

DEFEAT CHINESE IN FIGHT.

THE LOSS SAID TO BE TWELVE HUNDRED.

Allies Marching to Relief of Pekin Legations Have Battle at Peking, Near Tien Tsin—Chinese Loss Heavy.

Washington, Aug. 7.—Allies, 10,000 strong, fought Chinese at Peking on Sunday forcing latter to retreat; allies' loss, 100, mostly Russians and Japanese; Chinese loss much heavier; desperate engagement expected when allies reach walled city of Tung Chow; army men believe effect of Peking fight may demoralize Chinese; position of United States diplomatically unchanged; insistence that cipher messages must pass freely to and from Ministers; believed in Washington envoys are still safe and will not consent to leave Peking; Li Hung Chang stated Ministers left Peking on Friday under escort, and now on way to Tien Tsin; London informed by Chinese Minister envoys are safe and well cared for; Japanese dispatch said supplies stopped; Secretary of State Hay better.

Washington, Aug. 6.—China backed down after receiving Secretary's Hay's ultimatum; imperial edict issued that envoys have free communication with their governments and ordering escort by high officials for them to Tien Tsin; Li Hung Chang reported escort had been provided; belief Ministers may refuse to leave capital. Consul Goodnow, Shanghai, reported message from Minister Conger dated July 21, saying all well, no fighting, provisions enough, anxious for quick relief. English correspondent in Peking wrote in similar strain; truce almost arranged after fall of Tien Tsin arsenals, when new General headed peace party leaders.

Washington, August 4.—Chinese government showed contempt for powers by beheading Hsu Ching Cheng, former minister to Russia, and one other statesman, for suggesting pacific measures.

Viceroy of Nankin and Sheng declared officially Ministers are hostages, and will be killed if allies march to Peking; this action will have no effect on course of Washington authorities or of European powers.

Missionaries, merchants, and officials at treaty ports urged destruction of Peking as object lesson and relocating capital at accessible city; blamed imperial government for outbreak; loss to American missions put at \$1,500,000, trade losses enormous; tales of Christians tortured accumulate.

Washington, August 3.—Allies on march to Peking score victory. Chinese troops and Boxers entrenched at Peking, eight miles from Tien Tsin, being dispersed and Russians holding position; allies have 21,000 men and 170 guns; Chinese force estimated at 50,000. Mohammedans aid allies. Chiefo report said imperial troops marching to engage allies wiped out Christian town, killing over 10,000. Reported confirmation of murder of fifty missionaries in Shan Si. State department made public correspondence with Li Hung Chang, insisting unconditionally on free communication with Conger and putting responsibility for safety of envoys on Chinese government.

Washington, Aug. 2.—Allies on march to Peking and already eighteen miles from Tien Tsin, expecting to reach Chinese capital by Tuesday.

London, Aug. 1.—"The allies began the advance from Tientsin this morning," announces an agency bulletin dated at Shanghai.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Minister Conger heard from indirectly through Col. Daggett, Fourteenth Infantry, at Chefoo, to whom Conger wrote saying truce since July 16, provisions for several weeks, little ammunition, all safe, well. Peking message, July 21, to Tien Tsin said China declared war June 20 and put total dead in legations at 63; wounded, 35; Chinese killed, 2,000. Letter from Lieutenant-Colonel Shiba, Peking, dated July 23, received at Tien Tsin, said legations attacked continually, night and day, by Chinese soldiers and likely unable to hold out more than week. "March of allies on Peking to be hastened."

Tornado Causes Great Damage. Grand Forks, N. D., Aug. 5.—The town of Hutton, forty miles southwest of this city, was struck by a tornado, accompanied by hail and rain, this morning, which did great damage in the town and the surrounding country. So far there has been no loss of life reported, although it is known several people were severely injured in the path of the storm, which extends from southwest of Hutton for fully 100 miles in a northeasterly direction to St. Hilaire and Thief River Falls, Minn.

To Erect Chapel at Monza. Rome, Aug. 6.—The City Council of Monza has ceded the plot of ground including the spot where King Humbert was assassinated to the royal family, who will erect a chapel there. Queen Margherita has composed a prayer in memory of her husband and has obtained permission from the Archbishop of Cremona to circulate it among the faithful.

King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Helena will arrive in Rome on Wednesday. The remains of King Humbert will leave Monza the same day, reaching the city at 9 a. m.

Detroit Child Bitten by a Dog. Lansing, Mich., August 4.—Hazel Hart, a little Detroit girl visiting at the home of F. J. Wise, was severely bitten by a small terrier dog last evening. The animal was particularly vicious, and bit the child several times. Her injurious, although serious, are not believed to be dangerous.

DYING BOY SAVES FOUR.

Three Others Are Dead as a Result of Eating Toadstools.

Chicago, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Edith Norris, her 14-year-old daughter, and her 13-year-old son are dead, and J. A. Norris, her husband, two daughters, and an employe of the family are believed to be recovering after three days in the agonies of poisoning by eating toadstools for mushrooms. Mr. Norris owns a large stock farm near Harvey. The family ate the poisonous growth on Sunday.

When the father was aroused at midnight by the cries of his family and himself being taken in the grip of the poison, cried for help, there was but one strong enough to attempt to bring it. Thomas Norris, the 13-year-old son, suffering as the others, mounted a horse and rode to Homewood, three miles distant. Delirious and fainting he reached a physician. He sank into unconsciousness after he had told his story, but was revived and taken home, where he died.

ARE TRAPPED BY FILIPINOS.

Lieutenant Alstaeffer and an Escort Attacked by Insurgents.

Washington, D. C., Aug. 6.—The first serious check which the American troops have met in the Philippines during the last two months is recorded in a dispatch received from General MacArthur. It is assumed the little American command which suffered so severely was completely trapped, and was obliged to surrender or be exterminated. The message is as follows: Manila, Aug. 4.—Adjutant General, Washington: First Lieutenant Alstaeffer, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, with escort, fifteen men, attacked on Aug. 1, road between San Miguel de Mayama (Luzon) and San Isidro (Luzon) by armed band insurgents reported 850 strong. Entire party killed, wounded, or captured.

The Deadly Celluloid Collar. Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 6.—Charles Saunders of the Milwaukee and Waukesha road is the victim of a peculiar accident. When near North Greenfield this afternoon the motor of his car burned out, and while he was attempting to repair it the controller became charged with electricity. One end happened to come in contact with his celluloid collar. There was a flash, and a ring of fire shot around his neck, and he fell unconscious.

At Trinity Hospital, where he was taken, it was said that he had probably inhaled some of the flame and that he was so seriously injured internally that they fear he cannot recover.

New Philippine Commission. Manila, Aug. 6.—On Sept. 1 the commission headed by Judge Taft will become the legislative body of the Philippines, with power to take and appropriate insular moneys, to establish judicial and educational systems, and to make and pass all laws.

General MacArthur will be the executive head to enforce the laws of the commission, and he will conduct the government in accordance with the same until the commission recommends to President McKinley the appointment of a civil governor.

Jews Coming to America. Vienna, Aug. 8.—It is estimated that over 5,000 Jewish emigrants from Roumania have passed through Vienna during the last month on the way to Canada. A majority of them have been penniless, having nothing save the fare and tales of oppression endured in Roumania and with their misery plainly visible in their faces. All of them arouse much public sympathy here and the contributions from Christians as well as from Jews have been liberal.

Mail Pouches Robbed of \$28,000. New York, Aug. 4.—Postoffice inspectors are working on a robbery of the mail which took place last Thursday while three registered letter pouches were in transit between the general postoffice and Station O, at Fifth avenue and Thirteenth street. A slit eight inches in width was cut in one pouch and dozens of registered letters abstracted. More than \$28,000 in cash and drafts were in the letters stolen.

Child Dies in Fit of Sneezing. Chicago, August 4.—Mrs. Ada Stark, with her 8-months-old son Henry, went to the Polk street railway station on Thursday evening to take a train. While waiting the child was taken with a fit of sneezing, and, in spite of medical attention, died within an hour.

Section Hands Robbed. Belleville, Ill., Aug. 3.—A gang of Italians employed of the Illinois Central Railroad between here and Freeburg rebelled against the authority of their foreman today and tried to kill him. He was compelled to flee for his life and hide in a cornfield.

Four Killed in Wreck. Lafayette, Ind., Aug. 7.—Four persons were killed and several injured in a collision between the Monon passenger train leaving here at 12:40 a. m. and an engine running light at South Raub, seven miles south.

Killed by Falling Limb. Harrisville, Mich., August 3.—Robert Charters, of Curtis, was instantly killed by a falling limb, which broke his neck.

DE WET IN A TIGHT PLACE.

SAID TO BE SURROUNDED AT REITZBURG.

Lord Kitchener Has Narrowed the Circle Around the Boer Generals and Driven Them Out of Good Positions.

London, Aug. 7.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says General Lord Kitchener has narrowed the circle around General Dewet and Steyn by driving out the enemy from one of the flank positions which he held.

London, Aug. 6.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says: "General Christian de Wet is completely surrounded near Reitzburg, and it is impossible for his forces to escape through the strong British cordon. 'The Boers say they will make a stand at Machadodorp. They are short of ammunition and food. General Hamilton, by the rapidity of his movements, prevents reinforcements reaching Commandant General Botha."

"It appears that after the train carrying United States Consul Stowe and flying the Stars and stripes was derailed at Honigspruit, south of Kroonstad, concealed Boers fired, killing four."

"Many residents of Pretoria have been sent into exile for having behaved cruelly or shamefully to British subjects before or during the war. The terms of exile vary, in one instance reaching twenty-five years."

Cape Town, August 4.—Liebeberg's commando attacked General Smith-Dorrien near Potchefstroom, but was easily repulsed. General Ian Hamilton has gone to Rustenburg to bring away Baden-Powell's garrison. Seven hundred and fifty additional Boers have surrendered to General Hunter.

Pretoria, August 4.—President Kruger and Commandant General Botha have issued a proclamation to pay all damage done to the farms by the British, provided the burghers remain with the commandos.

Pretoria, Aug. 2.—Hunter reports 1,200 more prisoners surrendered yesterday, with Commandants Rouse and Fonteneil, whilst Commandants De Jager, Potgieter and Joubert surrendered to Bruce Hamilton, who collected 1,200 rifles, 650 ponies, and an Armstrong gun. Lieutenant Anderson, a Danish officer in the Staats artillery, also surrendered. Oliver, with five guns and a number of burghers, broke away in the Harri-smith district, but Hunter expects the total prisoners will amount to 4,000.

Storm Hove Over England. London, Aug. 4.—England was swept yesterday by the hardest summer gale known in the country for years, and from all along the coast come reports of damage to shipping and the narrow escapes from drowning of crews of imperilled ships. The reports indicate that the gale was not confined to England, but prevailed over a greater part of Europe. The gale struck London late yesterday afternoon and created havoc among the signs and flagpoles.

In Richmond Park a number of century-old trees were uprooted. The wind was followed by a driving rain that made the streets as deserted after dark as a country village.

Struck by Severe Storm. Sterling, Colo., Aug. 6.—A destructive hurricane struck this place last evening, accompanied by a cloudburst. The storm burst without warning, traveling at a rate of 100 miles an hour, striking the town at the central portion and including the northeastern part, where it did the most damage. The Catholic church was totally wrecked and the union Pacific train yards were almost demolished. No casualties are reported, though several persons were seriously injured.

Paris Cabmen Out on a Strike. Paris, Aug. 6.—A cabmen's strike now on in Paris is one of the most serious ever known here. Four thousand men have left their cabs and the citizens of Paris are obliged to walk to the depots. Wherever cabmen can be obtained the cabs are occupied by military guards.

The police think the strike is the result of a conspiracy and connect Salson, the would-be assassin of the Shah of Persia, with the labor troubles.

Feud Brings Death to Four. Farmington, Mo., Aug. 5.—Four men killed and one fatally wounded is the outcome of a shooting affair between William Dooley and his four sons on one side and the four Harris brothers on the other, as a result of a picnic quarrel today at Doe Run, one of the mining towns of St. Francois county. William Dooley, Wess Harris, James Harris and John Dooley are the names of those killed, and Frank Harris was fatally wounded.

King of Servia Married. Belgrade, Aug. 6.—King Alexander yesterday wedded Mme. Draga Maschich, the ceremony being performed with great pomp. In honor of the event the King granted an amnesty, together with numerous political pardons, including the former radical Premier, Tauschanovich.

It is estimated that no fewer than 30,000 came from the provinces and from abroad to see the wedding pageant.

American Wins Great Prize. Berlin, Aug. 1.—Dr. S. A. Knopf of the City of New York has been awarded the prize of 4,000 marks offered by the Tuberculosis Congress for the best essay on the subject "How to Fight Tuberculosis as a Disease of the Masses."

TRIES TO KILL SHAH OF PERSIA

Attempt Is Frustrated by Quick Movements of Monarch's Companions.

Paris, August 3.—An attempt to assassinate the Shah of Persia at 9 o'clock this morning would have resulted fatally had not the Grand Vizier, with General Parent, shown remarkable presence of mind. As the carriage of the monarch left the Palace of Princes a poorly-dressed man rushed forward and springing on to the carriage step turned the muzzle of a revolver point blank at the Shah.

The Grand Vizier grasped the man and General Parent knocked the revolver out of his hand, so that the weapon tumbled into the carriage.

The Shah himself at this point took a hand in holding the would-be assassin until two police agents riding bicycles and forming part of the bodyguard plinked him, binding him hand and foot. The man speaks French with a foreign accent and the police believe he is an Italian. He is presumed to be about 27 years old.

Paris, August 4.—Shah's would-be assassin identified as Francois Salson, often imprisoned for preaching Anarchist doctrines; possible penalty the guillotine; he declared Czar was to be next victim.

SLAIN IN TRAIN HOLD-UP.

Man Defends a Woman From Masked Bandits and Is Shot.

Denver, Colo., Aug. 6.—Two masked robbers held up the passengers in two Pullman cars on Union Pacific train and killed William J. Fay, one of Denver's oldest and best known citizens, because he had the courage to defend a woman in an adjoining berth against the ruffian's threats.

The monetary profit of the escapade to the robbers will probably not exceed \$200, and it is probable they may suffer the wrath of the citizens of Lincoln county if they are captured, for an infuriated populace is said to be gathering in upon them. They escaped at Hugo, but a number of detectives and the sheriff were not long afterwards on the ground to institute a systematic pursuit.

The Union Pacific promptly posted a reward of \$1,000 each for the capture of the two bandits.

Many Injured in Explosion. Scranton, Pa., Aug. 5.—By an explosion of gas last evening two buildings in the heart of the business district were completely demolished, and twenty-one persons were injured by being caught in the wreckage or struck by flying debris. The wrecked buildings were the three-story Merchants' and Mechanics' Bank and the adjoining four-story building.

Many of the injured were passengers on an open trolley car that was directly in front of the bank building at the moment of the explosion. A leak in a gaspipe in the cellar of the bank was responsible for the explosion. The loss is over \$150,000.

Horses For War in China. New York, Aug. 5.—Four representatives of the German government have been in Hoboken for several days negotiating for horses for war service in China.

They have been visiting prominent horse dealers in Hoboken and Jersey City, and have said that the German government expects to acquire 30,000 horses within the next thirty days. The orders are to be distributed in the East, South and West. Canada may get some of the orders.

Four Girls Drown While Bathing. Ocean City, N. J., Aug. 1.—Four young women from Philadelphia were drowned here. Only two of a group of six were saved.

Diseases in Michigan. Lansing, Mich., August 3.—Reports to the state board of health show that rheumatism, diarrhea, neuralgia, tonsillitis and bronchitis in the order named caused the most sickness in Michigan during the week ending July 28. Smallpox was reported at 1 place; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 6; diphtheria, 20; whooping cough, 23; scarlet fever, 32; measles, 63; typhoid fever, 64, and consumption at 175.

Two Barns Struck by Lightning. Berrien Springs, Mich., August 4.—A heavy storm of rain, accompanied by terrific thunder and lightning, passed over this place the greater part of last night. George Dean's barn and contents, situated one mile east of town, was burned to the ground. Loss estimated at \$1,500, about half covered by insurance. George Swift's barn, about two miles north, was also struck, killing a large drove of hogs, but doing no further injury.

Michigan Telephone Co.'s Taxes \$31,522. Lansing, Mich., August 4.—The Michigan Telephone Company has paid its taxes for the present year, amounting to \$31,522.68, to the state treasurer. The taxes cover the lines of the Michigan Central, Detroit, New State and Kalamazoo companies.

Farmhouse Robbed. Albion, Mich., August 3.—Still another small burglary was added to Albion's list. E. G. Fifey's farmhouse, two miles west, was entered and ransacked. A purse containing \$6 was taken, but the silverware was left untouched.

Soldiers Want to Come Home. Lansing, Mich., August 4.—A Lansing soldier in the Philippines has written his relatives here that the soldiers are generally discouraged with fighting in a tropical country and want to come home. He says that about half of his company is sick.

Opium Caused Death. Grand Rapids, Mich., August 5.—Carrie Benedict, aged 61 years, died at her home from the effects of an overdose of opium. She lived alone in a poor house and was found Tuesday in an unconscious condition as a result of the dose.

Great Damage to Broomcorn. Arcola, Ill., Aug. 3.—Authentic reports received in this city today by men who have covered the broomcorn district, indicate that Wednesday's storm, damaged the growing crop to the extent of \$1,000,000. From one end of the district to the other the corn is flat on the ground.

MICHIGAN STATE NEWS.

SEVERAL PEOPLE INJURED AT PLAINWELL FIRE.

Had to Send For Help to Other Cities and Seven Buildings Were on Fire Before Assistance Arrived.

Plainwell, Mich., August 5.—A fire alarm was sent in about noon and in less than half an hour seven buildings had caught fire. The fire department is very poor and help was sent for from Otsego and Grand Rapids. The Otsego company arrived in twenty-one minutes after the alarm was given.

