. But they must be had. Better pure military occupation for years than government by any other quality of administration. Better abandon this priceless possession, admit ourselves incompetent to do our part in the world-redeeming work of our imperial race—better now haul down the flag of arduous deeds for civilization and run up the flag of reaction and decay than to apply academic notions of self government to these children or attempt their government by any but the most perfect administration our country can produce.

True Interpretation of Declaration of Independence.

The Declaration of Independence does not forbid us to do our part in the regeneration of the world. If it did the declaration would be wrong, just as the articles of confederation, drafted by the very same man who signed the declaration, was wrong. The declaration has no application to the present situation. It was written by self governing men for self governing men. It was written by men who, for a century and a half, had been experimenting in self government on this continent and whose ancestors for hundreds of years before had been gradually developing toward that high and holy estate. The declaration applies only to people capable of self government. How dare any man prostitute this expression of the very elect of self governing peoples to a race of Malay children of barbarism, schooled in Spanish methods and ideas? And you who say the declaration applies to all men, how dare you deny its application to the American Indian; and if you deny it to the Indian at home, how dare you grant it to the Malay abroad?

Mr. President, this question is deeper than any question of party politics; deeper than any question of the isolated policy of our country even; deeper even than any question of constitutional power. It is elemental. It is radical. God has not been preparing the English speaking and Teutonic peoples for 1,000 years for nothing but vain and idle self-contemplation and self-admiration. No! He has made us the master organizers of the world to establish a system where chaos reigns. He has given us the spirit of progress to overcome the forces of reaction throughout the earth. He has made us adepts in government that we may administer government among savage and senile peoples. Were it not for such a force as this, the world would relapse into barbarism and night. And of all our race he has marked the American people as his chosen nation to finally lead in the regeneration of the world. This is the divine mission of America and it holds for us all the profit, all the glory, all the happiness possible to man. We are trustees of the world's progress; guardians of its righteous peace. The judgment of the Master is upon us; "Ye have been faithful over a few things; I will make you ruler over many things."

What shall history say of us? Shall it say that we renounced that holy trust, left the savage to his base condition, the wilderness to the reign of waste, deserted duty, abandoned glory, forgot our sordid profit even, because we feared our strength and read the charter of our powers with the doubter's eye and the quibbler's mind? Shall it say that, called by events to captain and command the proudest, ablest, purest race of history in history's noblest work, we declined that great commission? Our fathers would not have had it so. No! They founded no paralytic government incapable of the simplest acts of administration. They planted no sluggish people, passive while the world's work calls them. They established no reactionary nation. They unfurled no retreating flag.

That flag has never paused in its onward march. Who dares halt is now—now when history's largest events are carrying it forward—now, when we are at last one people, strong enough for any task, great enough for any glory destiny can bestow. How comes it that our first century closes with the process of consolidating the American people into a unit just accomplished and quick upon the stroke of that great hour presses upon us

our world opportunity, world duty, and world glory which none but a people welded into an indivisible nation can achieve or perform? Blind indeed is he who sees not the hand of God in events so vast, so harmonious, so benign. Reactionary indeed is the mind that perceives not that this vital people is the strongest of the saving forces of the world; that our place, therefore, is at the head of our constructive, redeeming and imperial race; and that, to stand aside while events march on is a surrender of our interests, a betrayal of our duty as blind as it is base. Craven indeed is the heart that fears to perform a work so golden and so noble; that dares not win a glory so immortal.

Do you tell me that it will cost us money? When did Americans ever measure duty by financial standards? Do you tell me of the tremendous toil required to overcome the vast difficulties of our task? What mighty work for the world, for humanity, even for ourselves, has ever been done with ease? Even the bread must we eat by the sweat of our faces. Why are we charged with power such as no people ever knew if we are not to use it in a work as no people ever wrought? Who will dispute the divine meaning of the fable of the talents? Do you remind me of the precious blood that must be shed, the lives that must be given, the broken hearts of loved ones for their slain? And this is indeed a heavier price than all combined. And yet as a nation every historic duty we have done, every achievement we have accomplished has been by the sacrifice of our noblest sons. Every holy memory that glorifies the flag is of those heroes who have died that its onward march might not be stayed. It is the nation's dearest lives yielded for the flag that makes it dear to us; it is the nation's most precious blood poured out for it that makes it precious to us. That flag is woven of heroism and grief, of the bravery of men and women's tears, of righteousness and battle, of sacrifice and anguish, of triumph and of glory. It is these which make our flag a holy thing. Who would tear from that sacred banner the glorious legends of a single battle where it has waved on land or sea? What son of a soldier of the flag whose father fell beneath it on any field would surrender that proud record for the heraldry of a king. In the cause of civilization, in the service of the republic anywhere on earth, Americans consider wounds the noblest decorations man can win and count the giving of their lives a glad and precious duty. Pray God that spirit never falls. Pray God the time may never come when mammon and the love of ease shall so debase our blood that we will fear to shed it for the flag and its imperial destiny. Pray God the time may never come when American heroism is but a legend like the story of the Old American faith in our mission and our might a dream dissolved.