The principal losses were: Carl Williams, bazaar; Mrs. Carrie Granger, millinery; A. J. Smith, jewelry; Frank Smith, tailor; Star drug store; R. G. Ovenshire, laundry. The total loss is about \$1,500, mostly covered by insurance. Several people were injured, but none severely. How the fire originated is unknown.

Waiters Won Their Point. Muskegon, Mich., August 4.—Sheriff Neumeister and a posse of five deputies were called to the Lake Harbor hotel to quell what promised to be a riot among the colored waiters. The waiters, about 50 in number, struck for higher wages, and when Landlord Swett did not at once comply with their demands, the prospects for an outbreak seemed imminent. The matter was finally amicably settled when Mr. Swett informed them he would meet the demanded increase and everything was quiet when the officers arrived.

Boy Drowned While Bathing. Dowagiac, Mich., August 5.—Robert Hall, the 16-year-old son of Abner Hall, of this city, was drowned. Hall and two other boys were bathing in Indian Lake, and in making a dive from a logboat he was taken with cramps and sank before assistance could be given. His companions were nearly drowned in trying to rescue him, and it was only by the timely arrival of a farmer that they were saved. Hall's body was found in twenty feet of water.

Jumped in Front of an Engine. Owosso, Mich., August 3.—Ollie Salisbury, the 15-year-old son of D. R. Salisbury, shoe manufacturer, had his left foot cut off by the north-bound Michigan Central train. The boy was riding his wheel down the right of way from Junction. He saw the train coming on a different track from the one he supposed; he jumped off the wheel in front of the engine and had his left ankle and foot badly mangled. It was amputated an hour later.

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THE MARKETS.

Chicago.

Wheat—No. 2 red 77 3/4; No. 3 red 76 3/4; No. 2 hard winter 71 3/4; No. 3 hard winter 70 3/4; No. 1 northern spring 71 3/4; No. 2 northern spring 70 3/4; No. 3 spring 69 3/4.

Corn—No. 2 56; No. 2 white 40 1/2; No. 3 yellow 38 3/4; No. 3 white 40 1/2; No. 3 yellow 38 3/4.

Oats—No. 2 33 1/2; No. 2 white 32 1/2; No. 3 31; No. 3 white 30 1/2; No. 4 white 29.

Rye—July 56; Sept. 48 1/2. Butter—Creameries extras 18 1/2; first 17 1/2; second 16 1/2; Dairies extras 14 1/2; first 13 1/2; No. 2 12 1/2; Ladies extras 13 1/2; 15c; Packing stock 14c.

Eggs—Fresh stock 17 1/2; choice returned 18 1/2; 1 1/2 per dozen 16 1/2; 2 1/2 per dozen 15 1/2; 3 1/2 per dozen 14 1/2; 4 1/2 per dozen 13 1/2; 5 1/2 per dozen 12 1/2.

Wool—Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and eastern Iowa, fine unwashed fleece, 13 1/2; medium unwashed, 10 1/2; coarse unwashed 10 1/2; cottoned and rough unwashed 12 1/2; Nebraska, Minnesota, Kansas, western Iowa and Dakota, coarse, 17 1/2; fine, heavy, 11 1/2; do light 14 1/2.

Green fruit—New apples, \$2 00; 30 per bu. Peaches, some grown, 4 00; 30 per bu. Ohio, 36c per bu. Cattle—Steers, \$10 25; 40; butchers' cows, \$7 00; 50; feeders, \$4 00; 40; choice calves, \$4 00; 50; common calves, \$3 00; 40.

Hogs—Roughs, \$6 00; 25; mixed and prime packers, \$7 00; 30; prime heavy and assorted butcher weights, \$5 50; 45; light mixed Bacon weights, 10 lbs up to average 17 1/2; 10 lbs, \$3 25; 40; pigs, under 100 lbs \$4 75. Sheep and Lambs—Lambs, \$5 00; 00; good to prime wethers, \$1 25; 30; fair to good fat western sheep, \$3 00; 40.

Detroit.

Wheat—Sept. 79 3/4; No. 2 red 78 3/4; No. 3 red 77 3/4; mixed red 77c; No. 1 white 78c asked. Corn—Cash, No. 2 56c; No. 3 54 1/2; No. 4 52; No. 2 yellow, 40c; No. 3 yellow, 40c; No. 4 yellow, 40c; nominal. Oats—Cash, No. 2 33c; No. 3 32c; No. 4 31c. Cattle—Cash No. 2 53c. Butter—Prime private creamery, 18 1/2; prime dairy, 17 1/2; 50c; fair to good 15 1/2; common dairy, 14c; cheap dairy grades 12 1/2. Eggs—Strictly fresh eggs in large lots 12 1/2; Fruit—Apples, New, \$1 00 per bu.

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MANUEL GARCIA.

MANUEL GARCIA was a Mexican farmer with a small holding in the state of Chihuahua. Garcia was a thrifter bent than usual with his countrymen. His little patch of land showed evidences of energetic working and the well-tended garden about the abode bore a burden of bloom through the year. The beauty and abundance of the flowers was due to the care given them by Inez Garcia, the farmer's daughter, a dark-skinned, bright-eyed girl 16 years old who loved nothing better than to tend the flowering cacti, the oleanders and the southern spice plants which lent color and fragrance to the little place about the doorstep. The Yaqui river rolled its yellow length lazily by the homestead, completely shutting off approach from the north. It was a picturesque place, and Inez was happy there in the companionship of her brother, Diego, two years younger than herself, her father and the old grandmother, who had lived with them ever since Inez's mother died, ten years before.

It was in the year 1884 that news reached the little household of trouble to the north and west of them with the raiding and murderous Apaches. They had seen nothing of the Indians, and Manuel Garcia thought that his little family was out of the path of the marauding bands that under pressure from the troops were constantly crossing and recrossing the border between the United States and Mexico. One day, however, the father heard from a passing vaquero that a band of Indians fleeing southward had met some Mexican troops only ten miles to the west of the day before. The visitor said that the Apaches had suffered some loss, but that the survivors had separated and escaped. After hearing this father and son took their rifles into the field with them when they worked, and Inez was told that she must give up her afternoon rides along the river bank on her little pony, Buenos.

The day after the visit of the vaquero, late in the afternoon, Inez left her grandmother nodding in the doorway and went to the corral at a short distance from the house where the farmer's two work horses and Inez's pony and the chickens were kept. As she passed along there came scurrying from a clump of bushes a covey of Gambel's partridges, beautiful blue gray creatures that came daily to share the food which Inez scattered for her chickens. The girl, leaving behind her a trail of grain which she allowed to drop from her half opened hand, crossed to the corner of the corral, where there was a

Not a word to the grandmother, said Inez. "As it gets dark I'll keep on a floor of the house, and you, Diego, bring up the pony and the horse that father left, to the inside of the garden." Diego did as he was told, and when darkness had come down over the little homestead and the swift-flowing river, the old grandmother slept peacefully while the two wakeful children watched from the doorway. That low-hanging smoke, thicker and darker in places at marked intervals, had told them that some large ranch houses lying to the north of them were burning. They knew that if it were the work of Apaches that for the first time their little home on the Yaqui river would be in the direct path of the southward-flying savages. Diego had his father's rifle, which he knew how to use and leaning against the wall at Inez side was a light shotgun. Midnight came and Inez made Diego lie down for a rest. The boy slept for an hour. Then he roused up and made his sister take her turn at a nap. The girl had slept for some time when Diego's ear caught a sound. It came from the westward.

brave's life was worth nothing if his presence were discovered. Some lessons which the good old padre at the mission had taught her about mercy came into her mind. This Indian was unarmed, wounded and helpless; surely there could be no harm in helping him.

"Where are you hurt?" she asked. The Apache thrust forward his shoulder, and, pulling aside a rough, dirty bandage, showed a knife wound.

"Go back under the hay," said Inez. "I will help you." She walked quickly across the corral and looked far off over the field. Her father and Diego were at work some distance away and would not return for at least an hour. The girl went into the house, filled an earthen vessel with water, took some cakes of maize and some dried meat from a shelf and hurried back to the corral. She passed the water vessel up to the Apache, who drank greedily. She gave him the maize cakes and told him to hide once more. The Apache uttered a word of gratitude and drew back behind the forage piles. The next morning Inez went early to the corral. The Indian had disappeared.

It was the summer of 1885. A large band of Apaches had broken loose from the San Carlos reservation in the territory of the United States and had taken to the warpath. The governments of the two republics had arranged that the troops of either nation in actual pursuit of Indians might pass into the other's territory. The San Carlos band, after committing all sorts of depredations, headed, as was Apache custom, for the Mexican border. No news of the losing of the Apache horde had reached the little Chihuahua home on the Yaqui river. Perhaps Manuel Garcia would have paid but little attention to the report if it had reached him, for long immunity from savage visits had led him to think the safety of his home was assured. Early one morning there rode up to the gateway a hat and shod messenger who had come to summon Manuel to the bedside of a dying brother in the little mission village of Santa Gertrudes, fifteen miles away. He gave some few directions to Inez and Diego, and, saying that he would return the next day, he rode away with the messenger. Inez felt a strange loneliness and something of apprehension came over her after her father left. She did her work in the little household and toward evening went to the corral with Diego to tend the stock. It was just sunset as they turned their steps back to the abode house. Far off to the north a pall of smoke hung on the horizon, and the sight if it sent a chill to the Mexican peasant girl's heart. Diego saw it too and felt its purport as quickly as did his sister. They looked into each other's eyes.

"Not a word to the grandmother," said Inez. "As it gets dark I'll keep on a floor of the house, and you, Diego, bring up the pony and the horse that father left, to the inside of the garden." Diego did as he was told, and when darkness had come down over the little homestead and the swift-flowing river, the old grandmother slept peacefully while the two wakeful children watched from the doorway. That low-hanging smoke, thicker and darker in places at marked intervals, had told them that some large ranch houses lying to the north of them were burning. They knew that if it were the work of Apaches that for the first time their little home on the Yaqui river would be in the direct path of the southward-flying savages. Diego had his father's rifle, which he knew how to use and leaning against the wall at Inez side was a light shotgun. Midnight came and Inez made Diego lie down for a rest. The boy slept for an hour. Then he roused up and made his sister take her turn at a nap. The girl had slept for some time when Diego's ear caught a sound. It came from the westward.

He stole to the wall surrounding the garden and strained his eyes to look out into the starlight night. He could see nothing, but, listening intently, he could hear the faint sound of hoof-falls. Then he went back and aroused Inez. The girl was alert in a moment. "If they are Apaches," she said, "they will go to the corral first to look for the horses, and then they will attack."

For an hour those two children, each buoyed up by a sense of the other's courage, watched and waited. They had taken up their station at the low wall back of the house at a point from which they could see outlined in the night the corral palings and the little shack which they inclosed.

"It will soon be dawn," whispered Inez.

"Yes," answered Diego, clutching his rifle tightly, "that is the time they attack." As he spoke his sister caught his arm and pointed. Stealing around the farther end of the corral they saw dark forms. For a moment the children's hearts almost failed them. They knew that these Apaches, doubtless hard pressed by the troops, would be maddened by the failure to find fresh horses to help them on their way. A streak of gray was showing in the east. Ten minutes passed. The gloom of night lightened. Six forms came out of the entrance to the corral and separating into pairs advanced boldly toward the house. They were Apaches who apparently felt secure in their advance by the belief that their presence was unknown. Inez and Diego crouched behind the wall. The boy felt that the only safety lay in checking the work and possibly holding the braves at bay until help might come. He raised his rifle and fired at one of the nearest Indians. In his excitement he missed his aim, but the shot had one desired effect. It stopped the Apache advance and sent the six braves scurrying back to the shelter of the corral. Bright daylight was fast approaching. Two of the Indians came from behind the little stable and making a circle reached the river bank.

"They will follow the bank down, Inez, and get at us from behind," said Diego. "You must go there where the river touches the bank and try to hold them off, and I will guard this point from the other four."

The girl stopped, kissed her brother, and taking a shotgun kept under cover of the wall to the point where the river flowed by. She looked along the bank but could see nothing. From the bank where she stood the house hid Diego and the corral, which lay beyond, from her sight. Looking ahead again along the line of the yellow flood she saw a clump of bushes growing on the bank move. In a moment the foliage was parted and the face of an Apache peered out. Inez crouched down. Seeing that the way was apparently clear, the Indian, quickly followed by another, emerged from his concealment. The leader reached a point within twenty yards of the edge of the garden and then crawled up boldly over the bank. As his head appeared Inez nerved herself and fired. In an instant she knew that she had missed her aim, for the savage face which had disappeared for an instant showed once more over the bank. With a yell the brave dashed forward with a knife in his hand. The girl began praying. The Apache leaped to the top of the wall with uplifted knife. His companion was at his heels. The girl's consciousness was well nigh numb, yet in that awful moment she seemed to know that somewhere she had seen that second savage face before. All sense and strength were leaving her. There was the upraised hand of the savage clutching the knife. Then quick as a thought the second Apache hurled himself forward upon his companion. There was a blow and the knife was driven into the heart of Inez's assailant, and in another instant his body was hurled into the rapid-flowing river. The girl knew a face was looking into hers and dimly she saw that it was the face of the Apache whom she had helped the year before.

There were shouts and thundering hoof-falls behind the house and Inez found an officer in a blue uniform bending over her. As she opened her eyes the soldier turned and said: "The girl's all right, captain. Did you get them all?"

It was a troop of the United States cavalry following fast upon the Apaches' trail that had ridden in to the rescue.

In reply to the surgeon's question the captain said: "We got four of them and the boys picked up the body of one out of the river. He was killed by a knife thrust, but who did it I can't guess. One of the band escaped. How or where it is past finding out. I'd like to get him."

Inez remembered. She saw that the Apache who had saved her from death was not among the prisoners. She knew that within a stone's throw, hiding in the bushes of the river bank, must be her rescuer, whom the soldiers sought, but the girl held her peace.

EDWARD B. CLARK.

REJUVENATED AT 87.
An Alabama Woman's Gray Hair Turns Black and Wrinkles Disappear.
Limestone county, Alabama, has an interesting phenomenon. Mrs. Polly Emry, aged 87 years, a white woman of a highly respectable family, appears to have fallen heir to another maidenhood. For a quarter of a century she has been an old woman, with white hair and no teeth, and the weight of years was apparent in her wrinkled face and enfeebled movements. Twenty-seven years ago her oldest brother, who was a dentist, extracted every tooth from her mouth.

About a year ago her health commenced to materially improve. Her strength rapidly returned, her figure became more erect, her eyes brighter, her movements more elastic. Her hair also became perceptibly darker. Her gums commenced to swell and finally new teeth appeared. The change in a year is said to be astonishing. Her hair is now black. She has a new and substantial set of teeth as white and strong as a maiden's. Her vitality is greatly increased; her strength has returned and her appearance is said to suggest her age as forty instead of more than twice that number of years. She is a woman of refinement and of admirable qualities, and her apparent new lease on life is a subject of sincere congratulation among her neighbors.

Primitive House Lighting.
The first and most natural way of lighting the houses of the colonists was found in the fat pitch pine, which was plentiful everywhere; but as soon as domestic animals increased, candles were made, and the manufacture of the winter supply became the special autumnal duty of the thrifty housewife. Great kettles were hung over the kitchen fire and filled with hot water and melted tallow. At the cooler end of the kitchen two long poles were placed from chair back to chair back. Across these poles, like the rounds of a ladder, were placed shorter sticks, called candle rods. To each candle rod were tied about a dozen straight candle wicks. The wicks were dipped again and again in regular order, in the melted tallow, the succession of dippings giving each candle time to cool. Each grew slowly in size till all were finished. Deer suet was used as well as beef tallow and mutton tallow. Wax candles were made by pressing bits of half-melted wax around a wick.—Chautauquan.

His Attentive Audience.
A well-known novelist delivered a lecture recently in a New Jersey town not far from this city, in which he read selections from his own works. His reputation and the society that engaged him brought together an audience composed of the best people of the neighborhood. After the lecture, when people met, it was the proper thing for one to ask the other:

"Were you at the lecture?" and the answer in every case was:

"Oh, yes! I was there, but I didn't hear a word. Did you hear the lecture?"

"Well, no! I was there but I couldn't hear, either."

A friend who met the novelist a few days after his visit to the suburban town asked him what kind of audience he had and how he liked the town.

"It's a fine place," was the reply, "and I had the most attentive audience that I have ever spoken to. No one made a sound, and I didn't have to raise my voice above a whisper."

The Custom in Mexico.
Many amusing situations arise in Mexico on account of the graceful custom of remarking whenever any belongings are praised or admired: "It is yours, señor!" Of course, this is mere petty politeness, which is not supposed to be taken advantage of, but an American visitor who chanced to admire a cask of fine wine carried it away upon the remark of the clerk that "it was his," and the unfortunate clerk had to repay his employers. An American woman was elated over a piece of rare lace she had immediately accepted upon hearing the words, "It is yours," from the Mexican owner, and it took the intervention of interpreters to obtain the restoration of the lace and soothe the wounded feelings.

Worse Than Cabbage.
Tipser—Do you believe this Pennsylvania tobacco is made of cabbage leaves?
Vesey—No, it is made of something worse than that.
Tipser—What?
Vesey—Pennsylvania tobacco.—New York Journal.

Every man is his own best friend—also his worst enemy.

Put clothing that is stained with perspiration in strong soapuds and stand it in the sunshine, repeating the operation daily until it is spotless.

Getting Shaky.
Traveller—Do the trains for Wintonbury leave this station?
Railroad Attache—They always have up to date; but the thing is getting pretty shaky; and it wouldn't be strange some day to see one of the trains carrying it off.—Boston Transcript.

Unscientific.
First Arctic Explorer—"I have always considered Columbus a somewhat over-estimated man."
Second Arctic Explorer—"Why?"
First Arctic Explorer—"He discovered America the first time he went to look for it."—Puck.

Pat—"Phwat's 'insomnia, Molke?"
Mike—"Whol' ut's a disease that won't let a felly slape whin he wants to."
Pat—"Begorra, ut must be a good deal lojke an, alar-rum clock, thin."—Puck.

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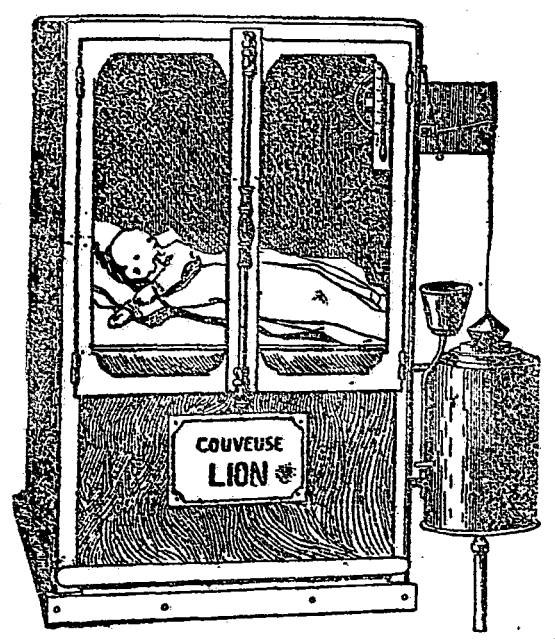
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FIGHTS FOR HEALTH

HOW PARIS EMPLOYS SCIENCE IN ITS EFFORTS.

An Interesting Exhibit at the Great Fair—The Paris Municipal Laboratory—Hospital at Exhibit Which Shows the Progress Made. The exhibit at the Paris Fair of the Paris municipality is full of interest, and especially so is the showing of the Health Department. The Paris Municipal Laboratory is proud of its bacteriological researches, and for this purpose has a special department called the "Salle de Pasteur." It shows photographs of colonies of the bacillus coli and isolated bacilli, of the typhoid bacillus, micrographic photographic apparatus. Dr. Roux's culture stove and other aids to bacteriology. M. Ogier has an apparatus for taking samples of water. The bottle stands on a heavy slab of lead, to which is held by a brass frame, and can be used without touching with the hand while taking the sample. Further, all the apparatus used for testing and analyzing tea, coffee, chicory,



The Incubator. milk, alcohol, etc., is displayed. In another room are the exhibits of the municipal veterinary department, with fine wax models of diseased meat an exhibit which cannot fail to alarm many people, and which prompted a visitor to exclaim somewhat appropriately, "Almost thou persuadest me to become a vegetarian." Perhaps also as a warning to the frequenters of cheap restaurants who have a weakness for civet de lapin, there are side by side the skeletons of a rabbit and a cat. With the exception of the head, the likeness between the two suggests how easy it would be to substitute the one for the other. Another department deals with the vegetable supply of Paris, and maps show from what part of the country the various vegetables are obtained, with pictures of the mushrooms that are edible and those that are poisonous.

Hospital Exhibit. The next department, though most serious and technical, is arranged so that it does not fail to attract the general public and serves as a useful object lesson. It deals with the hospitals, all of which, with a few exceptions, are under the management of the municipality. Here is an old-fashioned four-poster bed, such as was employed at the Hotel Dieu a hundred years ago, and in which four patients had to sleep. These patients are life-sized lay figures. Three are in bed, one with his head at the bottom of the bed and his feet up by the faces of the other two patients. The fourth patient is sitting at the foot of the bed, so that the visitors may see the style of clothes that used to be provided in the hospitals.

By way of warming and ventilating there is a huge earthenware and portable receptacle that looks like an urn. Inside of this some sort of smokeless fuel presumably charcoal, used to be burned, and it was brought close to the bed of the patients, thus helping still further to poison the atmosphere. The bed, bed table, chairs, etc., are of wood. Immediately opposite is a modern iron hospital bed and aseptic furniture such as are used now in the hospitals. In no case is wood employed, but only enameled iron or hardware. The spittoons have a cone-shaped inner pan dipping into water which contains in solution some antiseptic. There is also a cylinder which can hold fourteen spittoons. Below by means of a gas burner water is warmed. There is a safety valve on one side, a thermometer on the other, and the steam generated disinfects the contents. These are now used in nearly all the hospitals, though but a short time ago were employed only in cases of phthisis.

In another corner are samples of the wheat, flour, etc., employed at the municipal bakery where the bread for all the hospitals is made. Next to this is a compartment which is fitted up more like a small drawing room. This contains exhibits from the archives of the Public Assistance, a term which comprises poor relief, hospitals and asylum. Round this little drawing room is all that relates to the care of infants and little children, notably those who are abandoned by their parents. There are models of hospitals for children, maternity hospitals and specimen baby incubators. The latter are more useful as historical records, for they are inferior to the more modern and improved types. There is also a glass partition that can be built up round a cot, so as to isolate the patient from the rest of the ward, and yet the patient remains visible from the ward. By the side of the kits provided for abandoned children is a collection of strange tokens left with the children so that they may ultimately be recognized and reclaimed. Each child must wear up to the age of eight years a bead necklace to which a small medal is attached bearing a number. This number corresponds with the entry made in the book that records all that is known about the child. Then come tables of the average number of children abandoned at the Hosice des Enfants

Trouves in periods of five years. The highest figure was 6,800, and this dates back as far as the years 1770-74. In spite of the great increase of population there were only 4,700 children thus abandoned from 1893 to 1898. During this century the maximum of abandoned children was 5,803 in 1831, and the minimum was 2,260 in 1876. Models of the disinfecting stations show how carefully the infected side is separated from the other side, and how the attendants purify their uniforms, change all their clothes and take a douche before they are allowed to go from one side to the other and mix with the general population. Dummy figures represent the attendants in their uniforms, and also the nurses who help remove the fever cases to the isolation hospitals. On the walls are diagrams showing the prevalence of various contagious and infectious diseases in various parts of the town; also the quarters which it is necessary to disinfect most frequently. Specimens of different clothing material before and after disinfection are exhibited.

ALASKA'S GOVERNOR.

John Green Brady, Once a Homeless Wail, Rescued from the Streets of New York. The brilliant man, John Green Brady of Indiana, who has been appointed Governor of Alaska, has had an interesting and romantic career. To the best of his knowledge he is a native of New York city. He never knew his parents nor the name they gave him, if any. He grew up a veritable street arab in the utmost poverty. In 1860 he was sent to Indiana with a car load of waifs as miserable as himself. The car reached Tipton, a county seat thirty miles north of Indiana, and a number of the youngsters were committed to the care of residents. Judge John Green, a prominent citizen of the place, called for the "ugliest, raggedest, and most friendless" in the lot. "Jack," as he was afterward known, was promptly presented; and, at first, the Judge, appalled at so much misery in his bulk, was inclined to go back on his demand, but finally took the lad home to Mrs. Green. She was out of patience with her husband for his action, but the absolute destitution of the boy appealed to her and she got down to the real boy by a process of thorough cleaning. After the examination she thought she might learn to like him and Jack's new life began. He appreciated his home and the kindness of his benefactors, and diligently applied himself to study, proving himself capable and efficient. A course at the public schools was followed by a year at Waveland Academy, a well-known preparatory institution, and that by four years at Harvard. He had determined to be a preacher, and after he had been graduated at Cambridge he was sent by Judge Green to England to pursue his theological studies. Returning to Tipton in 1876, the next year he went to Alaska as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and he has since remained there. His interest in the field was not confined to his missionary labors, and in 1881 he visited the States, displaying specimens of its gold and silver ores, and telling marvellous stories of its natural resources. As a result of his talks there was a large increase of the population of the Territory, capitalists and prospectors being attracted by his enthusiastic descriptions. Mr. Brady contributed largely to the reports of the census of 1890 respecting Alaska and in the Harrison Administration served as Commissioner of the Territory.

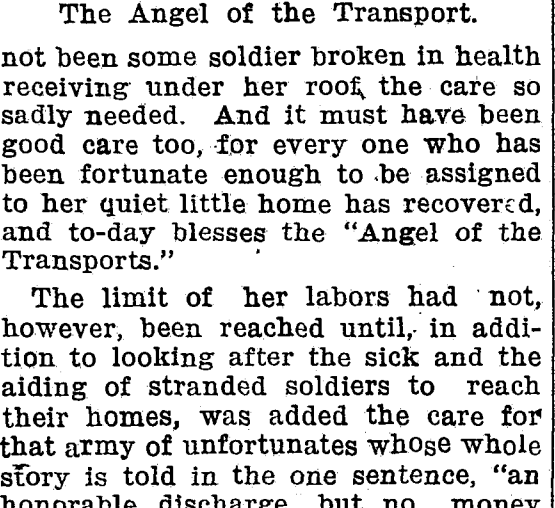
ANGEL OF THE TRANSPORT

What One Little But Heroic Woman Has Accomplished.

Perhaps there is no woman in the country to-day who is more the idol of our soldiers than the "Angel of the Transports"—a sweet faced little widow who began nursing the sick in the Spanish-American war, and has unflinchingly continued this voluntary service ever since. She is Mrs. George R. Sullivan, and it was at Chickamauga Camp that the soldiers first learned to know and love her. Wedded directly after the civil war to George R. Sullivan, a United States Army surgeon, this lady learned from his lips the horrors which surrounded the care of the sick in the field. Surgeon Sullivan died in 1893, but the memory of his teachings lived after him, and when, five years later, the war cloud rose, his brave little widow was among the first to offer her services at Washington that she might allay the sufferings of the poor lads who were sure to be stricken either by Mauser bullets or by disease. Friends attempted to dissuade her, but to no avail.

Her services were accepted by the army authorities, and at Chickamauga her first work was done. In the fever hospitals at that point, and later at Tampa, her kind and cheering words encouraged many a poor fellow into making a fight for life, while they brought peace to others who had passed the rallying point and for whom there was no earthly hope. She became known in army circles as the "Angel of the Transports." In the midst of her trying work Mrs. Sullivan's health gave way. For a time it seemed as if the end had come to her charitable endeavor, but she must have taken to herself some of her own cheering advice, for, contrary to all the medical predictions, she withstood the ravages of disease, and in a short time was again at her post of duty, attempting by added labor, to make up for time lost.

Among the thousands of applications there were some for whom it was impossible to find places in the hospitals, and then the acme of her charity was reached, for she threw open the doors of her own home at Flemington, N. J., and for nearly two years there has hardly been a day when there has



The Angel of the Transport. not been some soldier broken in health receiving under her roof, the care so sadly needed. And it must have been good care too, for every one who has been fortunate enough to be assigned to her quiet little home has recovered, and to-day blesses the "Angel of the Transports."

The limit of her labors had not, however, been reached until, in addition to looking after the sick and the aiding of stranded soldiers to reach their homes, was added the care for that army of unfortunates whose whole story is told in the one sentence, "an honorable discharge, but no money and no work." This added another class to those who were applicants for Mrs. Sullivan's charity and encouragement. She did not falter, but cheerfully took up the extra burden. It required operations in a strange channel, but so fully had she convinced the War Department of the value which might be assigned to her opinion that many of the clerical and laboring positions coming under the jurisdiction of the New York headquarters have been filled with men who have convinced Mrs. Sullivan of their integrity and worth. In nearly every department of the great army building are employes who owe their positions to the good offices of the "Angel of the Transports," while, as for the transports themselves, from coal passers to stewards, they are filled with men who served their country in the field and then were fortunate enough to convince Mrs. Sullivan that they were worthy of assistance.

I met her the other day upon the deck of a white transport, whither she had gone on an errand of mercy. "You see," said she, "the time which I would devote to a long chat, even on an interesting subject, might be so much better devoted to my work, for which I can tell you, the days do not seem half long enough. Rest? Why, I do not wish to rest as long as there is any good to be done for those noble fellows who have risked their lives to their country.

ALASKA'S GOVERNOR.

John Green Brady, Once a Homeless Wail, Rescued from the Streets of New York. The brilliant man, John Green Brady of Indiana, who has been appointed Governor of Alaska, has had an interesting and romantic career. To the best of his knowledge he is a native of New York city. He never knew his parents nor the name they gave him, if any. He grew up a veritable street arab in the utmost poverty. In 1860 he was sent to Indiana with a car load of waifs as miserable as himself. The car reached Tipton, a county seat thirty miles north of Indiana, and a number of the youngsters were committed to the care of residents. Judge John Green, a prominent citizen of the place, called for the "ugliest, raggedest, and most friendless" in the lot. "Jack," as he was afterward known, was promptly presented; and, at first, the Judge, appalled at so much misery in his bulk, was inclined to go back on his demand, but finally took the lad home to Mrs. Green. She was out of patience with her husband for his action, but the absolute destitution of the boy appealed to her and she got down to the real boy by a process of thorough cleaning. After the examination she thought she might learn to like him and Jack's new life began. He appreciated his home and the kindness of his benefactors, and diligently applied himself to study, proving himself capable and efficient. A course at the public schools was followed by a year at Waveland Academy, a well-known preparatory institution, and that by four years at Harvard. He had determined to be a preacher, and after he had been graduated at Cambridge he was sent by Judge Green to England to pursue his theological studies. Returning to Tipton in 1876, the next year he went to Alaska as a missionary under the auspices of the Presbyterian Church, and he has since remained there. His interest in the field was not confined to his missionary labors, and in 1881 he visited the States, displaying specimens of its gold and silver ores, and telling marvellous stories of its natural resources. As a result of his talks there was a large increase of the population of the Territory, capitalists and prospectors being attracted by his enthusiastic descriptions. Mr. Brady contributed largely to the reports of the census of 1890 respecting Alaska and in the Harrison Administration served as Commissioner of the Territory.

Carrying It Too Far.

"Henrietta doesn't seem to believe anything she sees in the newspapers," said Mr. Meekton thoughtfully. "It's a good thing not to be too credulous."

Never Saw Him Before.

"You say that you want money to buy food for a hungry man whose face you never saw up to this time!" "Yes, sir," replied Meandering Mike. "Where is he?" "He's standin' right here," was the hesitating reply. "I'm him."—Washington Star.

A Political Boss.

"Charley," said young Mrs. Torpkins, "when a man is elected to office does he become a servant of the people?" "Yes, in a sense."

Fountain Head of Information.

Little Johnny—Pa, why is it they have that big eagle where the minister stands in church? Pa—Because, my son, the eagle is a bird of prey. When you want to know anything, always come right to your pa.—Boston Transcript.

Their Daughters Now Included.

Imprecunious Count (looking at portraits of his ancestors)—"Lucky fellows, you old robber barons. You ought to take the cash of the money-bags. We have to take their daughters, too."—Fliegende Blatter.

No Chains for Her.

"I asked her to wear love's fetters for me." "What did she say?" "She said she couldn't think of it; that everything was chainless nowadays."—Detroit Free Press.

Modifying the Story.

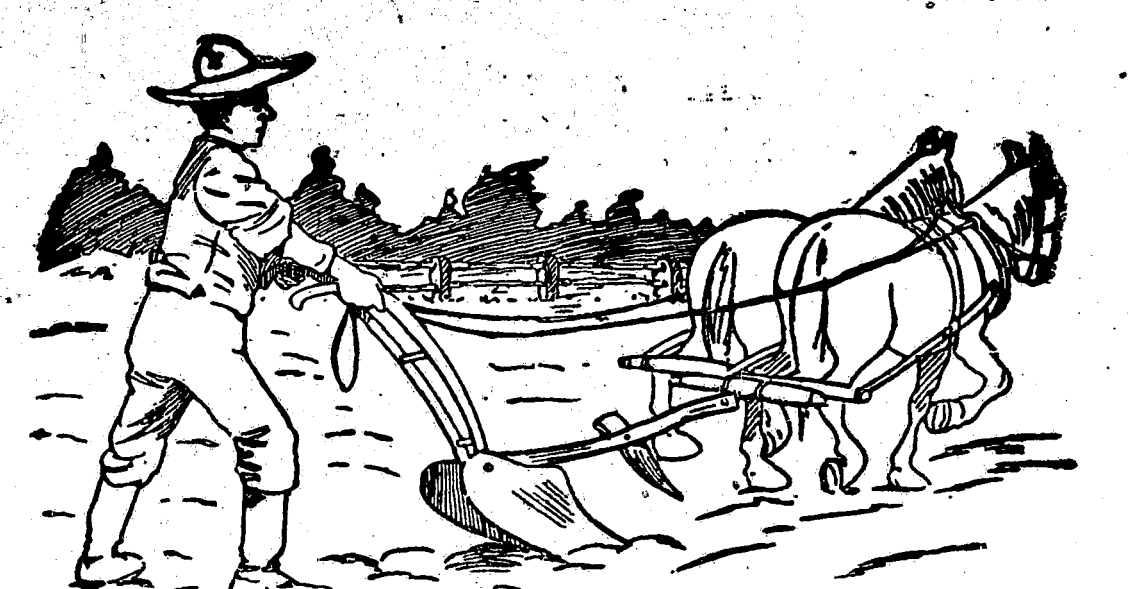
"Just at that moment," said the cheerful liar, "we saw a snake as big around as a stovepipe." "Be careful," said the man who believes in sticking to facts. "Cautious, now," cautioned the man who had spent some years in the study of everything in that line; "you know I am an authority on the snakes in this country."

Stretching It.

"It takes my wife three days to go to a picnic." "How is that?" "She takes a day to get ready, a day to go, and a day to get over it."—Topeka Capital.

To Avoid the Question.

"Why do you always go fishing at night?" "Well, you know, in daytime, a man carrying a rod always meets about a hundred persons who ask him if he is going fishing."—Chicago Record.



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 chills 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, "Sav, John, what are you doing to look so healthy?"

New York Weekly Tribune FOR NEARLY SIXTY YEARS THE LEADING NATIONAL FAMILY NEWSPAPER FOR PROGRESSIVE FARMERS AND VILLAGERS.