In His Steps

The most talked about book of the decade recounted the experiences of a church company who asked in the face of every situation, What Would Jesus Do? They pledged themselves to do likewise.

The Crucifixion of Philip Strong

Tells of a clergyman who attempted to preach as Jesus would have preached. His experiences were dramatic, absorbingly interesting and in the end tragic. Both books were written by

Rev. Charles M. Sheldon

who has taken his place among the strongest fiction writers of the day.

The Crucifixion of Philip Strong will be published as a serial in this paper.

TEMPTING OFFERS

-AT-

McHENRY & CO.,

215 and 217 South Michigan St.
Auditorium Block, - - South Bend.

QUITTING BUSINESS.

WE have decided to quit the Dry Goods and go into another line of business in South Bend. Beginning

SATURDAY, JAN. 13,

our closing out sale begins. Our stock which is all new, having been purchased since last May, will all be closed out within the next sixty days. In view of the sharp advances in all dry goods lines within the past few months our extraordinary offers ought to have quick attention. A tremendous reduction will be made on everything. Dress Goods, Cloaks, Silks, Underwear, Hosiery, Linens, Trimmings, Laces, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Waists, Suits, and Skirts at the lowest prices ever named.

McHENRY & COMPANY.

Charlie Springer is at his old place as flagman at the M. C. R. R. crossing.

Ed Swem has left Galien and gone up into the northern peninsula where he has a position. He writes home that business is booming up in that country.

The telegraph liar of Niles has sent a report to the Detroit papers that there is an epidemic of scarlet fever in Galien and that the schools were closed. Of course there is no more truth in this than any of his other reports. School closed for the holidays and opened Monday.

The voting contest at the Medicine Show for the most popular lady is quite interesting as the prize is a fine silver teaset. Miss Edna Myers leads with 800 votes and Miss Oline Green is next with 500.

Charles Klamer gave a social dance at his home Saturday night, there was a good attendance and those present report a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Harry Baker who have been visiting Richard Butler and family, returned to Chicago this week.

Rev. John Dayton is conducting revival meetings of the M. E. church this week.

Jay Hall visited friends in St. Joseph the first of the week.

The merchants report a very quiet holiday trade this year.

The Epworth League have their cards out for the ensuing year.

Miss Emma Carlisle who has been on the sick list is convalescing.

Wood is being cut at Morton's wood lot at rate of a hundred cords a day. This gives employment to all of the boys in town needing work. They receive 40c a cord for cutting.

Bridgeman.

Mrs. James Brooks passed away last Friday evening, after an illness of nearly four months. She was taken to St. Joseph for burial.

The insurance men were in town last week adjusting the loss on the burned school building.

Maunlin & Co. put up a quantity of fine ice last week.

Commissioner Jennings was in town last Monday.

Protracted efforts are in progress at the Congregational church this week.

A shadow social is advertised by the Rebecca Lodge for next Tuesday evening.

Miss Mamie Burkey tendered her resignation to take immediate effect, last Monday.

EDUCATIONAL.

BUCHANAN SCHOOLS.

FIRST GRADE.

We are glad to welcome Nina Binns back to school.

The following pupils were perfect in the weekly spelling review: Ruby Strawser, Ellis Southerton, Ethleen Lord, Clifford Redding, Edith Wagner, Harry Sweet, Ruth Roe, Paul Roe, Bernadine Blaké, Helen Rhodes.

We are glad to see David, James, and Sammie Swartz in school after a siege of the whooping cough.

SECOND GRADE.

The new term begins with sadly defeated ranks. Whooping cough and measles making heavy inroads upon our attendance.

For supplementary reading we begin this month biography of Longfellow from our Reader.

The following pupils were neither absent or tardy during the fall term: Mildred Camp, Mildred Roe, Bennie Davis, Lyle Kingery, Kenneth Peters, Leland Robinson, Paul White and Fred Wood.

THIRD GRADE.

Reba Binns, Guy Burk, Earl Powers, Kelsey Bainton, Tillie Richardson, are in school again after an absence on account of sickness.

Fred Raven is a new pupil.

The class in arithmetic began work with the book last week.

FOURTH GRADE.

Albert Cross entered this grade, Monday.

Louise Arney and Blanche Samson are out with the whooping cough.

We are soon to begin a thorough study of the life of Longfellow.

FIFTH GRADE.

The pupils wrote the items this week. We have a new item box to put them in.

We have a new pupil in our room, Archie Raven.

Fred Roe was out of school last week on account of sickness.

ADVANCE

SPECIAL SALE



BOOTS AND SHOES.

We are rewing our fall stock and are making prices that will make it an object for you to trade with us.

We are going to do

A Big Business

this fall, if good goods and low prices will prevail.

THIS IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.

COME AND SEE US

CARMER & CARMER,

BUCHANAN, MICH

32 FRONT STREET.

NOW IS THE TIME TO PLACE YOUR ORDERS FOR

COAL

Prices are liable to go up soon. It is a good time to buy Lime, Lumber, Cement and Building Material. We will sell them right.