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And The Record One Year for \$1.75 NEW YORK TRI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE. PUBLISHED MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY. A complete, up-to-date, daily newspaper three times a week for busy people who receive their mail oftener than once a week. Contains all striking news features of THE DAILY TRIBUNE up to hour of going to press; and is profusely illustrated. Regular subscription price \$1.50 per year, but we furnish it And The Record One Year for \$2.50. Send all orders to BUCHANAN RECORD, BUCHANAN, MICHIGAN

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER, the great Weekly Agricultural and Live Stock Journal was established 47 years ago, it is authority on all agricultural and stock topics. It helps to make the farm pay. Its market reports are carefully compiled and corrected each week; no other agricultural paper furnishes its readers with as satisfactory reports from so many market reports. It is at all times liberally illustrated. Complete instructions how to make at home, implements and articles for farmers' use, are freely given; careful and studious attention is given to each department and only the most practical and seasonable articles are permitted in its columns. Agricultural, Horticulture, Poultry, the Dairy, Live Stock and in fact all matters of interest to the general farmer and stock raiser, and pertaining to his business, financial and social life are discussed for the good of its readers from a practical and scientific standpoint. If a Sample Copy is wanted address THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit Michigan.

WHICH ONE DO YOU WANT? Address all orders to THE BUCHANAN RECORD, Buchanan, Michigan.

Just at that moment, said the cheerful liar, "we saw a snake as big around as a stovepipe." "Be careful," said the man who believes in sticking to facts. "Cautious, now," cautioned the man who had spent some years in the study of everything in that line; "you know I am an authority on the snakes in this country." "Of course, of course," returned the cheerful liar, cheerfully, "but you're not posted as to stovepipes. Some of these little gas stoves have mighty small ones."—Chicago Post.

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Has a strong hold upon progressive, intelligent citizens of America and Kodakery can no longer be classed as a fad in any sense for the practicability of a Kodak has been satisfactorily demonstrated. A vacation spent without a Kodak is like the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out

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BUCHANAN RECORD.

D. H. BOWER, EDITOR.

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TERMS \$1.50 PER YEAR PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1900.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President—William McKinley of Ohio.
For Vice-President—Theodore Roosevelt of New York.
For Congress, Fourth District—Edward L. Hamilton of Niles.
For Governor—Aron T. Bliss of Saginaw.
For Lieutenant-Governor—O. W. Robinson of Houghton.
For Secretary of State—Fred W. Warner of Oakland.
For State Treasurer—Daniel McCoy of Kent.
For Auditor-General—Perry F. Powers of Wexford.
For Commissioner of State Land Office—E. A. Willey of Van Buren.
For Attorney-General—Horace M. Oren of Chippewa.
For Superintendent of Public Instruction—Delos Fall of Calhoun.
For member of State Board of Education—James H. Thompson of Oseola.

COUNTY.

For Probate Judge—Frank H. Ellsworth, of Benton Harbor.
For Sheriff—Benj. F. Earl, of Niles.
County Clerk—Augustus L. Church, of St. Joseph.
County Treasurer—John F. Gard, of St. Joseph Township.
Register of Deeds—Henry A. Rackliffe, of Benton Township.
Prosecuting Attorney—C. B. Pratt, of Coloma.
Circuit Court Commissioners—Chas. W. Stratton, of St. Joseph; Lewis J. Fletcher, of Niles.
Coroners—Chas. Collier, of Benton Harbor; Franklin Gordy, of New Buffalo.

LEGISLATIVE.

For Senator—Dr. F. F. Sovereign, of Three Oaks.
For Representative—Second District—Joel H. Gillette, of Niles

In one year (1894) of Democratic vote, the wage earners of the United States depleted their savings deposits by more than \$87,000,000. Since McKinley has been President they have earned enough to save and invest a surplus in savings banks deposits alone of more than \$482,000,000.

The school teachers of Cuba had a glorious trip to this country in the government transport. After going back to Cuba they will be able to work with broadened ideas and freshened zeal for the welfare of the growing generation of Cuba. This incident is part and parcel of Republican "Imperialism." It is surprising that, as such, it is meeting with no denunciation from the oracles of the Democratic party.

In the death of Major L. A. Duncan, of Niles, the republican party of South-western Michigan has met a distinct loss and the place left in the ranks by this sturdy old veteran is one that cannot be easily filled. Major Duncan was an able editor and a staunch and sturdy friend, and under his editorial management the Niles Republican was a prominent and powerful factor in the councils of the republican party. May the young men who are growing up to take the places occupied so long by these noble old veterans, never fail to pay homage to the sterling worth and integrity of those who all too soon must lay down their cherished work.

Mr. R. S. Tambling went to Chicago, today.

Miss Ivy Shook returned from Dowagiac Wednesday.

Mrs. Frank Hartsell of Dowagiac is visiting friends in town.

Mr. F. E. Lee of Dowagiac was in town Tuesday enroute to Benton Harbor.

Misses Florence and Louise Plimpton of Benton Harbor were in town yesterday.

Mrs. Ida Baker and Miss Dell Treat arrived home from Chicago this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Boyer of Dowagiac visited relatives in town this week.

Miss Laura Dodd of Coloma is visiting her grandparents Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Dodd.

Dr. and Mrs. E. S. Dodd have returned home from their to Muskegon and other points.

Mrs. Howard Smith went to Mendon last Thursday to attend the Belgian Hare Convention.

Mr. Edwin Halliday of Cairo, Ill., arrived Monday to spend a few weeks with his wife, at Mr. Jay Godfrey's.

Miss Catharine Wilson, of Evanston, Ill., will arrive here tomorrow and spend a few days as the guest of Mrs. J. A. Childs.

Mr. David Montgomery visited his family this week, returning to Benton Harbor, Wednesday.

Miss Nellie Heckman, of LaPorte, Ind., was the guest of her friend Miss Carrie Boyle, over Sunday.

Miss Rebecca Thomson who has been visiting friends in Evanston will return home tomorrow.

Mr. H. E. Starrett, of Chicago, spent a few days last week in town with his family and relatives.

Miss Lena Bronson has returned from Plymouth, Ind., where she was assisting in evangelistic meetings.

Mr. and Mrs. S. N. Smith, of Minneapolis, Minn., are visiting Mr. Smith's sister, Mrs. J. L. Richards.

Messrs. Chas. Burnham and John Patton of Burnham, Ill., are visiting at the home of Mr. Thomas this week.

Mrs. E. D. Phillips and children of Bowen, Ill., who has been visiting her sister Mrs. J. K. Woods, has returned home.

Messrs. E. S. Roe, and Alf Richards jr, and their wives returned on Tuesday morning from their trip to Niagara Falls.

Mr. A. E. Holmes representing the D. O. Evans Company was in town Tuesday to see the school board about the new seats for the eighth grade.

Mr. Tullius B Lewis who has been employed with the Three Oaks Acorn has a position in Hammond, Ind., and left Saturday noon for that place.

Mrs. Harris and Mrs. Vogel of Chicago who have been visiting at the Moccasin Mound Dairy, returned home yesterday, accompanied by Master Allen Tambling.

Mrs. Wm. Harter, of Chattanooga, Tenn., who has been visiting relatives here started for home last Friday going by way of New Carlisle, where she will visit a few days.

Mrs. Harry Clark of Rock Springs, Wyo., has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. Chas. F. Clark at this place, started for her home yesterday. Mrs. Chas. F. Clark accompanied her as far as St. Joseph.

Miss Emma Hansen, Miss Margaret Hermes, and Miss Grace Lasher all of Evanston, Ill., are guests at the summer home of Mr. and Mrs. John A. Childs. Miss Hermes will return home this evening.

Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Newbery left Sunday for New York City, from which place they were to sail for Europe by American line steamship "New York." They will spend several months abroad.

Messrs John Barclay and Elmer E. Beardsley, of Chicago, visited the latter's mother, Mrs. Rachel Beardsley last Saturday. They came across the lake and rode their tandem from St. Joseph to Buchanan.

Mrs. L. U. Drago returned to her home today from LaPorte, Indiana where she has been for the last five weeks looking after a twelve pound grandson that was born July 19 to Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Rhodes.

Mr. and Mrs. John Wells, of Buchanan, Mich., were the guests of the latter's father, Mr. C. H. Chipman, over Sunday. Mr. Charles Williams and sister, Miss Carrie Williams, of Buchanan, Mich., visited with relatives in this place over Sunday. Ward Smith, of Buchanan is visiting his uncle, J. R. Smith.—New Carlisle Gazette.

Women Who Wear Belts for Slender Waist.
"Do you belt?" This is a question that women are now asking each other. It is a feminine secret.

New York women learned the little trick from our soldiers. It is that the constant wearing of a stiff belt reduces the size of the waist. This has long been a well-known fact in military circles. A man's girth was always found to be considerably smaller after a year's service.

Taking the Venus de Milo as the standard of beauty, the waist of a woman 5 feet 4 inches in height, should measure 24 inches.

Of course it's bad for the health. Military surgeons are beginning to protest against soldiers' belts. But lovely woman doesn't mind a little thing like health.

SOME FAMOUS MEN'S WIVES.

They Are Given to Queer Marriages but Many Have Proved Very Happy.

It is well known that the great poet Heine married a woman who could hardly read and write and who was quite incapable of understanding what he wrote.

Goethe, the greatest of Germans, married his housekeeper. The wives of great men have much to bear.

The idea of the great electrician Edison's marrying was first suggested by an intimate friend, who told him that his large house and numerous servants ought to have a mistress. Although a very shy man, he seemed pleased with the proposition, and timidly inquired whom he should marry. The friend, annoyed at his apparent want of sentiment, somewhat testily replied "any-one." But Edison was not without sentiment when the time came. One day, as he stood behind the chair of a Miss Stillwell, a telegraph operator in his employ, he was not a little surprised when she suddenly turned round and said, "Mr. Edison, I can always tell when you are behind me or near me." It was now Miss Stillwell's turn to be surprised, for, with characteristic bluntness and ardor Edison fronted the young lady, and, looking her full, said, "I've been thinking considerably about you of late, and, if you are willing to marry me, I would like to marry you." The young lady said she would consider the matter and talk it over with her mother. The result was that they were married a month later, and the union proved a very happy one.

"Out of the strong came forth sweetness" might be said of many soldiers. "An eye like Mars to threaten and command," but also a smile that betokened a loving disposition. What domestic life was to Lord John Lawrence may be seen from the following anecdote: He was sitting in his drawing-room at Southgate with his sister and others of his family. All were reading. Looking up from the book in which he had been engrossed, Lawrence had discovered that his wife had left the room. "Where's mother?" said he to one of his daughters. "She's upstairs," replied the girl. He returned to his book, and looking up again a few minutes later, put the same question to his daughter and received the same answer. Once more he returned to his reading; once more he looked up, with the same question on his lips. His sister broke in: "Why, really, John, it would seem as if you could not get on five minutes without your wife." "That's why I married her," he replied.

The great German general Moltke married Miss Burt, a plain, not very cultivated girl, and lived most happily with her until her death, which took place on Christmas Eve, 1868. Very touching was his devotion to her memory. Upon his estate at Kreisau he built a mausoleum, situated on an eminence embowered in foliage. In front of the altar of this little chapel was placed the simple oak coffin, always covered with leaves, in which the remains of his wife reposed. Sculptured in the apex was a finely carved figure of our Lord in an attitude of blessing. Above were inscribed the words "Love is the fulfilment of the law."—New York World.

ITALIAN SIGN LANGUAGE.

Dumas Gives an Account of a conversation Carried on in His Presence.

As illustrating the almost incredible extent which the Italians—the Sicilians especially—can communicate with gestures, grimaces, and what is called the sign language generally, Alexandre Dumas relates that he was one evening in the theater at Palermo, with a gentleman of that city named Arami, when his attention was attracted to what appeared to be, and in fact were, conversations carried on between the boxes and the orchestra. Presently Dumas' companion recognized an acquaintance on the other side of the house, and began exchanging with him eager notions of the hands and eyes. When it ended, Dumas begged to know what had been said, and was informed that the gentleman was a friend of Signor Arami who had been away for three years. "He told me," said Signor Arami, "that he had been married in Naples, and then had traveled for three years with his wife in Austria and France; that a daughter was born and died; and that he had arrived by steamboat yesterday, but could not bring his wife to the opera with him because she had suffered so much from seasickness as to be unable to come." Dumas was so astonished that he went privately and verified this account; and he adds other equally long and complicated conversations which came under his notice at Syracuse and Naples.

An Unexpected Indorsement.

An exchange relates that Stephen Girard, the infidel millionaire of Philadelphia, on one Saturday ordered all his clerks to come on the morrow to his wharf and help unload a newly arrived ship. One young man replied, quietly:

"Mr. Girard, I can't work on Sunday."

"You know the rules."

"Yes, I know. I have a mother to support, but I can't work on Sundays."

"Well, step up to the desk, and the cashier will settle with you."

For three weeks the young man could find no work; but one day a banker came to Girard to ask if he could recommend a man for cashier in a new bank. This discharged young man was at once named as a suitable person.

"But," said the banker, "you discharged him."

"Yes, because he would not work on Sundays. A man who would loose his place for conscience's sake would make a trustworthy cashier." And he was appointed.

CHEAP EYE-GLASSES

And Spectacles—slighted work—are frightfully expensive in the end. "Not how cheap, but how good," should be the motto of all who need optical work.

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OPTICIANS AND JEWELERS. BUCHANAN, MICH.

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Also Screen Doors

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TELEPHONE, NO. 46.

THE HARDWARE MAN.

Wall Paper.

BRIGHT AND NEW STOCK.

You will find it to your advantage to examine my prices, especially of borders before buying.

W. F. RUNNER.

Attention Horsemen!

I have in my employ a steady and practical horsehoer, one that can be depended on and will be here at all times. Bring in your horses and be convinced. All kinds of repair work done with neatness and dispatch.

E. E. REMINGTON

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Buy your...

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ESTIMATES AND BARN BILLS CHEERFULLY FURNISHED.

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Clothing

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FRONT STREET

Over B. R. DESENBERG & BRO

ARE YOU INVITED?

Yes you are invited to step into our new bakery and see how neat and inviting everything looks. You will then want to try some of our bread, cakes, or pies

WITHOUT INVITING

The Cottage Bakery
2 DOORS WEST OF P. O.



Fresh Pineapples, Bananas

and Lemons, Fruit Cans, Can

Rubbers and Can Tops, - - -

—AT—

W. H. KELLER.

BELL TELEPHONE, NO. 27

It is peculiar to note how our ideas of conventional garb at the seashore have changed in only the past twenty or thirty years. A trapeze performer who went in to bathe at Long Branch with trunks and a tight-fitting shirt was regarded not simply as a novelty, but one of doubtful propriety. Indeed, the most dashing belles of the period wore costumes which would now be looked upon as positively ugly, and the wife of a Secretary of War was signalled out for no little criticism because she appeared in a pretty and attractive bathing-dress such as is now worn by thousands of her sex at bathing hours without the slightest thought anywhere of impropriety.—Ladies' Home Journal.

Beautiful cushions for yachting use are made of fine imported sea-blue linen, embroidered in aquatic and nautical designs.

THE CLEANSING AND HEALING CURE FOR CATARRH

ELY'S CREAM BALM

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DRUGGISTS AND BOOKSELLERS.

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PERFUMERY.
[Some very choice odors.]

We have all the advertised Patent Medicines, besides our own.

DODD'S COUGH BALSAM.
DODD'S LIVER PILLS.
DODD'S SASSAPARILLA, 75c.

Complete stock of School Books for town and country schools.

Dodd's Sarsaparilla, 75c. Per Bottle.

The Housewife - - - Knows Pie Making

as well as we do, but not a bit better. And she rarely has the best of facilities. It is cheaper for her to buy our pies than to make them herself, and our pies are just as good as the best homemade pies, and much better than other bakery pies

Van's Bakery.

LEE BROS. & CO., BANKERS

Interest paid in both Commercial and Savings Departments on time deposits.

Money to Loan on Approved Security.

Exchange bought and Sold. Your patronage solicited.

HERBERT ROE CASHIER.

BUCHANAN RECORD.

THURSDAY, AUG. 9, 1900.

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

LOCAL NOTES

Mrs. Harriet Frazer of Cayuga St. is seriously ill at her residence.

The weather this week has been almost unbearable by reason of the heat. Saturday was extremely hot.

Dr. J. A. Garland has purchased the flat boat formerly owned by Mr. F. S. Lamb and is fitting it up for a trip down the river.

Buchanan Lodge No. 68 F. and A. M. held their regular meeting on Monday evening and initiated one candidate for the E. A. degree.

Word received from Ann Arbor conveys the pleasing intelligence that Mr. O. P. Woodworth successfully underwent an operation last Friday and is rapidly recovering from the effects of the same.

Rev. W. B. Thomson has begun a series of open air meetings Sunday afternoons at three o'clock on the "Flats." This is a move in the right missionary spirit and will be appreciated by the residents of that section.

Last Thursday afternoon Mr. John S. Edwards went to Clear Lake for a few hours' fish, and demonstrated that he could fish just as successfully as he could bake for he captured a fine mess of 81 blue gills in only about three hours.

Misses Luline Lough, Pauline Havener, Hazel Miles, Flavia Lough, and Bessie Conrad are camping at Clear Lake for two weeks. Mrs. F. E. Lough chaperoned the party last week, and Mrs. D. H. Bower will chaperone them this week.

The Trellegan Stock Company are playing a ten days engagement at Rough's Opera House and giving very good shows.

Mr. C. H. Fuller is having big crowds at Clear Lake. One day the past week 88 came over from Chicago, to go to this popular resort.

Mr. Geo. H. Black returned from a business trip east on Wednesday morning. While at Buffalo he captured an order for 500 of the Uncle Sam Cigar Sellers.

Misfortunes never come singly. Mr. Peter Moyer whose loss of a valuable horse was chronicled in last week's Record has lost ten sheep from dogs getting into his flock.

If you have any fence to build or any to repair this fall call at the Record office and see the work you can do on a McCloskey Fence Weaver. It is the most practical and simplest machine on the market.

A meeting of the vice-presidents of the Berrien Co., Republican Club was held at St. Joseph yesterday and arrangements were made to begin an aggressive campaign within the next few weeks.

Mrs. F. E. White, Mrs. T. H. Merrill, Mrs. H. O. Weaver will entertain the members of the 30 Club and of the Monday Literary Club at Progressive Games, next Saturday afternoon at the residence of Mrs. White, on Front Street.

Last Friday afternoon the members of the Ladies Aid Society of the Christian Church gave Mrs. E. J. Roe a pleasant surprise at her home on Fourth street. The surprise was a complete one and the afternoon was spent in a very enjoyable manner.

R. M. Hopkins, pastor at Hill's Corners and vicinity from Ann Arbor will occupy the pulpit at the Christian Church morning and evening next Sunday. The evening services will be an illustrated sermon on the "Life of Christ". The views used are the finest that are made.

Last Friday while at work repairing the bridge over the race, near the engine house, Mr. Bert Torje fell between the girders and broke his right wrist, making a very painful injury, and necessitating the carrying of the injured member in a sling, for sometime.

Dr. Claude B. Roe entertained the members of the J. C. Club at his home on Oak street last Thursday evening. About twenty were present and a royal evening was passed by all. Games were played, refreshments were served followed by impromptu toasts, Mr. F. A. Tichenor officiating as toastmaster. All voted Dr. Roe an ideal host and entertainer.

The birthday offering of the Young People's Alliance which was held at the home of W. R. Rough Friday evening, July 27th, was a grand success. There were twenty five present and a good program was rendered after which refreshments were served. About thirty-two dollars were received in the treasury from the offering.

The members of the Christian church to the number of about two hundred enjoyed a straw ride last evening to the home of Mr. and Mrs. L. S. Bronson about two miles southeast of Buchanan. The evening was a delightful one and everyone thoroughly enjoyed the outing. Lamps lighted up the spacious lawn, croquet, blindman's buff, and other games were played, music and songs, all indulged in swinging, and a general social time was enjoyed. Ice cream and cake was served and after more social intercourse the guests departed for their homes after voting the affair a big success, and Mr. and Mrs. Bronson ideal entertainers.

Mrs. Alexander Emery entertained about forty of her friends Saturday afternoon from two thirty to five o'clock at her home on Dewey Ave. The house was beautifully decorated with palms, potted plants, lillies, and wild flowers. The arrangements for the comfort of the guests gave evidence of much care and thoughtfulness on the part of the hostess. Tables at which the games were played, were placed upon the lawn and the guests present thoroughly enjoyed themselves. The first prize was carried away by Mrs. H. D. Rough and the booby prize by Mrs. Hattie Wells. Dainty refreshments were served, and all present had a very pleasant and social afternoon.

Pepto Quinine Tablets cure a cold.

Bryan Accepts.

William Jennings Bryan was notified yesterday of his nomination at Indianapolis in the presence of an immense crowd of people. His speech of acceptance was an able and exhaustive speech on the issues to be defined in the present campaign. His speech was mainly devoted to "Imperialism" sixteen to one being given scarcely any notice whatever.

Mr. Worthington Declines.

Mr. A. A. Worthington who was nominated on the republican ticket Prosecuting Attorney on Tuesday wrote a letter to Chairman A. N. Woodruff, of Wateryliet, positively declining the nomination, giving reasons therein that were eminently proper and satisfactory. The vacancy will be filled by the County Committee at its next meeting. It is needless to state that several gentlemen are willing to fill the vacancy.

OBITUARY.

Helen Jarvis McGregor, daughter of Zed Jarvis of Dowagiac, was born in Niles township Dec. 18, 1849, and died Aug. 2, 1900.

She was married to S. Bowling in 1869. Of the five children by this marriage three children and a grandson survive her. She was married again in 1892 to John S. McGregor who is left to mourn her loss.

The funeral services were held Saturday morning, conducted by Rev. W. B. Thomson, the interment being made at Niles.

A Mix Up.

Grocer W. H. Keller's delivery wagon is at the repair shop. Yesterday morning while out on his second delivery, Mr. James Batten who was driving the team attempted to turn around on Dewey Avenue in front of the residence of Mr. Alex Emery. The heavy sand in that section caused the breakage of a spring and the upset of the wagon spilling out a little son of Mr. Batten who was riding with him. One of the horses kicked the top of the wagon into kindling wood but aside from this the damage was slight.

Good Fruit Crops.

Elder W. M. Roe who has been traveling about this county considerably of late makes the following interesting summary of the condition and prospects of the fruit crop.

"The prospect for the best crop of apples ever raised in Berrien county, is now fine. The apple orchards generally sprayed than perhaps ever before, and the fruit seems to be more perfect than usual. The quantity of peaches soon to be harvested, in Berrien county, exceeds any previous crop. But many peach trees are dying with the yellows. There is scarcely an orchard in the county that is not more or less injured by this fatal disease, which seems to be rapidly increasing.

Gone To His Rest.

Major Lawson A. Duncan, the veteran publisher of the Niles Republican died on Sunday evening at eleven o'clock in Niles.

Mr. Duncan learned the printer's trade in 1856 and in 1868 started the Iowa City Republican, and in 1862 was appointed as a commissioner to settle the swamp land claims of the state against the general government, but shortly resigned this position to go into the army enlisting as adjutant of the 40th Iowa Infantry, participating in every battle in which his regiment was engaged and some in which it was not, being promoted to the rank of Major, the highest vacancy in his regiment. He participated in the campaign of Gen. Steele to co-operation with Gen. Banks in the Red River expedition, acting as assistant adjutant general during part of that campaign.

After the war Major Duncan closed out his interests in Iowa and located at Niles purchasing the Niles Inquirer and Berrien County Freeman in 1866, consolidating the two, and calling the consolidation, the Niles Republican, which paper he owned and published until August 1, 1899, when his health compelled the relinquishment of active labors.

He served as a member of the state central committee, was a presidential elector for the fourth district in 1872, and was state senator from Berrien and Cass counties in 1888. He served three terms as county committeeman, and was chairman of the county committee two terms. He was a good, clean newspaper man and was one of the most companionable of men. He will be greatly missed in this section which has known him best.

A Kind Act.

A number of the friends of Mr. Geo. Boyer, knowing of his severe loss and also of his ill health, quietly went to work and made up a purse amounting to \$152 and presented it to Mr. Boyer with their best wishes. The act was a kindly one and gave evidence of the feeling of our citizens toward a fellow citizen whose lot has been cast in rather hard lines for sometime past.

CHURCH NOTES.

There will be no preaching at the Evangelical Church next Sunday owing to the absence of the pastor, who is attending the Fremont Camp Meeting this week and over Sunday. The Sabbath and Young People will hold their services at the usual hours 11:45 a. m. and 6:30 p. m.

The regular services will be held at the Presbyterian church next Sabbath. Rev. James Provan will speak at 10:30 a. m. and Rev. H. L. Potter at 7:30 p. m. Sabbath School and C. E. will meet at the usual hours. All are cordially invited.

Chautauqua Entertainments.

Beginning on Friday evening the 10th, there will be a series of Kineto-scope Entertainments at the Christian Church—"Illustrated Sacred Songs." Views of Famous Places in Home and Foreign Lands, Moving Pictures and fine singing will make up very pleasant and profitable entertainments.

At the close of prayer meeting this (Thursday) evening a number of the views will be exhibited to show their merits. It is hoped a large number will be present this evening to see them and be satisfied of the quality of entertainments, so that all may be prepared to work for a good attendance. Admission will be 10 and 15 cents, for the benefit of the Parsonage repair fund. See the bills.

A Dream Invention.

Possibly the most interesting woman's invention was patented by the wife of a well-known western man. There had been some trouble with a lock, either at her home or at her husband's office, and she had been much worried about it. When she went to bed at night she dreamed of a new lock made on a plan entirely different from any she had ever seen. In the morning she made a model of her dream lock out of a cake of soap. Then she took the model to a machinist, who duplicated the soap lock in steel, and it worked so satisfactorily that a large firm of lockmakers offered a royalty to her for the privilege of manufacturing locks after her design, and she is still in receipt of a considerable income every year from that source.—Ohio State Journal.

Time for Serious Thoughts.

Make time for serious thoughts. Let no day pass without some memory of solemn things. Each morning as you rise remind yourselves that "God spake these words and said." Each evening as you lie down to rest let God's angels close the door of your heart on thoughts of purity and peace. The soul that has never lived face to face with eternity is a vulgar soul. The life that has never learnt the high law of holiness is a ruined and a wasted life.—F. W. Farrar.

A Compliment for the Bishop.

"The natives of Mount Desert Island," says the Syracuse Standard, "have acquired the habit of naming children after some of the notable summer visitors who pass the season in their beautiful villages. Bishop Doane, of Albany, is the most notable figure in Northeast Harbor in summer, and one day last year the venerable Bishop met a group of romping boys, whose faces were strange to him, and he stopped them with a kindly greeting and asked each his name. They had all answered but one bright-eyed little lad, who stood with his curly head thrown proudly back and his hands down deep in his knickerbockers.

"'And what might your name be, my little fellow?' said the Bishop, with a gracious smile. 'My name,' replied the little fellow, with an air of great importance, 'is Bishop Doane.' And laughingly patting the boy's head, the Bishop of Albany passed on, smiling to himself."

Matrimonial Requirements.

Matrimony has ten commandments. These were studied out by Theodore Parker shortly before the day of his wedding. They took the form of ten beautiful resolutions, which he inscribed in his journal. They were as follows:

Never, except for the best reasons, to oppose his wife's will. To discharge all duties for her sake freely. Never to scold. Never to look cross at her. Never to worry her with commandments. To promote her piety. To bear her burdens. To overlook her foibles. To save, cherish and forever defend her. To remember her always in his prayers. Thus, God willing, we shall be blessed.—New York Journal.

The war tax on cigars may end in smoke, but the tax on whisky will be kept still.

Berry Crates
Berry Crates
Berry Crates
FOR SALE BY
TELEPHONE NO. 37.
TREAT BROS.

Berry Crates.
Best Goods, Best Prices.
Give me your grade, I'll treat you right.
C. D. KENT.

WHAT JENNY LIND DID FOR AMERICA
She Taught This Country to Know Its Capacity for Music.
Jenny Lind's sojourn in America was fruitful in many ways. Her progress left a chain of charities through the land by which orphans and sick are still nurtured and healed. The rapture of her music created a criterion by which the success of every other artist has been measured from that day to this. The tradition of her pure and noble womanhood has remained to music a bulwark against which the scandal and corruption of the operatic and musical world has broken in vain. In the memory of every human being who heard her, her singing has rung to the hour of death as the one perfect and sublime revelation of the beauty and ecstasy of music itself. This is much. But America owes Jenny Lind one other and greater debt that has never been recognized, which it is the purpose of this article to consider. She brought the musical temperament of America to consciousness of itself. Her tour was the supreme moment in our national history when young America, ardent, enthusiastic, impressive, heard and knew its own capacity for musical feeling forever. From that hour it has received or denied the world's great artists who have made pilgrimage hither, supreme in its own consciousness of its artistic needs and temperament.—Fanny Morris Smith in the Century.

Accounting for Railway Accidents.
The derailment of trains on the South Pacific Coast Railroad through track jumping, which has been notably frequent of late, is attributed by railroad employes to the excessive oscillation of the locomotive and tender, produced by a new method of breaking joints in track laying, adopted as an experiment on the narrow-gauge line. In ordinary track laying it is the custom to bring the rail joints on each side of the track on the same tie. On the South Pacific Coast Railroad the joints alternate at the centre of the opposite rail. As a result the jar received by the locomotive and tender in passing over each joint has thrown them first one way, then the other, the regularity of the oscillation conforming with the length of the rail and the reproduction of the joints, and its violence augmenting with increased speed. As a consequence, the motion of the locomotive under such conditions in time swings the tender and itself clear of the rails to its own destruction. So convinced has the railroad management become of the correctness of the theory of the roadmen that it has decided to abandon the new system of breaking joints and relay the track on the old plan.—San Francisco Chronicle.

LIVING ANIMALS FOR JEWELRY.
New Fashion in Paris Uses Live Tortoises for Ornament.
The new "living jewelry" is all the rage in Paris. In a show window of a prominent jeweler on the Rue Royale there are a number of tiny living tortoises imbedded in jewels and crawling about on plush cushions. The tortoises are from one-third to one-half of an inch long without the head. Their shells are covered with an ornament of flint or gold in which is set a number of precious stones. The little animals are in no way incommoded by their ornaments. To the shell is attached a tiny gold chain that can be pinned on the corsage by a safety pin. When not exhibited on their plush background in the shop windows the animals are allowed to crawl around in a little doll garden in the store, which is planted with real shrubs and has a rustic bridge and gravel walks.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet.
"Uncle Sam's Balance Sheet" is the name of a large poster illustrating the benefits of the Protective Policy. It should be placed wherever voters can see and read. Forwarded to and address for Four Cents. Address AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE, 135 W. 23rd St., New York, N.Y.
The M. C. R. R. Co. will run a special excursion train from Jackson to Chicago on Saturday, August 11, passing Buchanan at 10:34 a. m. and arriving at Chicago at 1:10 p. m. Returning on all regular trains up to and including train No. 6, leaving Chicago at 6:45 a. m. Monday, Aug. 13. Fare for the round trip \$1.25.
A. F. PEACOCK, Agt.
Notice.

There will be a Prohibition Convention held in Berrien Springs next Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1900, at Town Hall at 11 o'clock for the purpose of nominating delegates to attend the State Convention at Lansing, Aug. 28, 1900. Also to nominate County Officers, and such other business as may be properly brought before the Convention.
M. S. MEAD,
Chairman of the County Com.
Dated Aug. 8, 1900.

We wish to inform our patrons that we have placed the directory in the hands of the Ladies Aid of the Evangelical church, who will solicit the advertising for the book and notify our customers when they are ready for delivery. We feel under obligations to them for their courtesy, and hope they will realize handsomely from their efforts. The directory information will be compiled by us and we can assure one and all that that part of the book will be complete.—WOLVERINE NUMBERING & DIRECTORY CO.

New Campaign Documents.
"American Tariffs from Plymouth Rock to McKinley and Dingley," by Senator Gallinger of New Hampshire; "American Tariffs and American Sheep," by Congressman Grosvenor of Ohio; "The Tariff" or extracts from the speeches of President McKinley and Mr. Bryan; and "Policy of Protection," a speech of Senator Gallinger. All embracing 144 pages of reliable matter, will be forwarded to any address for Fourteen Cents. Ask for Nos. 39, 52, 59 and 75. Address AMERICAN PROTECTIVE TARIFF LEAGUE, 135 West 23rd St., New York.

THE FARMER'S MODEL ACCOUNT BOOK

This is something new and will interest farmers generally. On one page of this book is printed the history for one season of a farmer's cash affairs just as they occurred on his farm. On the page opposite this history the Cash Account is written out in legal bookkeeping form. This forms a correct model to which the farmer may refer and correctly write his own cash account on the properly ruled blank pages further along in the book. On another page are printed the facts concerning a season's business with a cornfield. The bookkeeping work in correct form is written out on the page opposite, showing all outlays, receipts, and the final profit.

All is made so plain by full explanations that any farmer can on the succeeding blank pages keep in strictly scientific and legal form his own accounts with any grain or hay field. In a like manner a model is given for an Apple Orchard Account which may be applied to any orchard; as plum, peach, or to a berry field.

A model Account with Cows is given, from which any farmer may keep any stock or poultry account.

A model account with a hired man is given. Also with another person. There is also a correct legal model for recording notes.

With this book, containing models, full explanations and properly ruled blank pages, a farmer may by a few minutes' work each week keep his account in the same correct and legal manner as does a merchant or any careful business man. No matter how poor the writing, the form will be correct and would stand in any court of law.

No farmer can afford to be careless in the matter of his accounts any more than any other business man. It is of daily occurrence as shown by the newspapers that unexpected legal complications, accidents, and death, cause serious trouble that might have been avoided had the person's accounts been kept properly.

It will surprise any one, who has not seen the FARMER'S MODEL ACCOUNT BOOK to learn how plain it is, how easily followed out, and with what little loss of time. It will not require for the ordinary farmer more than twenty minutes a week to keep his accounts in clear, legal shape that will be a source of satisfaction to himself, and a valuable matter to his family in case of death.

This book is retailed at \$1.50 each, but through an advantageous offer of the publishers we are able to make the following liberal offer. We will send you the

BUCHANAN RECORD

For six months and the Model Account Book both for only \$1.50 the price of the book alone.

NOTES FROM GOTHAM

OPENING THE POLITICAL HEAD-QUARTERS IN THIS CITY.

Talk Now Centers on Candidates for Governor—A Financier—A Tired Engineer—Razors that Get Tired—Make Business for Doctors.

Presidential year politics at this time seem to be in a comatose state here in the metropolis. So far Tammany Hall organization seems to have a monopoly of the outward and visible signs of political life. The Republican organization is undoubtedly working away beneath the surface in the usual manner organizing the up-the-state farmers and rural constituencies wherein lies its great numerical strength in the state; a strength by the way which it appears the management of the Democratic party of late years has deemed scarcely worthy of cultivation or consideration. At least such was the opinion of a prominent ex-Democratic State official who expressed himself quite freely upon the subject the other day.



Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff.

"The Democratic managers never see or seize an opportunity. They seem to want the opportunity to embrace them, and if it doesn't they feel hurt. The Democrats remind me in their struggles each campaign for the advantages of victory; of the three-headed man, who had a right hand, a left hand and always a little behind hand." It is rumored that one cause for the apathy in the Republican ranks comes from Senator Platt's much-heralded attempt to force Benjamin B. Odell upon the party as the candidate to succeed Governor Roosevelt in the executive chair at Albany. It is said that this decision by Senator Platt caused such a storm of indignation from up-the-state voters, who look upon Odell as a manager of corporation legislation, that even Odell got scared, shied like a colt at a hay wagon and decided to withdraw last week. Platt now announces Lieutenant Governor Woodruff

as the organization candidate—hence that tired feeling among the Republicans here in Gotham. Mr. Woodruff comes from Brooklyn, you know. Democracy thinking perhaps to keep pace with the Republican procession, as suggested by the Evening Post, has already matched chairman Odell's appointment to conduct the Republican campaign by the selection as its campaign leader, of Mayor McGuire of Syracuse, "a very nice young man who who weighs considerably less than three hundred pounds," according to the New York Sun. Local Democrats say that although the Mayor has heretofore confined his energies to Onondaga County where he has three times been chosen mayor of Syracuse by Republican votes, and has got himself disliked not only by the Republican General and several Republican Grand Jurors, he is quite likely to make a hit in his new position.