Wm. Monro.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

I have purchased the stock of cloths formerly carried by Wm. Trenbeth and at such a figure that I can give you GREAT BARGAINS in SUITS, OVERCOATS, and TROUSERS.

Trenbeth's Old Stand. **J. HERSHENOW, MERCHANT TAILOR.**

CHURCH NOTES.

UNITED BRETHREN.

There will be no services at the U. B. Church in Buchanan as announced last week. And on account of the second quarterly meeting of the Conference year, which commences at Zion Church next Saturday and Sunday. There will be no preaching services in town. A revival is now in progress at Zion Church.

PROBATE COURT.

George W. Noble filed his petition for final settlement of his accounts as executor of the estate of James Callaghan, deceased, and for final distribution of said estate. Hearing set for Feb. 5 at ten a. m.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Thomas Farmer, 26, Pipestone, May Smith, 21, Sodus.

PAID HIS FINE.

Harry Thompson, who was arrested for violating the liquor law at Paw Paw lake last summer, appeared in court Monday and pleaded guilty. He was fined \$15 and costs.

JUROR IS BLAMED.

H. W. Davis, the attorney for Sylvester Parks, in the damage suit brought against him by Minnie Palmer, makes a new claim in asking for a new trial of the case. The

verdict was rendered in favor of the plaintiff, who was awarded \$8,000 damages. Now the defendant alleges that one of the jurors was unduly influenced before going to the juror's room and he exerted his influence with the other jurors, causing a partial verdict to be rendered. The matter has not been decided but if the claim is true a new trial will probably be granted.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

CIRCUIT COURT.

Judge Coolidge came from Niles Monday morning and considerable court business has been transacted.

The Deam vs Davies case, a motion was set aside to quash affidavit and writ and the defendant may plead within forty eight hours.

In the case of Single & Falconer, co-partners, vs Adam John Enders, a judgment on cognovit has been rendered for the plaintiff in the sum of \$165.49.

CORRESPONDENCE

BENTON HARBOR

Jan. 9, 1900.

Circuit court opened yesterday.

The County Supervisors will meet today.

A lodge of Elks is organizing in his city.

Some of the churches are observing the week of prayer.

The Methodist and Baptist churches are holding special meetings

A Chicago firm has been awarded the contract for extending the piers at St. Joseph.

The hull of the burned steamer "Mary" has been raised from the bottom of the canal and pumped out and it is thought it is not too badly burned to be rebuilt. If it is, it will be made wider.

Some of the young ladies of the High School have organized an anti-cigarette club and turn a cold shoulder to the smokers of "coffin nails."

The supreme court of Patricians in this city has been sued for \$2,000 damages by a member of the order in Sawyer. His wife died not long ago, but the court refuses to pay her \$1000 policy as they claim she falsified in order to gain admission to the order.

The Modern Woodmen of this city installed their newly elected officers last night, and to celebrate the event a committee that had been previously appointed for the purpose, served a first class oyster supper which far excelled anything of the kind ever held in this city. A large number of visiting neighbors were present, and at 1:30 a. m. all left for their respective homes with the happy thought that they belonged to the 450,000 Woodmen.

The sugar beet factory celebrated the putting of the last beet into the hopper last Friday night at 9:30 by tooting and shrieking with its big whistle, till nearly everyone in town was considerably alarmed, thinking the factory was on fire or that some dreadful accident had happened. It was visitor's day last Thursday and

several hundred people improved the opportunity of seeing the big plant. It will shut down some time this week, till next fall.

Fairland.

The F. S. C. will meet next Saturday evening at the home of Miss Gertrude Spearer. The club has lost another member in the person of Clifton Jones. He is working in South Bend.

Election of officers for the Oak Grove Sunday School was held Sunday. A. I. Ullrey was re-elected Supt. with Roy Walton as Asst.

Miss Matthews reports one new scholar in the day school making a total of 21.

The "Big 4" car repairer from Benton Harbor was here Tuesday to repair a badly broken car which was left here last week by Conductor Kief.

THREE OAKS.

Jan. 10, 1900.

School opened Monday after a two weeks vacation.

John Crosby returned to Ann Arbor Monday.

An addition is being built on the back of the Press office.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Crosby on Sunday, Jan. 7, an 8 lb boy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. M. Milham spent the past two weeks in Galesburg.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. A. Miller, of Chicago, have been visiting relatives in this vicinity.

GALIEN.

F. E. Simpson, of Three Oaks, was in town Monday.

Mr. Bissel, of Chicago, is visiting his cousin, Floyd Prince.

The "Power of Prayer" was the topic for Epworth League Sunday night. President Steele was leader and there was a large attendance. There were preaching services after League by Rev. John R. Dayton.

Drs. Unruh and John Cleve, of Three Oaks, were in town Tuesday.

Miss Beulah Noyes, of Dayton, was in town Tuesday in the interest of a Photographic Button Company.

Clyde Harris will not go on the road for the Goshen Shirt Manufacturing Co. until May first.