As a follower of ex-Senator Hill, and the only delegate in the late National Convention to vote for Charles A. Towne for the Nomination for Vice President, the young Mayor has been compelled to deliver over the majority of the Campaign Committee to Mr. Richard Croker in order to secure a semblance of harmony and with a possibility of financing the State Committee. "The worst thing about McGuire" said a Tammany schemer, the other night at the Democratic club, "is that the New York Tribune says that he's all right—which looks funny if not suspicious."

In speaking of the personnel of the Democratic Campaign Committee at their new headquarters in the St James building on Broadway, a former prominent Democratic Judge adverted to the appointment of External Revenue Collector, ex-Senate chairman, ex-State Assessor, ex-In Committee and ex-about everything else there is a dollar in, John A. Mason of Harlem, erstwhile of Newburg," as the Judge put it. "Mason, plays politics" says the Judge. "He has been all things to all men and trained with every faction that could give him a job. He was an anti-Tammany State Committeeman. Hill appointed him State Assessor at a fat salary. Cleveland appointed him, Collector of Internal Revenue, and Wm C. Whitney and Charles S. Fairchild found in him a most promising chairman of the Execution Committee which led Hill to the shambles and sure defeat in 1894."

From the above interview it will be seen in spite of apathetic conditions among the rank and file, the busy political bee doth merrily improve each shining hour doing his neighbor as his neighbor may be doing him, according to the golden rule of politics. "You're it" says the bee as he takes out his stinger. This week the talk of the nomination of Comptroller Coler by the Democrats is revived, and the complete vindication which he has received by the prompt dismissal of the charges that were made before Governor Roosevelt,

has had a favorable effect. It has been understood that Senator Hill is favorable to the Comptroller, and from this it has been argued that Tammany would not be. But the history of the past shows that the braves of Tammany Hall are politicians first and last and all the time. They realize that there is an important election for them next year vastly more important to them than the election this year from the standpoint of the local politician, and the question of who shall be the candidate for Governor this year does not concern them half so much as the matter of holding their great organization in line for the election of Mayor next year when everything in the shape of local offices with their big salaries will be at stake. For this reason, Tammany is as likely as not to favor the nomination of Coler, whom Governor Roosevelt expected would be his opponent in case he was renominated.

A Reminder.
The death of Mrs. Lausler Guthrie, of this city recalls the loss of the United States steamship Huron on Virginia Beach in 1877. Her husband, Captain John Julius Guthrie, was superintendent of the life-saving stations along the coast from Cape Henry to Cape Hatteras, and in a heroic effort to succor the crew of the Huron was drowned. The Huron, a small sloop-of-war, left Washington under orders for the South. A living gale was blowing upon the capes of Virginia, and the commanding officer reported to the Navy Department that his ship could not go to sea. The preperatory order came back: "Proceed at once." All the crew knew that they were going to certain death, but they cheerfully manned the capstan and weighed anchor. Over 100 lives were lost to satisfy the "officialism" of the Navy Department. Lucien Young, then an ensign, received a gold-mounted sword from the State of Kentucky for the bravery he displayed on that eventful day.

A Tired Engine.
On first-class roads a passenger engine will average about 35,000 miles a year, or, say, 100 miles a day, and it will consume about seventy pounds of coal to the mile. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., hopes to reduce the consumption of coal and increase the mileage. The life of an engine is about sixteen years. The fastest train on the Pennsylvania road coming east from Chicago, excepting, always, the Limited, is No. 20. On a recent trip one engine hauled an immensely heavy train all the way to Crestline, a distance of 280 miles. It fell behind forty minutes, and inquisitive passengers were informed that the loss was due to fatigue. "The engine is tired," the conductor said. "On so long a run the fires cease to burn at their best, the machine doesn't steam so well. An engine can get as tired as an overworked man. Just as soon as we get a fresh engine at Crestline you'll see the forty minutes made up."

Tired Razors.
I was getting a shave the other day when the barber after trying the razor a while much to my discomfort, remarked as he laid it on the top shelf "that razor is tired. It will be all right again in a month." We recognize the fact that every person should have a vacation in which to recuperate but very few people supposed that razors required vacations. But as any barber and he will tell you that they do, and that after a vacation the razor is ready to do good work again. Many people no doubt suppose this to be a whim of the barbers, but it is in



Comptroller Coler.

reality a scientific fact. The reason is easy to explain. The constant stropping of a razor draws out the particles of seil on the edge and makes of it a veritable saw, which cannot help but "pull" when applied to a tough beard and a tender face. If the razor is laid away for a time the attraction of cohesion gets in its work, the saw teeth disappear and the rested razor does good work again.

Makes Business.
The policeman's club makes business for the young surgeon who is in need of skulls to trephine, scars to patch and skin to graft. The policeman's club is a factor in the future success of this surgeon by now increasing his opportunities for clinical experience. It is not an uncommon occurrence for the police officer, the victim of his club, and his friend the surgeon, to stand before the sergeant's desk in the station house. The ambulance surgeon came here for a double purpose, to bind up the wounds of the victim of the bludgeon and to say a word at the desk in commendation of his friend, the policeman, in attestation to his good intentions and kindness of heart. The sergeant, in spite of appearances, in spite of facts and in spite of the protests of six eye witnesses to the outrage, who declare that the helpless man has been unjustly assaulted with a pitiless smile, a leer, and a cruel, curling lip, speaks his threadbare part. 'Surgeon, dress his head; officer, lock him up and appear against him in the morning.' He never appeared, as the prisoner died in his cell during the night from cerebral hemorrhage, although the sergeant's blotter and the note in the ambulance surgeon's casebook both say, 'Acute alcoholism and a slight scalp wound.'

Arthur Forman.

ADVANCED EPISCOPALIANS.

EXTREME RITUALISM IN SOME ENGLISH CHURCHES.

Certain Aggrieved Evangelicals Have Made Vigorous Protest Against Methods of Worship at St. Ethelburga.

It looks as if the Bishop of London, Dr. Creighton, would be compelled before long to take official notice of some of the proceedings of the advanced ritualists, in his diocese, and his interference is almost certain to be the signal for a hot theological fight. Certain aggrieved evangelicals have protested vigorously against the methods of worship in St. Ethelburga's Church, in Bishopsgate street, London. Among other things they say: "Among the idols in our parish church there are three large crucifixes and other small abominable idols of that sort, also an image called a 'Madonna and Child.' We have seen superstitious reverence paid to several of the idols. During public worship on Sunday morning we saw an official light up an assortment of eighteen candles before the so-called 'Madonna and Child.' There is also a crib with a number of stone images in it; here there are kneeling mats, and we saw a person ceremonially bow to this image crib. The church is also furnished with vessels containing so-called 'holy water.' The service last Sunday was prefaced by the curate parading the church with a basin containing this so-called 'holy water,' and sprinkling most of the people present with a small mop. One of the church wardens, nominally a member of the Church of England, is a dealer in candles. It is said that the church candles come from him. The so-called 'priest' openly announces beforehand that 'mass will be celebrated' at such a day and hour, and when that ceremony occurs the priest, after filling the church with incense, produces and consecrates a wafer, elevates it before and for adoration by the people, ceremonially prostrates himself, and then swallows the wafer. Next, after ceremonially mixing in the cup water and wine, he consecrates, elevates, and swallows the mixture. Then he ceremonially washes the plate and cup and rinses his fingers, and swallows the rinsings in the presence of the people. At 11:15 service there are no communicants; the 'priest' alone partakes of the 'mass.' 'In acknowledging the document the bishop, somewhat brusquely, advised the protesters, if they did not like the service at St. Ethelburga's, to go to church somewhere else. This has stirred them to exceeding wrath, and they now threaten legal proceedings.—New York Post.

THE HABITS OF THE ESCALLOP.

How It Comes About That Beds of Them Are Discovered in Familiar Waters. It may be a source of wonderment to one not familiar with the habits of the scallop to read, as he does at intervals, that a great bed of them has been found—as, for instance, recently in Great South Bay—in waters that are well known, that are constantly fished, and that have been regularly fished for years. The wonder is that the scallops there were not discovered before. The fact is that they were not there, and the explanation of that is found in the fact that the scallop has the power of locomotion. The oyster in the early stages of its existence is a free swimmer, but from the time that it attaches itself to something and begins to grow into its final and familiar form, which it does when it is still very minute, it remains fixed. The scallop, however, is able to move about, and sometimes it comes to the top of the water. It could do this easily in four or five feet of water; it might reach the top from two or three times that depth. It is sometimes taken in nets, the scallop being off the bottom and higher above it than the lead line of the net in which it is taken.

The scallop moves itself by expelling a column of water from its shell. It can open and close its shell freely. It takes in water, which it forces out again against the surrounding water. It moves about, and beds are found in various places, and scallops bedded here to-day might be somewhere else to-morrow. Fishermen taking scallops and holding them for the market, if they keep them in the water, put them in crates with slats close enough together to keep them in.

New Use for the Kangaroo.
Surgeons on Oakland, on the bay opposite San Francisco, have resorted to the use of kangaroo tendons to tie up the fractured bones of a broken leg, in order that the patient may have use of his knee while the bones are knitting together, says an exchange. Kangaroo tendon is as strong as silver wire. It is taken from the tail of the kangaroo, and being animal in its nature it is absorbed, and the leg does not have to be again cut open, as is necessary when silver wire is used.

A Boat of Cement.
An Italian named Gabellini has recently made of a boat of cement. The framework is of small bars covered with a wire netting, the latter being, in turn, covered with cement. The surface is then polished. It is claimed that such a boat costs less than a wooden one, and despite its extra weight, goes more easily through the water.

The Infant Idea.
Tommy—What is the guest of honor at a dinner?
Willie—Don't you know? He's the one that gets the gizzard and liver saved for him.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

If poverty is ever abolished every man will have to do his own work.

FINNY CREATURES IN A TRUST.

English Capitalists Buy Up All the Fish in the Great Lakes.

All the fish caught in the Great Lakes and sold throughout the United States or elsewhere are to be handled by an English syndicate.

This syndicate, which has a capital of \$5,000,000, has secured control of the business of the twenty corporations and firms doing business on Lakes Winnipeg, Superior, Michigan, Huron, Erie and Ontario and the hundreds of smaller bodies of water in the West and Northwest.

Negotiations leading up to the present combination were begun over a year ago and a secret meeting of all the leading men interested was held in Chicago last summer. The main basis of the agreement which has resulted in the present combination was then reached, and practically all of the important details of the big affair have been arranged since.

The combination will distribute about 150,000,000 pounds of fish annually at the outset, but it claims that this quantity will be greatly increased after the concern has systematized its business.

The London company will control all operations of the concern, but headquarters will necessarily be established in the United States.

Cold storage plants will be established in New York, Buffalo, Erie, Cleveland, Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Pittsburg, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Kansas City, St. Louis and Denver. In addition there will be the necessary freezing plants at all stations on the Great Lakes bordering on the United States, as well as on Lake Winnipeg, Canada.

By controlling the output and preventing waste the combination claims it can sell fish in a larger territory than they are sold now and can sell them cheaper than anybody else.—Chicago Times-Herald.

The darker the background the better true friendship shows up.

Important to Mothers.

Examine carefully every bottle of CASTORIA, a safe and sure remedy for infants and children, and see that it

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Pottenger*

In Use For Over 30 Years.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

Read the RECORD and be up-to-date.

PERE MARQUETTE

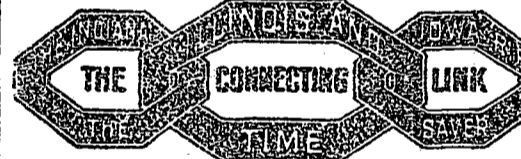
Effective June 17, 1900.

Stations	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.	
Grand Rapids	7:10	12:05	4:30	11:55	4:00
Benton Harbor	10:30	3:10	7:47	3:30	6:10
St. Joseph	10:30	2:18	7:15	3:35	6:30
Chicago ar.	1:30	5:00	10:50	7:05	9:00

Stations	a. m.	noon	p. m.	p. m.	a. m.
Chicago lv	6:45	12:00	4:50	11:50	7:30
St. Joseph	10:10	2:42	7:40	2:50	10:10
Benton Harbor	10:20	2:50	7:47	3:00	10:18
Grand Rapids	1:25	5:00	10:40	6:50	12:30
Three Rivers	6:10	10:45	1:15	4:55	8:30
Charlevoix ar.	8:30		3:40	6:45	
Petoskey ar.	9:00		4:00	7:25	
Bay View	9:10		4:20	7:35	

Trains leave Grand Rapids for Lansing and Detroit at 7:10 a. m., 12:05 p. m., and 5:30 p. m. For Saginaw at 7:00 p. m. Parlor cars on all trains; seats 25 cents.

H. F. MOSELEY, Acting G. P. A., Grand Rapids
G. W. LAUKOVITZ, Agt. Benton Harbor



OPERATING THE S. S. & S. R. R.

In effect June 24th 1900.

NORTH BOUND.				SOUTH BOUND.			
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.	Ex.
Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.	Sun.
No. 8.	No. 6.	No. 54	No. 53	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 53	No. 58
a	a	a	a	a	a	a	a
m	m	m	m	m	m	m	m
4:50	9:20	5:15	10:35	7:00	6:30		
4:42	9:11	5:05	Vineland	10:44	7:09	6:50	
4:34	9:02	4:55	Derby	10:54	7:19	6:59	
4:25	8:57	4:45	Baroda	10:57	7:26	7:30	
4:16	8:49	4:36	Glendora	11:05	7:36	7:50	
4:08	8:40	4:26	Gallen	11:18	7:51	8:20	
4:00	8:30	4:16	South Bend	11:31	8:06	8:35	
3:50	7:40	2:00	Walkerton				
11:34			Hamlet				
11:22			Knob				
11:11			Knob				
10:54			N. Jackson				
10:41			S. N. Pierre				
9:20			Normance				
8:55			Kanabakee				
7:55			Dwight				
7:15			Streator				

All trains above daily except Sunday. Trains Nos. 53 and 54 are local freights but carry passengers. Connections made with all lines leading out of Chicago without the delay or expense of transfer at Chicago. For full particulars inquire of local agent or address FRANK R. HALE, Traffic Manager, GEO. H. ROSS, Traffic Mgr. I. & L. Streator, Ill. St. Joseph, Mich.

Notice of Sale of Real Estate.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, COUNTY OF BERKSHIRE, ss. I, E. B. HOLMES, of the County of Berks, do hereby certify that the estate of the late John J. Hamilton, deceased, is the matter of the Estate of John J. Hamilton, deceased. Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of an order granted to the undersigned Administrator of said estate of said John J. Hamilton, deceased, by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Berks, on the 24th day of July, A. D. 1900, there will be sold at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the premises in Buchanan township in the County of Berks, in said State, on Monday, the 17th day of September, A. D. 1900, at 11 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 the sale thereof, the following described real estate, to-wit: Commencing at the north-west corner of the east half of the north-east quarter of Section thirty-four (34), in Town seven (7) south, Range eighteen (18) west, thence south to the center of the Terra Coupee road; thence along the easterly direction to that point where said road intersects the section line between Sections thirty-five (35) and twenty-six (26) in said township; thence west between said Sections 35 and 34, and 34 and 33 in said township; to place of beginning; thence 30 acres in the north-east corner of said Section 34, used for a cemetery and containing 95 acres more or less, and being in said county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania. Dated July 30, 1900. E. B. HOLMES, Administrator.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

"The Niagara Falls Route."

TRAINS EAST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN.
Detroit Night Express, No. 8.....12:20 A. M.
Mail, No. 8.....9:40 A. M.
Fast Eastern Express, No. 14.....5:20 P. M.
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accom., No. 22 6:55 P. M.

TRAINS WEST.

LEAVE BUCHANAN.
Chicago & Kalamazoo Accom., No. 21 8:13 A. M.
East, N. Y. & Chi. Special, No. 15.....1:30 P. M.
Mail, No. 3.....3:30 P. M.
A. F. PRACOR, Local Agent.
O. W. RUGGLES, G. P. & T. A.

Chicago and Michigan City Line.

America Route.

LEAVE MICH. CITY ARRIVE CHICAGO
6:00—A. M. daily 9:00—A. M.
4:00—P. M. daily except Saturday 7:00—P. M.
12:45—P. M. Sat. only 3:45—P. M.
7:30—P. M. Sat. only 10:30—P. M.

LEAVE CHICAGO ARRIVE MICH. CITY
9:30—A. M. daily 12:30—P. M.
7:30—P. M. daily except Saturday 10:30—P. M.
4:15—P. M. Sat. only 7:15—P. M.
11:00—P. M. Sat. only 2:00—A. M.

E. C. DUNBAR, Gen. Manager, Chicago.
E. S. CRAW, Gen. Pass. and Fgt. Agent, Chicago, Ill.

Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis Railway.

THE BIG FOUR ROUTE.

THE POPULAR ROUTE BETWEEN THE MICHIGAN CITIES AND ALL SOUTHERN PORTS.

Trains carrying passengers leave Niles as follows:

GOING NORTH GOING SOUTH.
No. 22 1:18 p. m. No. 22 7:55 a. m.
No. 24 6:45 p. m. No. 26 1:37 p. m.
No. 28 8:02 a. m. No. 27 6:13 p. m.

*The above train runs between Benton Harbor and Elkhart only.
L. G. SMITH, Agent, Benton Harbor.
W. J. LYON, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O.
E. B. A. KELLY, Trav. Pass. Agt., Anderson, Ind.

VANDALIA LINE

Terre Haute & Logansport Ry. Co.

TIME TABLE.

In effect Nov. 26, 1899. Trains leave South Bend as follows:

FOR THE SOUTH.
No. 21, Ex. Sun., 5:15 A. M. For Terre Haute
No. 3, Ex. Sun., 11:45 A. M. For Terre Haute
No. 9, Ex. Sun., 6:45 P. M. For Logansport

For Complete Time Card, giving all trains and stations, and for full information as to rates through cars, etc., address
O. M. WHEELER, Agent, Terre Haute, Ind.
Or E. A. FORD, Gen'l Pass. Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

Milwaukee, Benton Harbor & Columbus

Railway Co. Time Table.

EFFECTIVE SUNDAY, OCT. 22, 1899, AT 12:05 O'CLOCK A. M.

GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.

No. 1	No. 2	STATIONS.	No. 4	No. 5
Ex.	Ex.		Ex.	Ex.
Sun.	Sun.		Sun.	Sun.
P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	P. M.
5:10	8:00	Buchanan	10:00	5:25
4:50	7:42	*Oakland	10:20	5:55
4:42	7:33	Berrien Springs	10:30	6:00
4:35	7:21	*Hinchman	10:45	6:15
4:16	7:14	*Royal on	10:54	6:20
4:00	7:00	Benton Harbor	11:10	6:35

Additional trains leave Benton Harbor daily except Saturday and Sunday at 1 p. m. Sunday only at 8 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Returning leave Buchanan daily except Saturday and Sunday at 8:10 p. m. Saturday and Sunday at 9 p. m. and Sunday only at 9:30 a. m.
Trains No. 15 and 16 are local freights but will carry passengers.
No. 3 makes connection at Buchanan with M. C. R. R. for Kalamazoo, Detroit and all points east.
No. 6 reaches Benton Harbor in time to catch 10:30 p. m. boat at St. Joseph for Chicago Sunday nights.

*Flag Station.
E. D. MORROW, Com'l Agt., Benton Harbor, Mich.
D. H. PATTERSON, Superintendent.
F. M. Ward, Agt. Buchanan, Mich.

CHICAGO ROUTE

GRAHAM & MORTON LINE

of Steel Steer-Wheel and Screw Steamers CITY OF CHICAGO

CITY OF MILWAUKEE

CITY OF LOUISVILLE

and the exceptionally fast steamer

MARY.

This popular fleet of elegant passenger steamers make five round trips daily between Chicago, St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, connecting with the Pere Marquette Ry. and the Indiana, Illinois & Iowa Ry. at St. Joseph, and the Cleveland Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis (Big Four) Ry. and Milwaukee, Benton Harbor & Columbus, at Benton Harbor.
Leave Chicago at 9:30 and 10:00 a. m. daily, Sunday and Monday excepted; 7:00 p. m. daily, Sunday excepted; 11:30 p. m. daily, and 2:00 p. m. Sunday only. Leave St. Joseph at 9:0

OUR FASHION LETTER

SOME TIMELY HINTS AND SUGGESTIONS FOR MOTHERS.

The Matter of Powder Boxes—Going Back to Nature in Many Ways—Dress of Children Was Never So Much Considered as Now.

Anybody's bright idea about new things for a baby makes every one interested exclaim: "Why didn't I think of it before? It is just what is wanted."

Take the matter of powder boxes. For ever so long they have been made of some metallic stuff that quickly gets out of shape when the youngster begins to pound it. Or they have been of porcelain, which breaks. The more expensive the painting the sooner the box is in bits.

Some one thought of celluloid for puff-boxes and combs, and women were glad, because here was a material which was light and unbreakable. Yet celluloid was a cheap substance for a dear baby.



The Baby.

Now some one else has considered the matter, and the result is the decorated celluloid box and the brush. They are hand-painted exquisitely, with tiny sprays of such small flowers as infants are supposed to prefer. Oil colors are used, and the decorations do not rub off.

At a private exhibition where these engaging things are turned out I have seen white boxes and brushes touched up with blue forget-me-nots, violets, tiny pink May blossoms and wild roses. Blue boxes are decorated with white roses, violets and Stars of Bethlehem. So are the pink ones.

Occasionally a mother is original enough to get away from blues and pinks, the usual colors in babies' ribbons and embroideries. I have seen an irresistible layette for which the flower and color lilac were used as decoration. There was never one ribbon of pink or blue. Lilac being the mother's favorite color, she early had told her friends of her wish to use it on her child's garments. And such friends as found it inconvenient to send ribbons, or embroideries of lilac used white, which made a pretty change in the trimmings.

Lilac Florentine silk was chosen to line the dressing basket underneath the inevitable point d'esprit of such baskets. Great plump rosettes of lilac baby ribbon were placed inside the cover, and ribbon of the same color was knotted in many ways on the small garments.

The bassinot of the same baby was lined and covered with more white point d'esprit over more lilac Florentine silk, though the bassinot was not made until the youngster was several days old. This was on account of an inconvenience to the mother, who wants to get things done ahead of time—superstition that the infant will not thrive if his bed is prepared in advance.

One of the mussy things about a baby has been the improbability of finding a place for his clothes. These garments have a way of filling up the bureaus and running over like so much ice cream soda. Maiden aunts and bachelor uncles have been known to complain bitterly because little white garments much too small for them some way crept into their wardrobes.

Lately some one has done what ought to have been thought of and acted upon long ago—started the fashion of giving chiffoniers to babies. A bureau to himself, an infant achieves in the household dignity hitherto undreamed of. One of the objections to him passes. A few dealers already are making a specialty of white cammeled and bird's-eye maple chiffoniers. But there is a chance to provide drawers with cubbyholes such as suit the state of the young ones for whom they are made. A chiffonier of smallish size with six drawers is about right for baby's first needs.



The Sun Hat.

Two of the drawers hold his dresses and night slips, another does for flannels and things worn next the body. The fourth contains pillow covers, lap pads, blankets and such miscellanies. The fifth does for lace caps, pique and cashmere cloaks, and the sixth is for young boys and for toilet articles held in reserve.

Those who take note of such things say that we are going back to nature in many ways. In the corset, for example, the straight front is like the profile of the woman. Designers, giving to us a foretaste of what is to be,

promise that all floral patterns of the next season are unconventional. They represent, in silk, wall paper, and on book covers, the flower, with its plant, and sometimes the root, much as the eye sees it.

One of the most interesting goings back to nature is a new way, which is at the same time the oldest in the world, of dressing babies.

There is a fancy for not clothing them at all, merely wrapping them in swaddling clothes, until they are six months old.

But there isn't the faintest probability of this mode becoming anything like common for a generation or for generations. The love of making and buying pretty clothes for babies is too strong in women's hearts. Even mothers who cannot take the time to do the quantities of hard work which used to be considered the only respectable wear for babies think it necessary to buy the daintiest garments which the purse will afford.

It is true that while a woman here and there scorns any and all dress for her young, there never has been a time when the dress of children was so much considered when the shopkeepers were so well prepared to supply the demand for variety in babies' clothes and other needs.

That the use of the sewing machine for infants' dresses is not altogether discredited is shown by the use of principally machine-made garments in a layette planned by one of the best houses. True, the little wardrobe sells for only \$25, and not much in the way of handiwork can be expected for so small a sum. But there are parents who have no more to expend than that, and they are glad to find that, since they must have less than the finest things which they desire, those made with machine at least are well done for the kind. A layette for \$25 includes three flannel bands, three cashmere bands, three flannel barrows, one flannel skirt, one embroidered flannel skirt, three cambric skirts, one cheesecloth wrapper, three slips, five dresses one worsted sack three pieces of cotton diaper, one trimmed basket, one powder box one powder puff, two packages of powder, two cakes of soap and two papers of pins.

There is something new in the way of a carriage top. Applied lace is required for it. It may be the article as sold at the shops or of home manufacture. A fine white net is required as foundation for the square, scalloped piece which is draped over the flat top. At intervals of half a dozen inches and at the corners are small knots of white ribbon. The carriage top is of white enameled leather.

Matching the lace top is a lace cover for the child in the carriage.



When My Lady Goes to Ride.

The lace is tacked to a silk coverlet. Such a carriage is more appropriate for country than for city use. The more fashionable little carts seen in town are of enameled wood in a dark color, with leather cover that closes much after the manner of the old-fashioned chaise.

The friar's cloak is a foreign fancy for an infant's wrap. Made from white flannel or cashmere, it is lined throughout with soft Japanese silk, from which the dressing has been removed. Two facings the length of the front are of the silk and buttonholed along the edges. A white double-faced satin ribbon is used to draw in the coat at the waist. The hood is lined with the silk and turned back and faced. This is a sensible and pretty little garment, and is copied more readily at home than many things which a baby must have.

By the way, in using Japanese or China silk in a layette it sometimes is well to launder it before making up the garment. So much dressing is employed now in the preparation of thin silks it is nearly impossible to find one which is dainty enough for the decoration of the dress of a young child. What the silk loses in body through washing before using it gains in softness.

One of the possible extravagances in a child's wardrobe is a Japanese silken bib. It is trimmed with rows of gathered fine Valenciennes lace and inserting and some knots of fine white embroidery. There is an inner padding of quilted cotton.

A simple but luxurious baptismal robe is made from finest nainsook and trimmed with real Valenciennes lace two inches wide, or with any real lace which one may have. The small garment is made with neck a little low and with short sleeves. A narrow ribbon is used at the waist for a belt. The robe opens the entire length in front, over some lace-trimmed petticoat. As a cloak is worn outside the dress, it is permissible that the babe go to baptismal with arms and neck uncovered, so far as the dress is concerned. But if this is not desired, a tiny guimpe may be put on beneath the dress.

A baby carrier from white pique, trimmed with lace and stitchery, is a novel French notion. The little sack is not likely to come into general use among American women for a time, though our neighbors, the squaws, find a similar article most convenient in transporting their young.

PHYSICAL-CULTURE SCHOOL

SITUATED IN THE MIDST OF THICK WOOD.

Intended to Train Up Women to Be Physically Perfect, All Else Being Secondary to This End.

Situated in the midst of a thick-spreading wood, about two miles from the pretty little Kentish village of Dartford Heath, is one of the most remarkable educational establishments in the world. It is essentially a ladies' college, no "male creatures" being allowed within its sacred precincts, except at certain stated and rare intervals. But this is not all. The point is that it differs from all other girls' schools, in that its pupils are taught, not the best way to work, but the best way to play.

The idea is to train up women who shall be physically perfect, and to this end everything else is subordinated. For instance, there are anatomical classes, that the students may know which muscles are brought into play in walking, driving, swimming, etc.; classes in hygiene, that they may learn what kind of food to eat and what to avoid. But the be-all and the end-all of the whole curriculum is the attainment for women of that "sound mind in a sound body," which is justly esteemed so essential to men's well-being.

The founder and principal of this unique college is Mme. Bergman Osterberg, a Swedish lady, who is rightly regarded as the foremost living authority upon physical culture for women.

The foundation of the physical culture taught at the college to the thirty or forty "sweet girl graduates" there assembled is Ling's Swedish system of gymnastics. By constant practice in a series of beautiful and rhythmic movements, the whole body is made lissome and strong. Then, as soon as the pupil is "fit," all kinds of games are indulged in. Cricket, hockey, tennis, croquet, jumping and vaulting, racing, cycling and almost every other form of sport is pursued, with an eagerness and an anxious desire to excel such as would put to shame the boys of many of our public schools. Swimming is also part of the regular college course, a natural swimming-bath being formed out of a private part of the River Darent, just where it runs through and is dammed up in an old, secluded and romantic garden.

The college is intended mainly for the training of lady teachers of gymnastics, but there are many pupils, the daughters of wealthy people, who are undergoing the course for their health's sake. A girl goes to the training college pale, anaemic and listless, and in the course of a few months is transformed into a rosy, healthy woman, fit to "go anywhere and do anything."

Between eighteen and thirty is the usual age of admission, but the closer candidates approach the former age the better. Before a pupil's name is placed on the books she has to submit to a medical examination, in order to make sure there is no organic disease present; and she must also certify her willingness to abide by the college rules and regulations.

The life, though healthy, is far from an easy one. Professors and pupils alike go bareheaded, no matter how inclement the weather may be, and "early to bed and early to rise" is a precept that is rigidly enforced. Then the diet, though liberal, is plain, and must not be privately modified without permission. The wearing of the uniform is also obligatory. It consists of a sort of loose-fitting blouse of dark-blue cloth, with a pleated kilt of similar material falling to the knees, black woolen stockings and low tan shoes. Corsets, or any substitute therefor, are strictly forbidden. In this costume, unless it is actually raining, the girls spend practically the entire day in the open air.—Answers.

The Thames of England is 170 miles long. The river of the same name in Canada, is said to be 160 miles long. Its namesake in the United States is hardly more than a dozen miles in length, but is better for navigation than either.

Kindness wins beauty—if it buys her silks and diamonds.

I. I. & L. Fifteenth Annual Niagara Falls Excursion.

The first section of this train will leave Streator at 1:45 p. m. Aug. 14th, and run through solid to the Falls, without change. More accommodations and better service this year than ever before. For full particulars, address,

W. J. Ross, General Agent, Streeter, Ill.

The Cure that Cures
Coughs, Colds, Grippe,
Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis and Incipient Consumption, is

OTTO'S CURE
The GERMAN REMEDY
Cures throat and lung diseases. Sold by all druggists. 25¢ & 50¢

Special.
July 6th we place on sale 50 Special Club tickets at greatly reduced rates. Bradley, the Photographer, 2nd door west of post office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.

House and Lot, one of the very prettiest in Buchanan. City water and electric lights. No. 5 North Detroit Street. On easy terms. Apply to ALFRED L. SEWELL or I. L. H. DODD, Buchanan, Mich.

Stop Colds
when you feel one coming on by taking Krause's Cold Cure. Prepared in convenient capsules that cure while you work. Price 25c. Sold by W. F. Runner.

Village Taxes.
Village Taxes for 1900 are now due. Notice is hereby given that payment for the same may be made at the First National Bank, Buchanan, on and after Monday, June 18, 1900.

ARTHUR W. ROE, Treasurer

Magazines at a Bargain.
We have a number of complete files of last year's magazines, comprising Harper's, Century, Scribner's, North American Review, Outlook, American Amateur Photographer, McClure, etc., etc., that will be sold at a bargain. For particulars apply to RECORD office.

Young Men Wanted

with fair education and good character, to learn Telegraph, railroad accounting and typewriting. This college is endorsed by all leading railway companies as the only perfect and reliable institution of its kind. All our graduates are assisted to positions. Ladies also admitted. Write for free Catalog. Fall term opens Aug. 15.

GLOBE TELEGRAPH COLLEGE, Oshkosh, Wis. and Lexington, Ky.

TAPE WORM—We guarantee to remove tape worm or refund your money. Medicine entirely harmless and no ill effects from use. Testimonials furnished. Enclose \$3 and address the Ajax Medicine Co., Chicago, Ill. Remember your money refunded if the medicine fails. References, any bank in the city.

ASTHMA—A remedy for this awful disease has at last been discovered and we desire every sufferer to have the benefit of this discovery. Send \$1 to the X Ray Co., Chicago, Ill.

Annoying Case Cured

I have for years suffered from dandruff in its most annoying form. A few weeks ago my barber recommended a trial of your preparation, "Coke Dandruff Cure." The result has been most satisfactory. Applications three times a week have cured me. I take great pleasure in writing this. Yours truly, David Rutter, of David Rutter & Co., the Chicago Shippers of Anthracite Coal.

Coke Dandruff Cure

is guaranteed to cure or money refunded. One dollar a bottle at druggists or by express. Booklet free.

A. R. Bremer Co., 13 La Salle St., Chicago, Ill. For Sale by Dr. E. S. Dadd & Son.

Berrien Co. Abstract Office.

Court House, St. Joseph, Mich.

Money to loan on improved farms at six and seven per cent according to amount and time.

Farms for sale \$30 per acre and upward. Abstracts of Title and titles examined. Telephone orders at our expense, if in a hurry, and abstract will be sent by first mail, prompt service and lowest prices.

Berrien Exchange Bank, Berrien Springs, Mich. DIX & WILKINSON.

Wm. D. HOUSE

Will carry passengers to South Bend every Thursday. Leaving Buchanan at 7:30 and returning from street car depot at 4 p. m. Engage your seats. Fare 50 cents, round trip.

WAYNE HOTEL, DETROIT. AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN. \$2 TO \$3.50 \$1.00 TO \$2.00 SINGLE MEALS, 50c. UP TO DATE CAFÉ.

THOS. S. SPRAGUE & SON, PATENTS. Wayne County Bank Bldg., DETROIT

THE MAN FROM MISSOURI.

They Had to Show Him.

There is a saying that is much in use now, "I am from Missouri, you will have to show me." We all sympathize with that cautious and doubting individual. Now about patent medicines? When manufacturers of a patent medicine advertise its wonderful curative properties why do they not tell you the ingredients of which it is made. Pepto Quinine Tablets are advertised to cure a cold, relieve dyspepsia and constipation. They are made from Quinine, which we all know about, from Pepsin which aids digestion and Casoa which is the best remedy for constipation. Price 25c per box. Sold by druggists. CALHOUN REMEDY COMPANY, Limited. Battle Creek, Mich.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of
In Use For Over Thirty Years
CASTORIA
THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

900 DROPS
CASTORIA
Vegetable Preparation for Assimilating the Food and Regulating the Stomachs and Bowels of INFANTS & CHILDREN
Promotes Digestion, Cheerfulness and Rest. Contains neither Opium, Morphine nor Mineral. NOT NARCOTIC.

Recipe of Old Dr. SAMUEL PETERSON
Pumpkin Seed - 4 lbs.
Rhubarb - 1 lb.
Sassafras - 1 lb.
Licorice - 1 lb.
Cinnamon - 1 lb.
Cloves - 1 lb.
Ginger - 1 lb.
Mint - 1 lb.
Peppermint - 1 lb.

A perfect Remedy for Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhoea, Worms, Convulsions, Feverishness and LOSS OF SLEEP.
Fac-Simile Signature of
Chas. H. Fletcher
NEW YORK.
At 6 months' old
35 DROPS - 35 CENTS
EXACT COPY OF WRAPPER.

At The "Popular Store."

JULY CLEARING SALE

This July Clearing Sale is for the purpose of clearing out some lots of merchandise that have accumulated during the past season. In order to do this I have put some prices on the goods that will move them. This sale comes at a time when your need for the goods is greatest—one of the pleasing things about this store.

Many opportunities for economy offered in this advertisement.

CLEARING SALE PRICES IN MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

You will find prices cut for you here. The reductions offered below will—if you investigate them and take advantage of them—make you the possessor of a great bargain.

Babies' Muslin Bonnets that were 25c and 35c, all go for 15c.
Children's Sailor Hats, that sold during season for 19c and 25c, all go for 10c. A 35c rough straw Sailor Hat, that sold for 25c last week, is reduced to 19c to clear. All \$2.00 Trimmed Hats are reduced to \$1, and the \$3.50 Trimmed Hats are cut to \$2.
The remaining Pattern Hats have their prices reduced 50 per cent.
A lot of Children's Crash Hats and Caps cut from 25c & 35c to 19c each.

CLEARING SALE OF SHIRT WAISTS

Shirt Waists at reduced prices. These are the prettiest and daintiest that this season's stocks have shown. All sorts and kinds—some that are simple and dainty, others more valued for their sturdy serviceableness. These are the reductions: White embroidered waists that have been selling for \$1.50 all season—clearing sale price only 98c.
Elaborately trimmed waists, with French backs and all the little things about them that show them to be the latest style—now cut to \$1.19.
All the white waists that were marked \$2.00 and \$2.25, are now reduced to \$1.48. A line of fine white waists that range in price from \$3.00 to \$15.00, have their prices lowered 25 per cent.
A cut of 30 per cent. is made on all Colored Shirt Waists. The price is cut on every waist in the department.
New things coming to this store all the time, too. The latest arrivals are some of those new ribbon and lace striped Pique Shirt Waists, in blue, white and pink.
White Duck and White Pique Skirts reduced from \$1.50 & \$1.25 to 98c

SUMMER WASH DRESS GOODS WITH PRICES CUT TO PIECES

Here are some wonderful opportunities for economy if you have some summer dress need yet unfilled. A full fourth to a third off; in some cases a full half less than regular price. Former prices and present:

Striped and Figured Dimities, Figured Lawns, Dotted and Striped Cordinaes, Dotted Swisses, that were 12½c and 9c, now marked down to 5c.
Victoria Zephyrs, Culloden Dimities, Astoria Jaconets, in all the latest styles and patterns, in the season the prices were 15c and 12½c, reduced to 9c for this sale. French Ginghams that were 25c, cut to 17c.
French and Scotch Novelities, were 37½c, cut to 25c.
Silk Corded Ginghams, Satin Striped Dimities, 50c and 60c quality, for clearing sale 37½c. A lot of short lengths in Wash Goods, Wool Goods and Silks to close out at very low prices.
I will close out all the Summer Parasols for cost.
Almost anything you may need for hot weather comfort can be had at the "Popular Store" at a most reasonable low price.

JOHN CHESS ELLSWORTH,
SUCCESSOR TO ROSE & ELLSWORTH.
113-115 N. MICH. ST. SOUTH BEND, INDIANA
Store Open Wednesday and Saturday Evenings.

COUNTY SEAT NEWS

NEW CASES.
The Zimmerman Manufacturing Co. have brought a foreclosure suit against Wm. Strome.

Viola Smith has brought suit for divorce against George W. Smith.

The Barnes & Brown Co., a corporation, some time ago brought suit against Sarah Moulding and Martha Whitnell to recover on a debt. Sarah Moulding died Nov. 11, 1899, leaving a will in which she bequeathed all her property to Minnie Goodsmith and others, and the suit will proceed in the name of Martha Whitnell as defendant.

CIRCUIT COURT.

A new trial was denied in the Calvin Totman case, which ends the famous bag of gold prosecution.

A divorce was granted to Nelson Goodrade from Angelina Goodrade on account of desertion.

In the case of the West Michigan Nurseries vs. McKee and Cutler a motion for a new trial was made and arguments will be heard Aug. 20.

In the case of Lambert vs. Mills the time was extended forty days in which to file a motion for new trial and bill of exceptions.

In the case of Keith vs. Umphrey judgment in ejection was entered.

Henry Kendall, who pleaded guilty to larceny was sentenced to state prison at Jackson for one year.

Thos. Kelley, who pleaded guilty to assault with intent to do great bodily harm less than murder, was sentenced to the state reformatory at Ionia for 18 months.

Chas. Miller, who pleaded guilty to larceny, was sentenced to the state reformatory at Ionia for six months.

MARRIAGE LICENSE

Louis Hamann, 27, Hannah Boyke, 27, Evanston.
Geo. Hagard, 28, Katie Geist, 24, Chicago.

Howard Hutchinson, 21, Sawyer, Maud Brant, 17.

Henry Morse, 38, Isabelle Westfall, 27, Chicago.

Daniel Wood, 28, Koto, Ind., Mellrose Lancaster, 19.

James Beech, 23, South Bend, Blanche Dixon, 23, Benton Harbor.

Zander G. Hayes, 35, Martha Ellen Wilson, 18, Buchanan.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Susan Aoadley to Mary Fowler part lot 38 Green & Hoffman's add to Niles \$40.

Rosalie E. Lowry to Eugene C. Dana r 1/2 of lots 45-46 47-48 Henry B. Hoffman's add to Niles \$77.

Carry E. Ely to Wm. Brueback property in New Buffalo \$1.

Sam Tatro to Louis N. Tatro 20 acres in Chikaming \$1.

Dustin Wooden to Julia A. Dunning 2 1/2 acres in Hagar \$50.

A. M. Markle to Hrlé Waldo blk 147 Virginia Co's add to New Buffalo \$25

Cynthia Weaver to Berrien Springs Power & Electric Co. 40 acres in Buchanan \$75.

Melissa Roberston and Caroline E. Slater to Eva Snyder 10 acres in Benton \$100.

John J. Rugg to Geo. Fox property in Lake \$1000.

Chas. Horswell to Alice Ferguson 10 acres in Niles \$800.

Wm. H. Valentine to Carl G. Stebbins 32 rods in Three Oaks \$150.

Jesse Goodenough to Mana A. Jones lot 8, block 2, Galien \$750.

August Vetterly to Abraham Markle, blk 147 Virginia Co's add to New Buffalo \$18.

Caroline Ferson to Edward M. Shepard property in Niles \$600.50.

Edgar D. Rundell to Nelson Schram lot 11 block 18 New Buffalo \$55.

Geo. F. Brown to E. D. Rundell lot 11, block 18 New Buffalo \$52.

Pearl Behler by Seth Warner gdn to Wm. Mell undivided 1/3 s w 1/4 sec 7 Galien \$1100.

Alzina Critchett to Chas. Lyon lot 8 and w 1/2 lot 7 Geo. Partridges subdivision of lot 1 Fred Burgers add to Galien \$275.

Frank G. Ensign to Lizzie Ensign blk 92 Virginia Co's add to New Buffalo \$1.

Adam Sander to Ida Clara Sander 14 acres in Royaltot \$1.

Pepto Quinine Tablets.

These tablets relieve and cure constipation. 25 cents.

CORRESPONDENCE

DAYTON.

Miss Beulah Noyes has a new pony and cart.

Quite a number of our citizens went to South Bend to the show Saturday. Mr. James Smith of Dowagiac was in town over Sunday.

Leba Allen is at the crystal springs camp meeting.

Miss Emma Richter has a new wheel.

Mrs. Pangborn and children of Chicago are visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Allen.

Mr. Arthur Whitley is enjoying a visit from his father.

THREE OAKS

Mr. Edward Bunn of New York who has been visiting his sister, Mrs. Almum Wright, returned last Wednesday to his home.

Mrs. A. B. Wright returned home last Saturday from Mt. Clemens, when she has been receiving medical treatment and is greatly improved in health.

Mrs. Emily Moore of Montecello, Ills. who has been visiting at Mr. A. Wright's east of town returned home last Thursday.

The funeral of Miss Emma Stevens of South Haven, formerly of this place occurred last Friday.

The annual Sunday School Rally of south-western Berrien Co., was held at Ames' grove last Thursday.

Young People's Picnic.

The following were chosen as vice-presidents of the association last Wednesday:

- Bainbridge—E. N. Matrau.
- Benton—John Sterling, Jr.
- Benton Harbor—Willard Banyon.
- Berrien—Wm. Armstrong.
- Bertrand—Isaac Wells.
- Buchanan—Chas. Pears.
- Galien—Dr. S. A. Clark.
- Lake—W. E. Hogue.
- Lincoln—Roy Peters.
- New Buffalo—Dr. D. R. Harris.
- Niles Tp.—Fred Tichenor.
- Niles City—Ed Correll.
- Oronoko—A. F. Sheldon.
- Pipestone—Roy Hogue.
- Royalton—Capt. F. P. Graves.
- Sodus—Roy Clark.
- St. Joseph—Dennis Murphy.
- St. Joseph City—Barratt O'Hara.
- Three Oaks—F. B. Hinchman.
- Watervliet—Thomas Carmody.
- Weesaw—Dr. T. N. Stafford.

The leading article in *Outing* for August is by Henry Savage Landon, the author of "In the Forbidden Land," whose travels in Tibet have created world-wide interest. In *Outing* he relates and illustrates one of the pleasant sides of Tibetan life; their "Racing for the Kato."

William Dinwiddle, the famous Philippine war correspondent, tells of the wondrous physical capacity of "The Igorrote Runners of Luzen" upon whose endurance the American soldier in the mountains relies for the transportation of his stores. Jack London, whose "Son of the Wolf" has attracted such wide spread attention, has a sketch of the Nome of '97, entitled "Jan, the Unrepentant."

Beside these adventures of the adventurous there is plenty of suitable sporting and seasonal topics. "The Island of Delight" reveals the possibilities of camping at the very gates of the city, and "Outgoing ways" is a daintily illustrated idyll of a nature lover. "Bicycling Through Shakespeare's Land," profusely illustrated, is a glimpse of the English west country. "The Sportsman's Photographic Equipments," in which Mr. W. E. Carlin gives practical advice, based on his experience with bird and beast. The article of Horace Hutchinson discusses "The Golf of the New School," and gives illustrations of famous English players. H. Chatfield Taylor gossips pleasantly on "The Development of Golf in the West" Col. C. L. Norton justifies the title of "The Practical Howe Boat" Frederic J. Wells tells how "Surf Bathing" can be made safe and enjoyable. Duffield Osborne gives "A Common-sense Swimming Lesson," J. Parmly Paré, "The Progressive Lawn Tennis," by instantaneous photographs. W. J. Henderson has an article on "Navigation for Yachtsman," J. B. Berryman on "Yachting on the Great Lakes," A. J. Keanealy in "Beating to Windward," gives valuable and practical instruction. Charles G. Davis pleads for "A Centreboard Cup Defender for 1901." "Also The Phantom Loon of Louis Lake," one of the delightful canoeing and fishing experiences of the late Frank H. Risten.

In the departments, the ablest pens of the day contribute.

The Midsummer Fiction Number of *McClure's Magazine*, with a cover by Louis Loeb suggesting by its rich, warm coloring, the lassitude of the season, and with a strong list of well known adepts in the art of story telling, produces at once a pleasing impression. To this number Frank H. Spearman contributes the first of a new series of railway stories, telling of the exciting race of a train of Yellowstone Park excursionists with a runaway "freight." Jack London, the young Californian, has in this issue a tale of the perilous journey of a Klondike miner and his Indian wife to obtain relief for a starving camp, this story is imaginative in the highest degree, and possesses striking local color and extraordinary pathetic force. Another strong story is "A Bill from Tiffany's" by Josiah Flynt, the well-known explorer of tramp and criminal life, and Francis Walton. The life of metropolitan policemen and of professional thieves is graphically portrayed; and their is a keen relish in the account of the means by which Detective Charley Minick secured funds for the purchase of his wife's jewels. The relations of "guns" (members of the thieving guild) with one another are treated in highly illuminating manner. Equal if not greater interest attaches to one or two stories founded on fact: to W. D. Hulbert's story of a Michigan porcupine, with illustrations by A. Radclyffe Dugmore, whose studies of mocking-birds and other animals have attracted much attention; and also to Lieutenant-Commander Gillmore's account, beginning in this number, of the extraordinary hardships of his party in the wilds of Luzon, where a brutal death more than once seemed eminent. The illustrations to this article are by W. R. Leigh, and are marvellously realistic. The number also contains attractively illustrated stories by Geo. Beardsley, G. K. Turner, Frederic Van Rensselaer Dey, and Henry Wallace Phillips; a commencement poem by E. S. Martin, and the eighth installment of Ian McInnes' "Life of the Master." Mr. J. D. Whelwley also exposes the recent attempt of Russia to enter into an international wheat combination with this country.

The political campaign and the Chinese problem are the two most prominent topics in the August *Review of Reviews*. In "The Progress of the World," the editor analyzes the platform adopted by the Democrats at Kansas City. Among the contriputed articles there is a brief review of the work of the Kansas City convention by Walter Wellman, followed by personal sketches of "Mr. Bryan at Home," "Theodore Roosevelt's Work as Governor." "The Chinese Revolution" is the subject of a well-informed and timely paper by Stephen Bonsal. Important phases of the situation in China are also set forth editorially.

The *American Amateur Photographer* for July comes with many interesting articles, one of the most timely being a paper on the recent "Eclipse of the Sun" with illustrations by Dr. J. Parker. The other matter and illustrations are fully in keeping with this excellent magazine.

LODGE ROOM SECRETS.

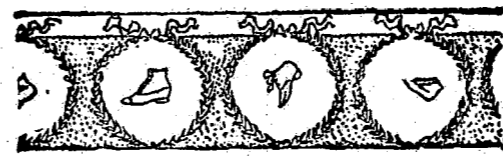
Out of one-half a million members, but one fourth of July fatality was reported to the head office of the Modern Woodmen of America—Wm. B. Heffelbower, of Newton, Kansas. He died from accidental gut shot wound, but his wife receives \$1,000; which is some better than the average patriotic fatality.

Fourteenth annual session, National Fraternal Congress, meets in the audience room, Vendome hotel, Boston, Mass., Tuesday, August 28th. The Modern Woodman society will be represented in the congress by Head Consul Northcott, Head Clerk Hawes and Directors Talbot, Quackenbush, Smith, and Reece.

Niagara Falls Falls Excursion, August 14, 1900.

The I. I. & I. Fifteenth Annual Excursion will be run August 14th via the N. Y. C. & St. L. R. R. Trains will consist of first class day coaches and Pullman sleepers, which will run through solid to the Falls. Tickets will be sold at the low rate of \$7.50 for the round trip from Streeter to the Falls and return, and \$8.50 to Toronto and return. Don't forget the date. For further particulars call on W. L. Ross, General Agent, Streator, Ill.

TWO GREAT SHOES.



People who are in search of good shoes that will give good service, outwear any other shoe on the market, at a moderate price, should insist on trying the Smith-Wallace celebrated

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Shot by a Careless Shooter.
Hillsdale, Mich., August 6.—Mr. Vinng Barker, of this city, was severely wounded by a shot fired by a young man who was firing at a target. Mr. Barker was picking corn in his garden, and the young man was a short distance away, but did not see that Mr. Barker was in range. The ball struck the target and struck Mr. Barker in the back just below the shoulder, striking a bone and then took a downward course where it still remains. A doctor probed for the bullet but did not remove it.

Carry Plague Into London.
London, Aug. 8.—According to the Daily Mail the plague has appeared in London, and two men, Lascars, employed by the Pacific and Orient steamer Rome, have died of the disease, and that two more are now at Detention Hospital, suffering from the disease. Dr. Collingridge, the port sanitary officer, declares to the local government board there is not the slightest danger of the disease spreading.

Guard Against Yellow Fever.
Jackson, Miss., Aug. 3.—The Executive committee of the Mississippi State Board of Health will meet in Meridian tomorrow to discuss yellow fever at Tampa.

New Orleans, La., Aug. 3.—The Louisiana State Board of Health has established quarantine against Tampa, Fla., on account of yellow fever at that place.

Prairie Fires Rage Widely.
Pierre, S. D., Aug. 6.—Reports have come in of extensive prairie fires in Potter County and northern Sully, destroying range-grass and hay, both of which are scarce this year. The last week has broken all records for heat here. The average maximum for the week was 103 degrees. The highest was 111, and the temperature was above 100 for five days in the week.

John Clark Ridpath Dies.
New York, Aug. 1.—John Clark Ridpath, the historian, died last evening from a complication of diseases. He had been a patient in a hospital since April 26. His wife and son, S. E. Ridpath, were at the bedside. He was born in Putnam County, Ind., on April 22, 1824.

A \$1,500 Fire at Jackson.
Jackson, Mich., August 3.—The meat market stock of Harry Holmes was damaged to the extent of \$1,500 by fire. The loss to the building was slight. The fire probably originated from defective electric light wiring.

Runaway May Result Fatally.
Petoskey, Mich., August 5.—A team of horses driven by Ernest Sharp, a teamster, ran away. He was thrown out and dragged a block and a half and so badly cut and bruised that he may die.

Farmers Attention!

The Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., established 1843, is the oldest regular agricultural and live stock journal in the country.

It is well printed on high-grade paper and employs the most eminent writers on the science and practice of agriculture, horticulture, live stock, dairying and poultry. It has a standard veterinary department for free treatment of all diseases of farm animals; contains complete and reliable reports from all market centers and gives the agricultural news of the country and an invaluable literary and household department every week.

The publishers are offering to send this great paper every week, postage paid, to January 1st, for only 20 cents, in stamps or coin. Here is a great opportunity for our readers to get a good paper at small cost. Address your order to RECORD OFFICE Buchanan Mich.

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